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ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON
SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE
OZONE LAYER
Beijing, 29 November-3 December 1999

**REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON
SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER**

Introduction

1. The combined fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held at the Beijing International Convention Centre, Beijing, China, from 29 November to 3 December 1999.

I. OPENING OF THE TECHNICAL SEGMENT OF THE MEETING

2. The combined meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by Mr. K.M. Sarma, Executive Secretary of the Montreal Protocol. Mr. Sarma introduced a group of Chinese children, known as the "Hand-in-Hand Global Village" of Chinese youth, who presented a message to all participants and to the children of the world, calling for strengthened efforts to protect the ozone layer and to save the world for future generations.

3. The combined meeting was then addressed by Mr. Ibrahim Abdel-Gelil (Egypt), Co-Chair of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, speaking in his capacity as Co-Chair of the technical segment of the combined meeting, who welcomed participants and introduced Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Minister of the Environment, State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) of the People's Republic of China.

4. Mr. Xie Zhenhua officially opened the technical segment of the combined meeting of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. In his statement, he welcomed all participants and said that it was a great honour for China to host the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. Recognizing that ozone depletion was a global issue that could only be tackled by international cooperation, his Government firmly believed in the approach of common but differentiated responsibility. He noted that the countries operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, had made important strides in attaining the 1 July 1999 freeze.

5. In the field of international environmental cooperation, China was a party to numerous environmental

instruments, including the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment and the Government had set up a special coordinating organization for the implementation of those instruments in China. In addition, China had recently updated its country programme and had introduced a series of policies to control production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances. With the support of international donors and the Multilateral Fund, China had been able to meet the July 1999 target to freeze production and consumption of CFCs. He expressed heartfelt thanks to all organizations and Governments for their concern and the assistance that they had rendered to China. Stating that the Montreal Protocol represented an exemplary demonstration of international cooperation in addressing global environmental issues, he wished all participants success in the current meetings.

6. Following that official opening, the combined meeting was addressed by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), speaking on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the UNEP. In his statement, Mr. Kakakhel thanked the organizers for their excellent arrangements for the meetings and noted that the China of current time was a significant force in the world economy, in efforts to protect the environment and in the protection of the ozone layer.

7. Reviewing the draft decisions placed before the Parties for their consideration, he noted the European Community proposals, *inter alia*, for the adjustment and amendment of the Montreal Protocol, on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl bromide for quarantine and preshipment applications and on new ozone depleting substances. In that context he stressed the need for wider ratification by Parties of the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments.

8. Turning to the draft decisions on the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism and the replenishment of the Fund, he noted the achievements by the Fund, through UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank, in building capacity and promoting implementation of the Protocol and encouraged Parties to ensure that the Multilateral Fund was properly supported, with a view to ensuring the necessary synergies. In that connection he appealed to developing countries to consider innovative measures to control imports and ensure compliance with their obligations under the Protocol.

9. With regard to the issue of imports of products relying on Annex A and Annex B substances, he hoped that the Parties would ensure that exporting countries fully respected the desires and laws of importing countries which indicated that they did not wish to import such products.

10. Recalling that the mandate of the assessment panels was due for renewal at the current meeting, he urged industrialized countries to continue to support their experts on the panels in the performance of their invaluable work. He also urged those Parties in arrears to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol trust funds to clear those arrears as soon as possible.

11. He noted the achievements of the Protocol: almost universal ratification, reduction of the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances by more than 85 per cent; disbursement by the Fund, with the assistance of the implementing agencies, of \$1 billion to developing countries to assist them in the transition to ozone friendly technologies; and success in addressing the problem of non-compliance by countries with economies in transition. He urged Parties to continue those efforts and wished participants successful deliberations.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Attendance

12. The combined Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was attended by representatives of the following Parties: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

13. The following non-Parties were represented: Holy See, Kyrgyzstan.

14. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies also attended: Global Environment Facility (GEF), Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office at Nairobi, World Bank.

15. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies and agencies were also represented: 3M Company, Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, Allied Signal USA, Allied Signal Europe, Association of Methyl Bromide Industry of Japan (AMBIJ), Association of Home Appliance Manufactures, Australian National Halon Bank, California Walnut Commission, Cannon, Carrier Corporation, Changshu Foreign Investment Enterprise Association, Comite Nacional pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora Friends of the Earth (CODEFF-FOE) Chile, Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, Crop Protection Coalition, Cryo-Line Supplies Inc., Dohkai Chemical Industry Co. Ltd., Dow Chemicals, Dupont Company, Elf Atochem, Environmental Investigation Agency, European Methyl Bromide Association, Federation of Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers Association of Japan, Friends of the Earth International, Fuji Electric Co. Ltd., Fujiyoshi Trading Company Limited, Glaxo Wellcome, Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Greenpeace International, Grupo Cydsa S.A. de C.V., Guandong Kelon Electrical Holdings Company, Health and Environment Watch (PANESA), Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Institute of Refrigeration, International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium, International Institute of Refrigeration, Israel Economic Forum for the Environment, Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association, Japan Field Company Limited, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection, Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association, Japan's Save the Ozone Network, JICC Co. Ltd., Lennox International Inc., Line of International Fundamental Energy Network, Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association, Methyl Bromide Working Group, Niko Petrochemicals Company Limited, Nippon Chemicals Co. Ltd., Ozone Action, Pesticide Action Network Africa, Pesticide Action Network Mexico, Pesticide Action Network North America, Quimobasicos S.A. de C.V., Refrigerant Gas Manufacturers' Association, Sanko Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd., Sierra Club, Stockholm Environment Institute, Technology Development Foundation, Teljin Kasei, Tianjin Fire Research Institute, Trane Company, TSL-Green Architecture Group, UNI Coop, Vanzetti Engineering, York International Corporation.

B. Officers

16. Mr. Ibrahim Abdel-Gelil (Egypt) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland), Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, co-chaired the technical

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segment of the combined meeting.

C. Adoption of the agenda

17. The following agenda for the technical segment of the combined meeting was adopted on the basis of the provisional agenda which had been circulated in UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/1-UNEP/OzL.Conv.5/1, and as orally amended in the meeting:

1. Opening of the meeting:
 - (a) Statement by a representative of the Government of China;
 - (b) Statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Presentation of reports:
 - (a) Supplementary report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel replenishment;
 - (b) Report by the Treasurer on a fixed-exchange-rate system;
 - (c) Report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.
4. Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer.
5. Discussion on the issues and on draft decisions:
 - (a) Proposed adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (c) Use of a fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism for contributions to the Multilateral Fund;
 - (d) Selection of:
 - (i) Members of the Implementation Committee;
 - (ii) Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund; and
 - (iii) Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group for future years;
 - (e) Reporting of data;
 - (f) Ratification of the Convention, Protocol and its amendments;
 - (g) Quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide;
 - (h) Essential-use-exemption applications;
 - (i) Laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances;

- (j) Import and export of products whose functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances;
 - (k) Limitation of emissions of chlorofluorocarbons from equipment in non-Article 5 Parties.
6. Report of the President of the Implementation Committee.
 7. Terms of reference for the Assessment Panels.
 8. Proposed decisions for the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
 9. Financial statements and budgets for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.
 10. Other matters.

III. PRESENTATION OF REPORTS

A. Supplementary report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Level of replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000-2002

18. Mr. Lambert Kuijpers, Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, introduced the supplementary report of the Panel's task force on replenishment concerning the funding required for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000-2002, which had been requested by the Ad Hoc Group on Replenishment at its meeting in Geneva in June 1999. The task force had investigated the following ten aspects of replenishment:

- (a) Cost-effectiveness levels for methyl bromide projects;
- (b) Sensitivity analysis on growth rates for consumption of ozone-depleting substances, for example, using an assumption of 0-2 per cent growth, instead of 8-10 per cent;
- (c) Better justification for the benefits of non-investment activities, including possible quantification;
- (d) Monetizing the benefits of advance funding;
- (e) Sensitivity analysis for cost-effectiveness thresholds, particularly for low-volume consuming countries and small and medium-sized enterprises;
- (f) More detailed analysis of the cost of refrigerant management plans;
- (g) Outcome of the discussions of the Executive Committee at its July 1999 meeting on innovative financing;
- (h) New subsectors, such as transport, approved by the Executive Committee;
- (i) Cost of avoiding the use of HCFCs in the projects to be approved by the Fund;
- (j) Opportunity costs associated with expenditures to favour hydrocarbons in Fund projects.

19. He pointed out that the "base case" scenario, which considered the minimum funding required to comply with the control schedules on an assumed linear phase-out path for different control chemicals, had been slightly adjusted to a total funding requirement of \$301.4 million.

20. Mr. Tom Batchelor, Co-Chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and a member of the six-

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person task force on replenishment of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, briefly summarized the section of the supplementary report that derived cost estimates for the methyl bromide sector. He described the sources of information available and the factors that contributed to the variation in the cost of methyl bromide projects. Much of the information on cost-effectiveness was derived from examination of the cost of projects in this sector recently approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, and an experts meeting held recently in Canada as part of the ongoing review of the Methyl Bromide Guidelines for Incremental Costs. Four crops accounted for about 70 per cent of the methyl bromide consumption, with an average cost-effectiveness of \$14 per kg. Based on expected cost-efficiency improvement with the implementation of further projects on alternatives to methyl bromide, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had considered \$12 per kg an appropriate cost-effectiveness value. Based on that value, the estimate of the total funding required to eliminate sufficient methyl bromide for the Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, to meet the freeze in 2002, to have a 20 per cent reduction in 2005 and to meet production sector costs, was \$64.3 million.

21. Mr. Kuijpers, pointing to the advance funding of \$200 million proposed by the Panel, explained the four rationales behind the proposal. Those included environmental aspects, and the need to apply the precautionary principle; business aspects and the fact that a sharp variation in approvals would be inefficient; administrative aspects, regarding a challenge to the capacities of Parties and the bodies under the Montreal Protocol; and low-volume consuming country aspects, with regard to the additional resources required to compensate for aggregation errors. With regard to domestic policies, there was scope for further cost reduction, as compared to the report prepared by the Panel in April 1999.

22. The task force had examined the cost of avoiding the use of HCFCs in future projects and had decided that, although such costs could not be determined at the current time, historical experience enabled a rough estimate to be made. In its preliminary approach, the task force had made a study of approvals in sectors involving HCFCs from 1997 to 1999. It had used assumptions for cost increases, particularly in the foam and the domestic and commercial refrigeration sectors, and had determined the increase in the funding for the sector and the increase in the funding for all investment projects in the future, assuming that the project mix would not change.

B. Report by the Treasurer on the use of a fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (decision X/32)

23. The representative of the United Nations Office at Nairobi, speaking on behalf of the Treasurer, introduced the report of the Treasurer on the use of a fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/11/9). That document presented the findings of the supplementary study in light of the comments made on the previous study by the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties, held in Geneva from 15 to 18 June 1999, and the input of the Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund. Feedback from Parties on the issue of fixing dates for payment of contributions to the Fund was set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/9/Add.1.

24. The methodology used in the study, which had the basic objective of maximizing contributions to the Fund through the use of national currencies, was to observe currency fluctuations and establish eligibility criteria, whereby those ineligible would pay in United States dollars and those eligible would pay fixed rates for the period of replenishment. The assumptions used in the previous study were, first, the period 1996-1998; second, two equal annual payments to the Multilateral Fund in June and December; third, applying eligibility criteria of a 13 per cent limit in exchange rate fluctuation; and, fourth, an exchange rate based on the average for the six months preceding the replenishment decision. The previous study on a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism had observed that promissory notes constituted 29 per cent of Fund contributions and countries using national currencies would have paid 13 per cent less than equivalent United States dollar pledges. Theoretically, there was no risk in the long term, but the short-term risk of loss or gain to the Fund depended on the relative value of currencies. Additional suggestions on risk management included ensuring an 80 per cent ceiling and fixing payment dates.

25. The basic objective and methodology of the supplementary study were the same as for the original study. The assumptions used were also the same, with the exception that the supplementary study used the actual 1994-1996 replenishment period and eligibility criteria of a 10 per cent limit in exchange rate fluctuations. The study found that over the period 1994-1996 an additional \$14.05 million, or 3 per cent, would have accrued to the Fund. This conclusion differed considerably from the conclusion of the original mock study, which indicated that, for the fictitious replenishment period of 1996-1998, there would have been a loss of \$43 million, or 9 per cent of the total assumed agreed contribution of \$474 million. In addition, the supplementary study confirmed that the net effects of a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism on the Fund could fluctuate negatively or positively. With regard to the fixing of payment dates to the Fund, the report noted the results of a questionnaire sent to Parties soliciting their views.

26. Also annexed to the report were the results of monitoring exchange rates for the period March-September 1999, the rate of the Euro to the United States dollar and the rate of special drawing rights to the United States dollar.

C. Report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the implications on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol of the inclusion of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons in the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (decision X/16)

27. Mr. Stephen Andersen presented the report of the Panel's task force on HFCs and PFCs. The task force included 28 experts from 17 countries (30 per cent from countries with economies in transition and countries operating under Article 5, paragraph 1). The task force report presented 32 findings that assessed the implications to the Montreal Protocol of the inclusion of HFCs and PFCs in the Kyoto Protocol. HFCs were critical for metered dose inhalers, product safety, military uses, fire protection, and solvent applications. HFCs were desirable for energy-efficient foam and for some refrigeration and air conditioning applications. HFCs replaced about 8 per cent of ozone-depleting substances in developed countries and about 7 per cent of projects financed by the Multilateral Fund for developing countries. HFCs were expected to replace 50 per cent of HCFCs used in foam and 65 per cent of the HCFCs used in refrigeration. The Kyoto Protocol need not interfere with implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Montreal Protocol need not interfere with the Kyoto Protocol. Other findings documented the options to reduce HFC emissions, to safely use toxic and flammable refrigerants, to evaluate overall environmental performance, and principles for responsible use of HFCs.

28. One representative, speaking on behalf of a regional economic integration organization and its member States, while generally agreeing with the findings of the task force, did not share its views on all points. In particular, the statement suggesting that Parties might wish to revisit the HCFC phase-out decision was not in line with the commitments and intent of the Montreal Protocol, which was to phase out all ozone-depleting substances and was not underpinned by the text presented in the study. Furthermore, the choice between regulatory or non-regulatory actions related to HFCs was a policy matter to be decided by each individual Party. She recalled that, at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, her organization had proposed that some decision-making tools should be developed. Those tools were intended to help the Parties systematically to assess different options for emissions limitation, and to choose the option that would best suit the specific circumstances of each Party. The proposal did not gain enough support, however. The member States of her organization looked forward to continuing the discussion on the issue both under the Framework Convention and in the context of the Montreal Protocol, as appropriate.

29. Another representative, while expressing appreciation to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel scientists for the complete information they had provided, suggested that, by undertaking an analysis of the implications of the Kyoto Protocol for the Montreal Protocol, the task force had clearly exceeded its mandate, which was simply to provide information for an analysis of the issue. Moreover, its comments on the utility of national legislation represented serious interference in the sovereign rights of States. Some sections of the report were too general, reflecting neither the complexity of the question nor the situation of countries, and could mislead non-specialist readers and result in the inadequate handling of that important issue.

30. In response to a query, Mr. Andersen clarified that, in its examination of the question, the task force had made no attempt to analyse targets or timetables, nor the costs and financial implications for Article 5 countries.

31. Another representative drew attention to the problem of adequately defining the term "non-investment" under the

Montreal Protocol, in order to carry out a detailed analysis of the issues under consideration.

32. The observer from an environmental non-governmental organization said that HFCs must not be viewed as a long-term solution to CFC and HCFC replacement. A global cap on HFC production should be agreed to and the use of HFCs should be immediately prohibited in any application where the substance was directly and routinely vented into the atmosphere, save for a temporary "critical use exemption" for specialized applications, such as metered dose inhalers. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol should instruct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to show preferential consideration in funding to CFC-replacement technologies that did not contribute to global warming. To ensure impartial analysis, full disclosure of corporate affiliation of all technical experts working for the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols was needed. Over-representation in the HFC review process by the fluorocarbon industry would hinder the ability of the Parties to gauge accurately the feasibility of not-in-kind alternatives.

IV. BEIJING DECLARATION ON RENEWED COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

33. All representatives who took the floor expressed appreciation to China for its preparation of the draft of the Beijing Declaration. Many considered that the time was ripe for such a restatement of what had been achieved and what remained to be done for the global phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. While several representatives supported the draft declaration in its current form, a number considered that it was necessary to clarify, strengthen or modify the language of some of its operative paragraphs. One representative considered that the declaration should stress the need to develop and strengthen coordination and cooperation between the ozone instruments and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, which were all aimed towards the protection of the global atmosphere.

34. The Meeting agreed to set up a small drafting group to work further on the text of the draft declaration. The drafting group met on that basis and, following its deliberations, submitted a text to plenary which was unanimously adopted. The text of the Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer, as adopted by the Meeting, is contained in annex I to the present report.

V. DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUES AND ON DRAFT DECISIONS

A. Proposed adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol

35. Introducing the item, the representative of the European Community recalled that, notwithstanding the attested successes of the Montreal Protocol, ozone depletion was still at its peak and recovery would take a further 20 years. Seeing a need to firm up the Protocol, the European Community presented a proposal covering four areas, HCFCs; new ozone-depleting substances, methyl bromide and quarantine and preshipment uses; and combined production for basic domestic needs.

36. With regard to HCFCs, the European Community was concerned that those HCFCs were the only ozone-depleting substances listed in the Montreal Protocol whose production remained entirely uncontrolled and for which trade with non-Parties was permitted, and it accordingly proposed three changes in the HCFC area:

(a) New controls on HCFC production in non-Article 5 countries, via an amendment to Article 2F to achieve a freeze on HCFC production from a specified base year with phase-out by 2025. For Article 5 countries, HCFC production controls should apply with levels and dates identical to the existing consumption controls;

(b) Tighter controls on HCFC consumption in non-Article 5 countries, via an adjustment to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 2F, to reduce the HCFC cap from 2.8 per cent to 2.0 per cent with effect from 1 January 2001; and an adjustment to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2F to accelerate the phase-down schedule;

(c) Ban on trade in HCFCs with non-Parties, via amendments to Article 4.

37. With regard to new ozone-depleting substances, the Community was concerned that the addition of any new ozone-depleting substance to the Montreal Protocol required an Amendment to the Protocol, and believed that by ratifying

the Protocol each Party had declared its intent to phase out ozone-depleting substances. Accordingly, it hoped to see a less onerous procedure by which control measures could quickly be extended to new substances. That would also give a clear signal to industry that further development of such substances would be neither desirable nor worthwhile.

38. With regard to methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment uses, the Community noted, from the April 1999 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, that 22 per cent of the current global use of methyl bromide was for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, entirely outside the Protocol's control measures. With evidence that the definitions of quarantine and pre-shipment adopted in decisions VI/11 and VII/5 were not widely understood or consistently applied, the blanket exemption for quarantine and pre-shipment represented a potential loophole in the Protocol's control measures which could delay the recovery of the ozone layer.

39. Accordingly, the European Community proposed that, for each 12-month period commencing on a date to be stipulated, the calculated levels of production and consumption of controlled substances in Annex E for quarantine and pre-shipment applications should not exceed the average of a country's annual calculated levels of production and consumption, respectively, for those applications for the period 1995-1998 inclusive. Acceptance of a freeze would not only constitute a control measure but would also open up the possibility of Multilateral Fund financing of projects for alternatives to methyl bromide in quarantine and pre-shipment.

40. The Community also proposed mandatory reporting of methyl bromide uses for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, with the volumes used for the two components being reported separately, allowing for more useful analysis than if they were reported together.

41. With regard to continued production for basic domestic needs, the Community noted that, while Article 5 Parties had to freeze their CFC production in 1999 and halve it in 2005, non-Article 5 Parties could continue indefinitely to produce and export up to 15 per cent of their 1986 CFC baseline to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties and it therefore feared that those Parties' phase-out efforts might be undermined by the continued and unrestricted availability of CFCs and other controlled substances on the world market. In consequence, it proposed a freeze and gradual phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in non-Article 5 countries in line with the arrangements for the Article 5 countries.

42. A large number of representatives spoke on the proposed amendments. In general, some said that the most important issue raised by the proposals was the question of technology transfer, while others said that all of the components of the proposal should be further studied by appropriate technical bodies.

43. Regarding new controls on HCFC production, several representatives said that the treatment of HCFCs needed to be harmonized with that of other ozone-depleting substances, while one representative pointed out that the differing treatment was justified in that HCFCs were the only controlled substances that were, themselves, a substitute for other controlled substances. Some representatives questioned the need for further controls, saying that Parties were independently applying whatever measures were necessary to restrict ozone-depleting substances emissions as far as was feasible, or that the controls were already as stringent as possible. Several representatives said there was a need for greater controls in order to limit any future over-supply on the world market, while others pointed out that HCFCs were the most viable alternative to CFCs for the developing countries. One representative pointed out that the production of certain HCFCs might in fact increase as CFCs were retired. Some representatives felt that any stricter controls would have to go hand-in-hand with a greater readiness by the Executive Committee to approve appropriate allocations for investment projects in Article 5 countries.

44. With regard to HCFC consumption, a number of representatives pointed out that consumption was approaching the cap, and thus they were not able to support the proposal as it stood. Others, however, were in favour of an adjustment.

45. On the subject of trade in HCFCs with non-Parties, some representatives pointed out that a ban would make it less attractive for a country to be a non-Party, while others said that they remained to be convinced of the merits of the proposal. The representatives of some countries on the receiving end of illegal trade called on Parties not to support a ban, and others stressed that trade in HCFCs was important to the Article 5 Parties since many enterprises in those countries were switching to HCFCs.

46. On the subject of new ozone-depleting substances, some representatives felt that the European Community's proposal did not in fact achieve a less onerous procedure, while others warned of the need to strike the right balance

between an adjustment and an Amendment. Some representatives urged that the Montreal Protocol should not be modified too often, or should be modified only by due procedure. Others supported the proposal of the European Community as it stood. A number suggested that a definite date should be set for the banning of bromochloromethane.

47. On the question of methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment, some representatives agreed that there was a potential loophole which might delay the recovery of the ozone layer, and supported the proposal. Others, however, considered that alterations to the current arrangements were not appropriate, as flexibility was needed to deal with possible increased infestations or increased trade, or to avoid possible negative impacts on countries' trade, particularly trade with non-Article 5 countries, or the danger of introducing exotic pests. Some representatives pointed out that the previous acceleration in methyl bromide phase-out had been agreed, on the understanding that the unconditional exemption for quarantine and pre-shipment was to be maintained until viable alternatives to methyl bromide were in existence. A number of representatives said that there was a need for intensive research into such alternatives, while others insisted that there were in fact proven alternatives. In particular, a number of representatives found it premature to discuss extending restrictions to quarantine and pre-shipment applications when only 101 out of 168 Parties had so far ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, and pointed out that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had not been able to determine the economic feasibility of the substances identified as technical alternatives to methyl bromide. Others called for greater amounts of Multilateral Fund resources to be made available for retrofitting of equipment using methyl bromide. While an observer, speaking on behalf of a group of environmental non-governmental organizations called for an increase in the accuracy of the data reported, one representative called for further study of the whole question.

48. Some representatives considered that mandatory reporting would be an important step towards freezing quantities of methyl bromide used, while others favoured the proposal as a way to prevent abuse of the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption. Some representatives pointed out that they had already been following that procedure on a voluntary basis, but others said that they had no mechanism for such reporting.

49. Some representatives were in favour of reporting uses of methyl bromide for quarantine separately from those for pre-shipment, while several others felt that they would have difficulty in doing so.

50. Some representatives thought that production of CFCs for basic domestic needs should be limited even further than proposed, perhaps down to no more than the amounts required to meet Article 5 countries' essential uses, perhaps by a figure of 20-30 per cent. Some other representatives warned that limits on production of CFCs would impair their availability in Article 5 countries or translate into an increase in their price, while several others warned that the proposal as drafted seemed to imply a danger that CFCs might cease prematurely to be available for metered-dose inhalers. One representative supported adjustment for all ozone-depleting substances except methyl chloroform, another warned that the proposal was premature since some of the replacement technologies were not yet mature, while yet another called on the Executive Committee to formulate guidelines for refrigerant management plans as soon as possible. The observer from an environmental non-governmental organization called for the elimination of CFCs, noting that there were safe and reliable alternatives to them in virtually all applications and that their elimination had the collateral benefit of assisting with countries' commitments under the Kyoto protocol. The Meeting agreed to set up an open-ended contact group on the amendments and adjustments, under the co-chairmanship of Canada and Mexico, to consider the issues more closely and report back thereon to the plenary.

B. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

51. Introducing the subitem, the Co-Chair recalled earlier discussions on the issue, including those at the nineteenth meeting of the open-ended Working Group. Reporting on work done inter-sessionally, the Co-Chair said that, at its meeting in Washington in September/October 1999, the Ad Hoc Group on Replenishment had considered many issues, including the 10-point report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel task force. Regarding replenishment, many representatives had considered the \$300 million base level of funding proposed for the triennium 2000-2002 to be acceptable, while many others had considered it inadequate.

52. A wide range of costs had been discussed with regard to methyl bromide uses, including the \$12 per kg proposed in the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, but the Group had felt that the matter needed further consideration. The question of how to deal with the issue of whether all countries had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment was also addressed.

53. The Group had considered the issue of the justification of non-investment activities, which it had found difficult to quantify accurately. Some members had expressed the view that the figure put forward in the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for non-investment activities was inadequate, while others found it acceptable. The Group had also discussed the benefits of advanced funding, including environmental and administrative benefits, as well as the importance of maintaining momentum in the phasing-out of CFCs.

54. The matter of concessional lending had also been looked at by the Group, with some members believing that it should be used to a greater degree and others advising caution.

55. In conclusion, the Co-Chair emphasized that the Group had not attempted to reach consensus, but rather had merely sought to review the relevant issues more closely.

56. In the ensuing discussion, many representatives expressed the view that the replenishment level for the triennium in question would have to be near or in excess of \$500 million if countries were to comply with the 1999 freeze requirement, while preparing at the same time to meet the reduction required by 2005. On the issue of the balance remaining from the \$540 million approved by the Parties for the previous triennium, they proposed that that amount, \$17 million, be added over and above whatever would be approved for the coming triennium, to assist those countries which had prepared projects but which had been unable to implement them for lack of funding. Because some donor countries were in arrears with their contributions, some projects approved at the meeting of the Executive Committee would not receive the necessary funds immediately.

57. Many representatives also stressed the need to increase the amount allocated to non-investment activities, since many countries had no investment projects. In addition, the issue of concessional lending should not be considered within the current or future replenishment because its adoption would, in their opinion, bring many uncertainties and undermine the principle of common but differentiated responsibility in addressing global environmental issues, as well as the commitment of the Parties to the protection of the ozone layer.

58. Some of those representatives also emphasized that the period 2000-2005 was crucial for the Protocol, in view of the mandated major reductions in consumption of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride. Article 5 countries would be required not only to set up policies to ensure that investment projects were realized, but also to establish systems to control and monitor imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, consumption and production, meet country-specific requirements for phase-out assistance, develop an approach to support the servicing sector and tackle the complex issue of small and medium-size enterprises while phasing out ozone-depleting substances. Such activities required substantial financial support.

59. Other representatives said that the base case of \$300 million was a firm and fair estimate, which met the legitimate needs of Article 5 countries over the next triennium. There were valid reasons to justify advance funding and exceeding the amount needed for strict compliance during 2000-2002. Those representatives were not convinced, however, that the environmental, administrative and business considerations outlined in the Panel's report led to any specific figure above the base-case scenario. That notwithstanding, all those representatives supported funding levels some way above the base-case scenario.

60. Those representatives recalled that the level of new resources agreed in Costa Rica in 1996 had been \$466 million and not \$540 million, as stated by some representatives. It was also now time to fulfil and operationalize the commitment of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol, to make progress on concessional lending and other forms of innovative financing, particularly with respect to incremental costs of projects. The increased and carefully thought-out use of innovative financing would be a factor in determining the amount of funding to which the group could agree in excess of the base rate.

61. Many of those representatives were also of the view that the financing needs outside the next replenishment period could only be preliminary estimates that conveyed what was expected further in the future. Perhaps the most important element of uncertainty relating to replenishment was the cost of phasing out methyl bromide. They pointed out, furthermore, that the issue of ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment by some Parties could have a significant impact on the funding level needed. In addition, non-investment activities were essential in enabling the effective phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, although the results of such activities were difficult to quantify. It was important, however, to continue developing and following up performance indicators for those activities, in order to be able to assess their

cost-effectiveness more accurately.

62. Following further discussion on the subitem, the Meeting agreed to set up a contact group, comprising representatives of Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, as well as representatives of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariat, and chaired by the Co-Chairs of the plenary, which would consider the issues more closely and report back thereon to plenary.

C. Use of a fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism for contributions to the Multilateral Fund

63. One representative, speaking on behalf of a regional economic integration organization, said that the studies by the Treasurer showed somewhat contradictory results with regard to the proposed new system's impact on the balances of the Fund. It could even be concluded that, from an operational perspective, the timely payment of contributions was a more important factor than the exchange rate issue. Applying the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism would mean bringing the practice of the Multilateral Fund closer to practices in other similar mechanisms. The purpose and objective was to ease the contributor's administrative difficulties due to commitments in other than national currencies and thus promote the timely payments of contributions and avoid an impact on the level of available resources of the Multilateral Fund. Together with the introduction of the new practice, systems should be applied to minimize the impact of currency fluctuation. The most important of those concerned the selection criteria for the currencies that would be eligible for the mechanism.

64. One representative considered that the application of the concept of a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism would, over time, be revenue-neutral from the point of view of the Multilateral Fund. The ability to make payments in national currencies would facilitate timely payments which, in time, should reduce the current problem of payments in arrears. The proposal was not a new or innovative initiative, but rather a replication of the funding concept already adopted by GEF for the reasons noted. He hoped that all delegations would see the utility of agreeing to the operationalization of a fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism for contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

65. The Meeting agreed to set up an open-ended drafting group, under the chairmanship of Canada, to finalize a draft decision on the issue.

VI. HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

A. Opening session

66. The high-level segment of the combined meeting was held on 2 and 3 December 1999, and was officially opened at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 2 December 1999, by Mr. Jiang Zemin, President of the People's Republic of China, who extended a warm welcome to all participants.

67. President Jiang Zemin pointed out that it was the responsibility of every Government to take up environmental issues in order to safeguard the earth and, in that respect, the Government of China had always conceived environmental protection as a basic State policy. It had undertaken effective measures to prevent and control pollution, while maintaining ecological conservation. China was currently exploring a path of sustainable development that suited its special situation and had adopted a responsible attitude towards global environmental protection. In that context, China had signed a number of international environmental conventions and agreements, while cooperating extensively with various countries on environmental issues.

68. He stressed the importance of concerted action in efforts to protect the earth, and encouraged developed countries to recognize the historical impact of their development on the global environment and use their economic, scientific and technical advantages to assist developing countries to tackle environmental problems. Developing countries on the other hand, were called upon to strengthen their environmental actions. Stressing the importance of cooperation and mutual understanding between countries, he said, in conclusion, that, as a developing country, China was willing to bear the international responsibilities and obligations appropriate to its level of development on a fair, just and reasonable basis. In the coming millennium, mankind faced many challenges and had to work hard to safeguard peace and prosperity in the

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future.

69. At the opening of the high-level segment, statements were also made by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive of UNEP, speaking on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP, and Mr. Vassily Tselikov, President of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

70. Mr. Kakakhel thanked President Jiang Zemin for attending the meeting which, he said, was an indication of the great importance China attached to the protection of the ozone layer and of the environment in general. On behalf of UNEP, he wished to thank China and, in particular, Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Minister of the State Environmental Protection Administration for the excellent facilities and organization provided for the meeting. Beijing, he said, was a fitting venue for the current pre-millennial meeting, as China, with its 1.2 billion people, had embarked on a colossal endeavour to eradicate poverty and had achieved significant economic progress. He was proud that UNEP, with its modest resources, had been able to catalyse the major successes activated by the ozone agreements. The achievements in the area of ozone included the reduction of production and consumption of the ozone-depleting chemicals by 85 per cent over the previous ten years; the provision by the Multilateral Fund of assistance to over 110 developing countries of approximately \$1 billion; and the recent commitments by Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation to phase out their entire CFC production capacity. The combined CFC production of those countries in 1997 amounted to 75 per cent of the global production, and he was hopeful that the remaining 25 per cent would also be covered.

71. The Fund had established one of the best contribution collection rates in the United Nations system, and he hoped that countries with arrears would pay before the beginning of the new millennium in order to maintain that record. He also commended GEF on its contribution to protection of the ozone layer, in particular, by providing \$130 million for ozone phase-out projects in countries with economies in transition, including the Russian Federation. He noted that the implementing agencies had also worked tirelessly to implement projects. Thanks to capacity-building projects and awareness-raising measures implemented by UNEP in developing countries and countries in transition, 151 countries had reported data up to the end of 1997. He also commended the Implementation Committee and the assessment panels on their excellent work and urged the industrialized countries, in particular, to continue to support their experts on those Panels.

72. On a cautionary note, he pointed to the adverse impact of global warming on ozone depletion; the issue of HFCs and PFCs used as substitutes for CFCs in some applications; and the transfer of methyl bromide technologies to countries which had not committed themselves to controls on methyl bromide. Pointing out that non-ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment and the Montreal Amendment would lend ambiguity to efforts to phase-out methyl bromide and HCFCs, he urged all countries to ratify the Amendments promptly.

73. Mr. Tselikov reviewed significant environmental events of recent years and drew attention to important conclusions of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, in 1999, including problems it had identified relating to monitoring observations in Siberia. He said that accurate and extensive ground-based measurements of total ozone must continue to be available over the coming decades, in order to determine whether or not atmospheric ozone was responding to the measures taken by the Montreal Protocol, and called for increased international support for that purpose. In particular, he appealed to Parties to provide financial support for the WMO trust fund for the Global Ozone Observing System.

74. Acknowledging the hard work of the assessment panels, he encouraged their collaboration with such bodies as IPCC, SBSTA and ICAO. He also expressed appreciation to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and its secretariat and subcommittees, the Implementation Committee and the implementing agencies. Finally, he thanked GEF for its support to countries of Central and Eastern Europe and wished all participants a successful meeting.

B. Election of the Bureau

75. At the opening session of the high-level segment, in accordance with rule 21, paragraph 1, of the rules of procedure, the following officers were elected, by acclamation, to the Bureau of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer:

President: Mr. Roberto Stadthagen Vogl, Nicaragua

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(Latin American and Caribbean group)

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Martin Joseph Kabore, Burkina Faso
(African group)

Mr. Wang Zhijia, China
(Asian and Pacific group)

Mr. Blaise Horisberger, Switzerland
(Western European and others group)

Rapporteur: Mr. Janusz Kozakiewicz, Poland
(Eastern European group)

C. Adoption of the agenda

76. At the opening session of the high-level segment, the Parties adopted the following agenda for the high-level segment on the basis of the provisional agenda which had been circulated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/1-UNEP/OzL.Conv.5/1, and as orally amended in the meeting.

1. Opening of the high-level segment:
 - (a) Welcome by the representative of the Government of China;
 - (b) Statement by the Executive Director;
 - (c) Statement by the President of the Conference of the Parties to Vienna Convention at its fourth meeting;
 - (d) Statement by the President of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
 - (b) Election of officers of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Credentials of representatives.
3. Presentations by the Assessment Panels on the 1998 assessments.
4. Presentations by the representatives of United Nations agencies and the Global Environment Facility.
5. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
6. Statements by heads of delegations.
7. Report of the Co-Chairs of the technical segment and consideration of the recommended decisions.
8. Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

9. Date and venue of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
10. Other matters.
11. Adoption of the report of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
12. Closure of the meeting.

D. Credentials of representatives

77. Speaking on behalf of the Bureau, the Secretariat reported that the Bureau of the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol had approved the credentials of the representatives of 94 Parties to the fifth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, out of 130 Parties represented at the Meeting. The Bureau had also approved provisionally the representation of 35 Parties on the understanding that they would send the credentials to the Secretariat in due course. Parties with no credentials had been requested to transmit those to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

E. Presentations by the Assessment Panels on the 1998 assessments

78. Mr. Piet Aucamp and Mr. G. Megie, Co-Chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel, presented a summary of the report *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 1998*, which had been prepared by more than 250 scientists from over 30 countries. The report had been peer-reviewed by 125 scientists worldwide and had been further discussed by 75 scientists at a panel review meeting held in June 1998. At that same meeting, an executive summary had been prepared and adopted, together with an update of a set of frequently asked questions about the ozone layer. The Co-Chairs noted that the report gave evidence of a decrease in concentrations of ozone-depleting substances in the lower atmosphere, confirming that the Montreal Protocol was working.

79. They noted the Panel's evaluation that the ODP of methyl bromide was 0.4, rather than the previously adopted 0.6. They confirmed that the growing of the springtime Antarctic ozone hole continued unabated and that the late winter-early spring ozone values in the Arctic were unusually low in six out of the last nine years. They also reported that the rate of decrease of stratospheric ozone at middle latitudes had slowed, although the reasons for that were not yet clear. They concluded from that observation that the stratospheric ozone layer was currently in its most vulnerable state. The Co-Chairs noted that the maximum ozone depletion was estimated to occur within the current decade or the next two decades, but had yet to be identified. They emphasized the importance of the interlinkages between the issues of ozone depletion and climate change and between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols.

80. The Co-Chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel also presented a summary of the *Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere*, jointly prepared by the Scientific Assessment Panel under the Montreal Protocol, IPCC and ICAO. They emphasized the interrelationships between the effects that aircraft have on both ozone depletion and climate change, indicating the importance of combined reports for several different but related conventions. In conclusion, they urgently invited Parties, and especially Article 5 countries, to supply the Panel with names of scientists who could take an active part in the assessment process.

81. Ms. Suely Carvalho, Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, said that the Panel's membership in 1999 comprised 23 members from 18 countries. Currently, 45 per cent were from Article 5 countries and countries with economies in transition. In the Technical Options Committee, that figure was 35 per cent. If funds permitted, the Panel aimed to further increase membership from such countries to 50 per cent and maintain geographic balance. The Panel also planned to restructure in order to optimize work, reduce costs and obtain additional expertise in areas where priority issues remained.

82. The technical progress reports showed that, in the solvent sector, alternatives were widely available and only minor uses still depended on ozone-depleting substances. In the halon sector, critical fire protection remained dependent on halon banking and available halon was adequate for all foreseeable future essential uses. Alternatives were available for

more than 95 per cent of the current tonnage of methyl bromide used, excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications. In the refrigeration sector, small appliances were turning to hydrocarbon refrigerants with large differences globally. In commercial refrigeration, an increasing number of applications were using ammonia and hydrocarbons on a global basis. In most countries, air conditioning would depend largely on HCFCs with increasing interest in the application of "natural refrigerants". Hydrocarbons and HFCs would replace HCFCs currently used in insulation foam applications. The transition from HCFCs was just gaining momentum in developing countries, especially with regard to air-conditioning. Other challenges identified by the Panel included: the difficulty of maintaining cost-effective investments, because a plentiful supply of low-cost CFCs was available; the need to track life-cycle climate performance and availability of alternatives to HCFCs; the need to transfer methyl bromide alternatives and to increase technical cooperation; and the need for greater attention to the military phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in countries with economies in transition and Article 5 countries.

83. Mr. J.C. Van der Leun, Co-Chair of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, reported on the 1998 assessment and on an interim summary prepared by the Panel in September 1999. The 1998 assessment had a new section on frequently asked questions, with easily comprehensible answers, as well as the traditional examinations of the increase in ultraviolet radiation caused by ozone depletion and the consequences for organisms and the environment.

84. Highlighting some new findings with regard to changes in ultraviolet radiation, he reported on measurements in New Zealand showed a continuing increase in ultraviolet radiation over the entire ten-year period of measurements. The increase was clearly due to ozone depletion, as it concerned only ultraviolet-B and not ultraviolet-A. Ultraviolet radiation was one of the causes of cataracts. Without the protection of the ozone layer, a steep increase would have developed. With all the protective measures currently agreed upon, the excess would be markedly smaller, but still important. The maximum of the excess would occur about the middle of the next century, at a time when the ozone layer was calculated to be already recovering. In conclusion, he pointed out that the broader environmental effects of ozone depletion might be even more important than the direct effects on human health. There was evidence that plants and insects also reacted to changes in ultraviolet radiation levels. Ecosystems were very complex and predictions were as yet impossible to make, but changes appeared likely and could have an effect on biological diversity.

F. Presentations by representatives of United Nations agencies and the Global Environment Facility

85. The representative of UNDP reported that the Programme was currently assisting 66 countries, 55 under the Multilateral Fund and 11 under GEF. To date, UNDP had total project approvals of \$272 million which would eliminate 34,523 ODP tonnes. As of the end of December 1998, \$120 million had been disbursed and 11,639 ODP tonnes eliminated. UNDP had pioneered and received Executive Committee approval for several innovative approaches to eliminate the consumption of ozone depleting substances in small and medium-sized enterprises. It also had 22 ongoing institutional strengthening projects. At the same time, it was concerned that its programmes in low-volume-consuming countries were declining. UNDP strongly supported sector approaches as the most cost-effective mechanism to cover the rest of a complex sector once the largest enterprises had converted.

86. The representative of UNIDO reported that the Organization was assisting 59 developing countries in implementing phase-out projects, institutional strengthening and training programmes and demonstration projects. Its assistance was rendered through 327 phase-out projects in all sectors and some 350 non-investment activities, with an approved volume of funding exceeding \$200 million. Those activities corresponded to a phase-out of over 25,000 ODP tonnes, of which 19,130 tonnes had already been eliminated. The main emphasis was on technical capacity-building of awareness raising; training, testing, quality control and standardization and replacement or retrofitting of equipment. A total of 23 demonstration projects were being implemented to demonstrate alternatives to methyl bromide in soil fumigation and in the storage and treatment of commodities.

87. The representative of UNEP reported that, to date, the UNEP OzonAction programme had assisted 75 Article 5 countries and eight countries with economies in transition in their country programme and institutional strengthening projects. Nearly all of those countries were low-volume-consuming countries. Moreover, UNEP activities in information exchange, training and networking currently reached more than 100 small and large countries. UNEP had utilized innovative approaches, including eight networks of more than 100 national ozone units; refrigerant management plans for low-volume-consuming countries; assistance to non-Parties; policy monitoring networks, and South-South cooperation. With a small share (4 per cent) of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP had reached out to the largest number of countries in

proposing plans for phase-out. Improvements in data reporting and favourable trends, with many of the low-volume-consuming countries introducing the first control measures under the Montreal Protocol, were some of the good results of UNEP activities. There was a need for new types of non-investment projects, such as assistance for policy-setting and awareness among small and medium-sized enterprises and increasing awareness among farmers with regard to alternatives to methyl bromide and skill-building to apply those alternatives.

88. The representative of GEF noted that, through its implementing agencies, GEF was contributing significantly to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. Projects financed by GEF were assisting the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in 14 countries with economies in transition, with total funding of \$140 million. Total consumption of Annex A and B substances in the countries receiving GEF support had dropped from about 190,000 tonnes in 1990 to less than 15,000 tonnes by 1997. Of the four original producers of ozone-depleting substances among the economies in transition, only the Russian Federation currently had a production capacity and this would be closed by June 2000 by means of the third tranche of financing, recently approved by GEF. Domestic commitment and an integrative approach were common themes in the design features of GEF ozone activities.

89. The representative of the World Bank reported that, with the latest approvals by the Executive Committee, the World Bank was currently funding more than 470 investment projects which, when fully implemented, would eliminate more than 70,000 ODP tonnes in the consumption sector. Additionally, the three production sector projects so far approved by the Executive Committee would phase out about 108,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances in the production sector, not including the recent special initiative of the Russian Federation, donor countries and GEF, which would phase out all production of CFCs in the Russian Federation by the middle of 2000. Total cumulative approvals for the World Bank's investment projects had reached \$441 million and it was estimated that by the end of 1999 total disbursements would reach about \$237 million. To date, more than 62,700 ODP tonnes had been phased out through projects implemented by the Bank projects, with a further 18,000 ODP tonnes scheduled to be phased out by the end of 1999. In addition, the World Bank had been working with countries to develop customized projects.

G. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

90. Mr. Paul Horwitz (United States of America), Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, introduced the report of the Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/7) and noted that its annex I contained a list of actions taken to improve the financial mechanism for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. He said that, in 1998, the Fund had approved projects to eliminate some 44,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances. By the end of 1999, projects approved in the year under review were expected to phase out a further 30,000 tonnes. Taken together, those amounts represented 65 per cent of all ozone depleting substances phased out since the inception of the Fund. During the reporting period, 606 projects and activities had been approved. Of those, 360 were investment projects, with a planned phase out of some 300,000 ODP tonnes. With respect to the implementation of decision VIII/4, the Executive Committee had succeeded in committing 97 per cent of its available funding a figure that exceeded its previous achievements.

91. Methyl bromide projects were increasingly coming into view with 49 demonstration projects and investment projects having been approved for 35 countries since the commencement of funding for such projects in 1997. Of those, six demonstration projects were approved for five countries and five investment projects were approved for five countries in the period under review. He drew particular attention to the project for phase out of all uses of methyl bromide in Jordan, approved by the Executive Committee at its twenty-ninth meeting. The country's commitment to phase out methyl bromide significantly faster than originally planned proved that such a phase-out was possible.

92. Concerning the production sector, he pointed to the agreement reached by the Executive Committee at its twenty-seventh meeting, for the phased-out reduction and closure of the entire CFC production sector in China, which marked a very important step forward. In addition, at its twenty-ninth meeting, the Committee had approved the consensus agreement for the Indian production sector and decided to give high priority to its funding. Those two achievements were very important for the issue of compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

93. In the course of the reporting period, a number of countries operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, had demonstrated real commitment to achieving and even accelerating their phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. The commitment of the countries operating under Article 2 was also amply demonstrated by the fact that the Multilateral Fund had now disbursed over one billion United States dollars. Both sides needed to continue such a level of commitment if the

goals of the Montreal Protocol were to be attained. He expressed his gratitude to the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies for their excellent work.

H. Statements by heads of delegations

94. In the ensuing general debate, the Meeting heard statements from the representatives of 57 Parties to the Protocol and 4 non-governmental organizations.

95. All representatives who took the floor expressed their appreciation to the Government and people of China for their warm hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

96. Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the work done by the assessment panels, the Implementation Committee, the Executive Committee, the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, the implementing agencies, GEF and the Ozone Secretariat.

97. Many representatives pointed to the Montreal Protocol as an outstanding model for successful international cooperation and, in particular, cooperation between developing countries and developed countries, applauding its reliance on the precautionary principle. Many representatives underscored the environmental importance of the Protocol, with several expressing concern that the scientific assessment showed that the ozone hole was larger than ever, and that it would recover only slowly, over the next 50 years. They warned that failure to comply with the stipulations of the Montreal Protocol would jeopardize even that prospect for recovery.

98. Many representatives described the activities being undertaken in their countries to phase out the consumption of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. Many representatives from Article 5 Parties highlighted their efforts to meet the 1999 freeze and subsequent reductions in allowable production and consumption of CFCs. Some representatives noted that such steps had been taken despite severe obstacles, heavy costs and economic or social difficulties in their countries and they appealed for resources from the Multilateral Fund to help them maintain the momentum. Some called for consideration of the ability of some Parties to meet stricter requirements, and the social or economic impact of those requirements on those Parties. A number of representatives thanked donors for their support of their phase-out activities through their contributions to the Multilateral Fund and the GEF as well as bilateral assistance. Many representatives from non-Article 5 countries pledged that they would continue to make such contributions.

99. Many representatives stressed the crucial significance of the Multilateral Fund for phase-out in Article 5 Parties and the importance attached to its adequate replenishment. Many called for increased support for the Multilateral Fund, particularly in the light of the next stage of the phase-out, which was going to be critically important and very difficult for Article 5 Parties. Many representatives expressed their support for the Multilateral Fund but urged the need for efficiency and cost-effective use of the limited resources available to the Fund, which meant improving the reporting and management processes. Many representatives expressed the opinion that advanced funding was a sound practice, with some cautioning that it needed clear and transparent justification. Several representatives noted the importance of non-investment activities to their phase-out programmes and called for adequate funding through UNEP, which implemented such projects.

100. Many representatives stressed the need to start implementing the guidance given by the Tenth Meeting of the Parties on concessional lending, as there was ample experience from other international instruments that such a mechanism could be successful. Many others expressed their opposition to concessional lending, noting in particular that, since the large companies had been converted to non-ozone depleting technologies, what remained were the small and medium-sized enterprises, which would not be able to deal with receiving the funds as a loan.

101. Many representatives expressed their support for the adoption of the Beijing Declaration.

102. Many representatives commented on the proposals for amendments and adjustments, highlighting aspects of the debate during the technical segment of the meeting (paragraphs 0-0 above).

103. Many representatives spoke of the relationship between climate change and the ozone layer, pointing out the danger that cooling of the stratosphere could lead to a worsening of ozone depletion. Many noted that HCFCs and PFCs were potent greenhouse gases, and it was paradoxical that one environmental convention should be recommending them

while another was rejecting them. One representative proposed that any projects submitted to the Multilateral Fund should be approved only if they also satisfied the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. Another representative suggested that the impact on soil and water should also be taken into account.

104. One representative pointed out that Article 5 countries were predominantly agrarian and would thus be hard hit by an accelerated phase out of methyl bromide, unless they were provided with adequate substitutes and technology transfer on a fair and equitable basis.

105. Some representatives noted the importance of the planned phase-out of production of CFCs in the remaining major producing countries, China and India. Several expressed the view that the non-Article 5 countries should recognize that they were primarily responsible for the damage to the ozone layer. Some representatives considered that proposals to introduce new controls on HCFCs were inappropriate for Article 5 countries at the current time. Several representatives highlighted the importance of improving technology transfer. Some emphasized the need to insure continued access to inexpensive and effective MDIs.

106. Several representatives pointed out that, despite the undoubted successes so far, much work still remained to be done, including, *inter alia*, improving efforts to stop illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances; meeting the freeze in 2003; phasing-out HCFCs and halons; limiting unnecessary uses of methyl bromide; eliminating the surplus of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances on the world market; resolving the issue of ozone-depleting substances used as process agents; and resolving the problem of jobs lost through the conversions and changes implemented.

107. One representative said that low-volume consuming small island States were often overlooked, as compared with other Article 5 countries with very high consumption. He considered that the small island developing States should be represented as a group in all the working committees under the Montreal Protocol.

I. Report of the Co-Chairs of the technical segment and of the subsidiary bodies and consideration of the recommended decisions

108. The high-level segment heard a report from the Co-Chairs of the technical segment, presented by Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland), speaking on behalf of the other Co-Chair, Mr. Ibrahim Abdel-Gelil (Egypt). He outlined the main issues covered in the deliberations of the technical segment and referred to the draft decisions negotiated by the technical segment.

VII. DATE AND VENUE OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION

109. Under the item, the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol accepted with appreciation an offer by the Government of Burkina Faso to host the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at Ougadougou, in 2000. The Secretariat said it would negotiate the details with Burkina Faso and that the exact dates would be decided upon in due course.

110. It was decided that the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention would be held jointly with the fourteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, with the date and place to be determined at a future time.

VIII. ADOPTION OF DECISIONS

111. The Meeting of the Parties adopted a number of decisions, on the basis of the draft decisions contained in document UNEP/Ozl.Pro.11/8 and on the basis of proposals submitted during the current meeting. The text of the decisions, as adopted by consensus, is contained in the following paragraph.

A. Decisions

112. The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision XI/1. Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer

To adopt the Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer, as contained in annex I to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/2. Further adjustments with regard to Annex A substances

To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substances in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in annex II to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/3. Further adjustments with regard to Annex B substances

To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substances in Annex B to the Protocol, as set out in annex III to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/4. Further adjustments with regard to Annex E substance

To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substance in Annex E to the Protocol, as set out in annex IV to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/5. Further Amendment of the Montreal Protocol

To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in annex V to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/6. Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

Having considered the analysis of the impact on the Multilateral Fund of implementing a fixed exchange-rate mechanism,

Having also considered the recommendations of its technical segment,

1. To urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund promptly and in full;
2. That the purpose and objective of introducing the new mechanism is to ease some of the contributing Parties' administrative difficulties due to commitments in other than their national currencies, to promote the timely payment of contributions, and to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the level of available resources of the Multilateral Fund;
3. To direct the Treasurer to proceed with the implementation of the fixed exchange-rate mechanism on a trial basis for the replenishment (2000-2002), so that payments by contributing Parties to the Fund for the triennium commencing in 2000, can be made in accordance with this mechanism;
4. That only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per the published figures of the

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International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;

5. That Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the six months preceding the replenishment period. Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies may continue to pay in United States dollars;
6. That the Meeting of the Parties should review the implementation of the mechanism at the end of 2001 for consideration at the technical segment of the Meeting of the Parties to determine the impact of the mechanism on the operations of the Multilateral Fund and its impact on the funding of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries during this triennium so that the ozone-depleting substances phase-out process is not adversely affected;
7. That, in order to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the Multilateral Fund, Parties should strive to pay their contributions as early in the calendar year as possible and no later than 1 June of each year. Parties unable to make their contributions by 1 June should notify the Treasurer as to when during the calendar or fiscal year their payment will be made, but contributing Parties should strive to pay their contributions no later than 1 November of that year;

Decision XI/7. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000-2002

1. To adopt a budget for 2000-2002 of 475,700,000 United States dollars on the understanding that 35,700,000 United States dollars of that sum will be provided by funds not allocated during 1997-1999. The Parties noted that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 1997-1999 stood at 34,703,856 United States dollars;
2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of 440,000,000 United States dollars, of 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2000, 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2001, and 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2002, as it appears in annex VI to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget for 2000-2002 is committed by the end of 2002, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

Decision XI/8. Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee for 1999;
2. To confirm the positions of Mali, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom for one further year and to select Argentina, Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt and United States of America as members of the Committee for a two-year period;

Decision XI/9. 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 1999;
2. To endorse the selection of Australia, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of Bahamas, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, India, Tunisia and Uganda as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year effective from 1 January 2000;

3. To note the selection of India to act as Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective from 1 January 2000;

Decision XI/10. Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Milton Catelin (Australia) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2000;

Decision XI/11. Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol, and the 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 136 Parties have ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 101 Parties have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and only 29 Parties have ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as of 15 November 1999;
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 XI/12. Definition of pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide

That pre-shipment applications are those non-quarantine applications applied within 21 days prior to export to meet the official requirements of the importing country or existing official requirements of the exporting country. Official requirements are those which are performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal, environmental, health or stored product authority;

Decision XI/13. Quarantine and pre-shipment

1. To note that, while the reliability of the survey data was noted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to be insufficient to draw firm conclusions, the Panel's April 1999 report estimates that over 22 per cent of the methyl bromide use is excluded from control under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, and that this use is increasing in some countries;
2. To note that the Science Assessment Panel revised the ODP of methyl bromide to 0.4 in its 1998 report;
3. To note that, under an amendment adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, each Party shall provide the Secretariat with statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.
4. To request that the 2003 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) Evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of alternative treatments and procedures that can replace methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment;
 - (b) Estimate the volume of methyl bromide that would be replaced by the implementation of technically and economically feasible alternatives for quarantine and pre-shipment, reported by commodity and/or

application;

5. To request the Parties to review their national plant, animal, environmental, health and stored product regulations with a view to removing the requirement for the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where technically and economically feasible alternatives exist;
6. To urge the Parties to implement procedures (using a form shown in the Panel's April 1999 report, if necessary) to monitor the uses of methyl bromide by commodity and quantity for quarantine and pre-shipment uses in order:
 - (a) To target the efficient use of resources for undertaking research to develop and implement technically and economically feasible alternatives;
 - (b) To encourage early identification of technically and economically feasible alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where such alternatives exist;
7. To encourage the use of methyl bromide recovery and recycling technology (where technically and economically feasible) to reduce emissions of methyl bromide, until alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses are available;

*Decision XI/14. Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties
for controlled substances for 2000 and 2001*

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 torpedo maintenance, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex VII to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. 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 XI/15. Global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses

To eliminate the following uses from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses for controlled substances, approved in decision X/19, from the year 2002:

- (a) Testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water;
- (b) Testing of tar in road-paving materials; and
- (c) Forensic finger-printing;

Decision XI/16. CFC management strategies in non-Article 5 Parties

1. To recall that decision IV/24 urges all Parties to take all practicable measures to prevent releases of controlled substances into the atmosphere;
2. To recall also that decision IX/23 requests non-Article 5 Parties to consider banning the placing on the market and sale of virgin CFCs, except to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties and other exempted uses;

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3. To note that other strategies, besides those considered in decision IX/23, could help to reduce emissions of CFCs from existing equipment;
4. To note that, in the case of halons, decision X/7 requests Parties to develop strategies for the management of halons, including emissions reductions and ultimate elimination of their use;
5. To request that each non-Article 5 Party develops and submits to the Ozone Secretariat, by July 2001, a strategy for the management of CFCs, including options for recovery, recycling, disposal and eventual elimination of their use. In preparing such a strategy, taking into account technological and economic feasibility, Parties should consider the following options:
 - (a) Recovering, and eliminating where appropriate, CFCs from existing or out-of-service products and equipment;
 - (b) Setting target dates for bans on the refilling and/or the use of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment functioning on CFCs;
 - (c) Ensuring that appropriate measures are taken for the environmentally safe and effective storage, management and final disposition of recovered CFCs;
 - (d) Encouraging the use of CFC substitutes and replacements acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health, taking into account their impact on the ozone layer, and any other environmental issues;

Decision XI/17. Terms of reference for Assessment Panels

1. To note with appreciation the excellent and highly useful work done by the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels and their colleagues worldwide in preparing their reports of 1998 including the Synthesis Report of 1999 and its decadal perspective of the information provided by the Panels over the period 1989-1999;
2. To note also with appreciation, and encourage as appropriate, the ongoing fruitful collaboration of the Panels with the Subsidiary Body on Science and Technology under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the International Civil Aviation Organization;
3. To request the three Assessment Panels to update their 1998 reports in 2002 and submit them to the Secretariat by 1 January 2003 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2003;
4. To request the Assessment Panels to keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new developments on a year-to-year basis;
5. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to include the following in the 2002 scientific assessment:
 - (a) An evaluation of the observed trends in controlled substances and their consistency with reported production of ODS;
 - (b) A quantification of the ozone-depleting impacts of new (e.g., short-lived) halogen-containing substances;
 - (c) A characterization of methyl bromide sources and sinks and the likely quantitative implications of the results for the ozone layer;

- (d) A characterization of the known interrelations between ozone depletion and climate change including feedbacks between the two;
 - (e) A description and interpretation of the observed changes in global and polar ozone and in ultraviolet radiation, as well as set future projections and scenarios for these variables, taking into account also the expected impacts of climate change;
6. To request the Environmental Effects Panel to continue the identification of the impacts of ozone depletion noting its association with aspects of climate change, including:
- (a) An evaluation of how the combined influence of ultraviolet radiation changes due to ozone depletion and climate change factors can impact on the biosphere and on human health;
 - (b) A characterization of those impacts caused by ultraviolet radiation changes that may have effects on climate;

Decision XI/18. Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere;
2. To express its appreciation to the Scientific Assessment Panel for its collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the above-mentioned report;
3. To note with appreciation the message of the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization on the willingness of ICAO to continue the process of working together on the issues with the Montreal Protocol;
4. To recommend that the Scientific Assessment Panel should continue its collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed on the potential impacts of the aircraft emissions on stratospheric ozone depletion and climate change;

Decision XI/19. Assessment of new substances

1. To recall that decision X/8 requested Parties that, should new substances be developed and marketed which, following application of decision IX/24, are agreed by the Parties to pose a significant threat to the ozone layer, appropriate steps are taken under the Montreal Protocol to ensure their control and phase-out;
2. To note that many new chemicals are brought into the market by the chemical industry so that criteria for assessing the potential ODP of these chemicals will be useful;
3. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) To develop criteria to assess the potential ODP of new chemicals;
 - (b) To develop a guidance paper on mechanisms to facilitate public-private sector cooperation in the evaluation of the potential ODP of new chemicals in a manner that satisfies the criteria to be set by the Panels;
4. To request the Panels to report back to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/20. *Procedure for new substances*

Recalling decisions IX/24 and X/9 on control of new ozone-depleting substances,

Noting that the issue was discussed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties,

To continue to give full consideration to ways to expedite the procedure for adding new substances and their associated control measures to the Protocol and for removing them therefrom;

Decision XI/21. *Financial matters: financial report and budgets*

1. To note with appreciation the exemplary financial management by the Secretariat over many years;
2. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1998, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/4;
3. To approve the budget of 3,679,679 United States dollars for 2000, and the proposed budget of 3,679,679 United States dollars for 2001, as set out in annex VIII to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
4. 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 IV to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9), for the year 2000, and for the year 2001 as set out in annex IX to the report of the Eleventh Meeting;
5. To draw down an amount of 675,000 United States dollars from the unspent balance for the purpose of reducing it, thereby ensuring that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to 3,004,679 United States dollars for 2001;
6. To request the Executive Secretary, when making budget proposals for 2002, 2003 and 2004, to draw down the amount specified in paragraph 5 above from the unspent balances for those years;
7. 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;
8. To review the status of reserves at the Meeting of the Parties in the year 2003;

Decision XI/22. *Global Environment Facility*

To note with appreciation the continued assistance given by the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the countries with economies in transition;

Decision XI/23. *Data reporting*

1. To note the improvement in the timely submission of data in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. To note that Parties are to submit data by 30 September of the following year in accordance with their obligations under Article 7;
3. To urge all Parties to introduce licensing systems in accordance with the provisions of decision IX/8 and Article 4B of the Protocol to facilitate accuracy in data submission under Article 7;

4. To note that data collection on ozone-depleting substances sectors is important in assisting a Party to meet its obligations under the Protocol and that the Parties might wish to consider the burden of collecting sector data and other data required in the context of the Montreal Protocol at a future meeting;
5. To note that, because of the significant improvement in the timely submission of data, the Implementation Committee had been able in 1999 to review the control status of Parties for the previous year, 1998. In earlier years, the Implementation Committee had reviewed only the control status for two years prior. Accordingly, decide to request that the Implementation Committee begin a full review of data for the year immediately prior to the Meeting of the Parties beginning in 2000;
6. To note that many Parties with economies in transition have established a phase-out plan with specific interim benchmarks in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility;
7. To urge those Parties with economies in transition mentioned in paragraph 6 above to submit to the Secretariat the phase-out plans with specific interim benchmarks developed with the Global Environment Facility in accordance with requests made at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XI/24. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bulgaria

1. To note that Bulgaria acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 20 November 1990 and acceded to the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 28 April 1999. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1997, reported positive consumption of 1.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A Group II substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1997 Bulgaria was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation the work done by Bulgaria in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan that brought Bulgaria into compliance with the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 1998;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Bulgaria with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above and in this regard, to request that Bulgaria submit a complete copy of its country programme when approved, including the specific benchmarks, to the Implementation Committee, through the Ozone Secretariat, for its consideration at its next meeting. To the degree that Bulgaria 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, Bulgaria should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bulgaria should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through this decision, however, the Parties caution Bulgaria, in accordance with item 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 item 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;

Decision XI/25. Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Turkmenistan

1. To note that Turkmenistan acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 18 November 1993 and acceded to the London Amendment on 15 March 1994. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 29.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996 Turkmenistan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal

Protocol;

2. To note with appreciation the work done by Turkmenistan in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2003;
3. To note that Turkmenistan, in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, had delineated the following draft benchmarks that could serve to measure progress in the phase-out process until 2003:
 - (a) 1999: Import of CFCs should not exceed 22 ODP tonnes;
 - (b) 1 January 2000: Import/export licensing system in place; bans on import of equipment using and containing ODS; import quota for CFCs in 2000 not exceeding 15 ODP tonnes (roughly 50 per cent compared to 1996)
 - (c) 1 January 2000: Ban on the import of all Annex A and B substances except CFCs listed in Annex A (1);
 - (d) 1 January 2000: Import quota for CFCs in 2001 not exceeding 10 ODP tonnes (-66 per cent compared to 1996); effective system for monitoring and controlling ODS trade in place and working;
 - (e) 1 July 2001: recovery and recycling and training projects completed;
 - (f) 1 January 2002: Import quota for CFCs in 2002 not to exceed 6 ODP tonnes (-80 per cent compared to 1996);
 - (g) 1 January 2003: Total prohibition of imports of Annex A and B substances/zero quota; completion of Global Environment Facility project.
4. To monitor closely the progress of Turkmenistan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above and, in this regard, to request that Turkmenistan submit a complete copy of its country programme when approved, including the specific benchmarks, to the Implementation Committee, through the Ozone Secretariat, for its consideration at its next meeting. To the degree that Turkmenistan 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, Turkmenistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Turkmenistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through this decision, however, the Parties caution Turkmenistan, in accordance with item 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 item 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;

*Decision XI/26. Recommendations and clarifications of the World Customs Organization
concerning customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and
products containing ozone-depleting substances*

Recalling decisions IX/22 and X/18 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol dealing with customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances,

Noting that the issue of customs codes is of great importance for the prevention of the illegal traffic of ozone-

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depleting substances and for the purpose of data reporting in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol,

1. To note, with appreciation, the actions undertaken so far by the World Customs Organization on the further extension of the Harmonized System customs nomenclature of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances;
2. To note the summary of the draft recommendation of the World Customs Organization concerning the insertion in national statistical nomenclatures of Harmonized System subheadings for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances and the clarification of the classification under the Harmonized System Convention of methyl bromide containing small amounts of chloropicrin provided in annex II to the report of the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.1/19/7);
3. To note that the group of experts convened in accordance with decision X/18 will conduct further work on recommendations relating to the Harmonized System codes for mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances in collaboration with the World Customs Organization;

Decision XI/27. Refrigerant management plans

To request the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee to finalize the formulation of guidelines for refrigerant management plans for high volume ozone-depleting-substance-consuming countries as soon as possible and subsequently approve funding in accordance with the guidelines for such projects in the pipeline;

*Decision XI/28. Supply of HCFCs to Parties operating under paragraph 1
Article 5 of the Protocol*

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to study and report by 30 April 2003 at the latest on the problems and options of Article 5 Parties in obtaining HCFCs in the light of the freeze on the production of HCFCs in non-Article 5 Parties in the year 2004. This report should analyse whether HCFCs are available to Article 5 Parties in sufficient quantity and quality and at affordable prices, taking into account the 15 per cent allowance to meet the basic domestic needs of the Article 5 Parties and the surplus quantities available from the consumption limit allowed to the non-Article 5 Parties. The Parties, at their Fifteenth Meeting in the year 2003, shall consider this report for the purpose of addressing problems, if any, brought out by the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;

Decision XI/29. Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Burkina Faso, in October 2000.

B. Comments made at the time of adoption of the decisions

113. The Chair of the Legal Drafting Group reported that the amendment decision made necessary provision for the application of production controls on HCFCs to the Parties operating under Article 5. In paragraph L, the Amendment specified a baseline and established that there would be a freeze from 2016 but, on the advice of the Legal Drafting Group, that paragraph did not provide 15 per cent allowance on HCFC production to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under Article 5 since the provision to this effect in paragraph C of the decision would automatically apply to the Parties operating under Article 5 from 2016 onwards. This situation would be clearly reflected in the summary of control measures in Section U 1.3 of the Handbook.

114. With regard to decision XI/8, on membership of the Implementation Committee, the Meeting of the Parties was informed that Ecuador, which had replaced Antigua and Barbuda in the implementation Committee, would serve for a two-year period, starting in 2000. In 2000, Ecuador would serve for one year instead of Antigua and Barbuda and would be confirmed for its second year for 2001 at the Meeting of the Parties in 2000.

IX. OTHER MATTERS

A. Tribute to the late Ambassador Winfried Lang

115. At the opening session of the high-level segment, the Meeting observed a minute of silence in tribute to Ambassador Winfried Lang of Austria, who had played a pivotal role in the development, negotiation and adoption of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. Ambassador Lang had passed away in 1999.

B. Tribute to the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat

116. At the final session of the technical segment, on Wednesday, 1 December 1999, the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, paid tribute to the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, Mr. K. Madhava Sarma, who was attending his last meeting of the Parties in that capacity, for his outstanding contribution to the work of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. In the nine years during which Mr. Sarma had served at the head of the Ozone Secretariat, he had displayed total dedication and commitment with a sound knowledge of issues relating to the protection of the ozone layer. Armed with a good sense of humour and a deep devotion to his work, he had helped turn the Montreal Protocol into a model for other conventions to emulate. Mr. Kakakhel then wished Mr. Sarma success in his future endeavours, pointing out that the ozone community would in future want to draw from the enormous reservoir of knowledge he had acquired over the years.

117. The Co-Chairs of the Meeting, representatives of regional groups and the representative of the host Government also paid tribute and expressed their appreciation to Mr. Sarma for his continuous support to the Parties, highlighting the gracious and dignified style with which he had served the Secretariat.

C. Expression of appreciation to the Government of China

118. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of China for the excellent arrangements made for the organization of the Meeting and the warm hospitality shown to the participants.

D. Observations by delegations

1. *Scientific Assessment Panel*

119. One representative urged the Scientific Assessment Panel to follow a transparent process and allow adequate time for scientists to review the texts of its assessment.

2. *International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer*

120. The representative of Argentina announced that his country had celebrated the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer in 1999, in Ushuaia, the southernmost city in the world, which had the highest level of ozone depletion. In that context, and since the closest city to the Arctic was located in Finland, he invited Finland to work with Argentina and UNEP on a joint programme for celebrating that major day the following year.

121. The representative of Finland welcomed the initiative by Argentina, concurring that the southern parts of South America and the northern parts of Europe were the areas experiencing the greatest relative intensification of solar ultraviolet radiation in the world as a result of ozone depletion.

X. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

122. The present report was adopted on the basis of the draft submitted to the Meeting.

XI. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

123. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the combined fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, 3 December 1999.

Annex I

BEIJING DECLARATION ON RENEWED COMMITMENT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

We, the Ministers of the Environment and heads of delegations of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Having participated, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, in the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, from 29 November to 3 December 1999, in Beijing, China,

Having held in-depth discussions on important issues relating to the protection of the ozone layer and the implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol,

Recalling the achievements made to date in this field, while earnestly seeking to address the challenges that we will face in the future,

Reaffirming, at the threshold of a new millennium, our commitment to the protection of the ozone layer through a serious implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in order to achieve the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances to protect the environmental security of present and future generations,

Declare:

1. That we are pleased to note that major progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the past decade since the Helsinki Declaration was adopted, as testified by the fact that the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 have largely ceased the production and consumption of CFCs from 1 January 1996, while the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 have committed themselves to freezing their production and consumption of CFCs at the average level of the period 1995-1997, from 1 July 1999;
2. That we are further pleased to note that the reduction and phase-out of other ozone-depleting substances are also proceeding in line with or in some cases faster than the control measures we have agreed upon in the past Meetings of the Parties and welcome the further progress agreed upon at this Meeting of the Parties;
3. That we take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation for the efforts made towards this progress by Governments, international organizations, industry, experts and other relevant groups;
4. That we are fully aware, however, that we cannot afford to rest on our laurels, since scientists have informed us that the ozone hole has reached record proportions and that ozone layer recovery is a long way from being achieved;
5. That we are keenly aware that the Parties will face new challenges, as we have now entered a new period of substantive reduction of ozone-depleting substances from 1 July 1999 and, therefore, must ensure the continuation and development of our significant financial and technical cooperation under paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol, to enable all countries to take full advantage of benefits offered by the latest technological advances, including the continuation of initiatives to ensure funding for the low-volume-consuming countries;
6. That we therefore appeal to all of the Parties to demonstrate a stronger political will and take more effective action to fulfil their obligations under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, and 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;

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7. That we also appeal to the relevant Parties to take all appropriate measures to address illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and to safeguard the achievements attained to date;

8. That we call upon the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to continue to maintain adequate funding and to promote the expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies, under the Montreal Protocol, to the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to help them fulfil their obligations; and also call upon Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to take all appropriate measures necessary to secure the efficient use of the resources provided by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

9. That we further appeal to the international community to demonstrate more concern for the issues of ozone layer protection and for the protection of the global atmosphere in general, taking into account the need to promote social and economic development in all countries.

Annex II

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex A

A. Article 2A: CFCs

1. The third sentence of paragraph 4 of Article 2A of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 4 of Article 2A of the Protocol:

5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2003 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

6. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

7. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

8. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2010 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

9. For the purposes of calculating basic domestic needs under paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article, the calculation of the annual average of production by a Party includes any production entitlements that it has transferred in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2, and excludes any production entitlements that it has acquired in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2.

B. Article 2B: Halons

1. The third sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 2B of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 2 of Article 2B of the Protocol:

3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2010 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Annex III

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex B

Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs

1. The third sentence of paragraph 3 of Article 2C of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may, until 1 January 2003 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 3 of Article 2C of the Protocol:

4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive.

5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2010 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Annex IV

ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Adjustments relating to the controlled substance in Annex E

Article 2H: Methyl bromide

1. The third sentence of paragraph 5 of Article 2H of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substance in Annex E for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 5 of Article 2H of the Protocol:

5 bis. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the substance for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.

5 ter. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2015 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Annex V

**AMENDMENT TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT
DEplete THE OZONE LAYER**

Article 1: Amendment

A. Article 2, paragraph 5

In paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2F

B. Article 2, paragraphs 8(a) and 11

In paragraphs 8(a) and 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

C. Article 2F, paragraph 8

The following paragraph shall be added after paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol:

Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2004, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, the average of:

The sum of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A; and

The sum of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A.

However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C as defined above.

D. Article 2I

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 2H of the Protocol:

Article 2I: Bromochloromethane

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2002, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C does not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

E. Article 3

In Article 3 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2, 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2, 2A to 2I

F. Article 4, paragraphs 1 *quin.* and 1 *sex.*

The following paragraphs shall be added to Article 4 of the Protocol after paragraph 1 *qua*:

1 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.

1 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.

G. Article 4, paragraphs 2 *quin.* and 2 *sex.*

The following paragraphs shall be added to Article 4 of the Protocol after paragraph 2 *qua*:

2 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.

2 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.

H. Article 4, paragraphs 5 to 7

In paragraphs 5 to 7 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

Annexes A and B, Group II of Annex C and Annex E

there shall be substituted:

Annexes A, B, C and E

I. Article 4, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E, Articles 2G and 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

J. Article 5, paragraph 4

In paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

K. Article 5, paragraphs 5 and 6

In paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I

L. Article 5, paragraph 8 *ter* (a)

The following sentence shall be added at the end of subparagraph 8 *ter* (a) of Article 5 of the Protocol:

As of 1 January 2016 each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the control measures set out in paragraph 8 of Article 2F and, as the basis for its compliance with these control measures, it shall use the average of its calculated levels of production and consumption in 2015;

M. Article 6

In Article 6 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

N. Article 7, paragraph 2

In paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Protocol, for the words:

Annexes B and C

there shall be substituted:

Annex B and Groups I and II of Annex C

O. Article 7, paragraph 3

The following sentence shall be added after the first sentence of paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol:

Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

P. Article 10

In paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I

Q. Article 17

In Article 17 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

R. Annex C

The following group shall be added to Annex C to the Protocol:

Group	Substance	Number of Isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential
Group III			
CH ₂ BrCl	bromochloromethane	1	0.12

Article 2: Relationship to the 1997 Amendment

No State or regional economic integration organization may deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Amendment unless it has previously, or simultaneously, deposited such an instrument to the Amendment adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Montreal, 17 September 1997.

Article 3: Entry into force

1. This Amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 2001, provided that at least twenty instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Amendment have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In the event that this condition has not been fulfilled by that date, the Amendment shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which it has been fulfilled.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

3. After the entry into force of this Amendment, as provided under paragraph 1, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Annex VI

REPLENISHMENT OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PERIOD 2000-2002

Contributions by Parties for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 to the fourth replenishment of the Multilateral Fund using the fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism and 1999 United Nations scale of assessment

No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for the year 1999	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment with no Party contributing more than 25%	Annual contributions in US dollars for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002	Eligibility for using fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism	Currencies for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Rates of exchange for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Contributions in national currencies by Parties eligible to pay in national currencies	Contributions in US dollars by Parties not eligible to pay in national currencies
1	AUSTRALIA	1.482	1.69245	2,482,261	YES	Australian dollar	1.56	3,872,327	-
2	AUSTRIA	0.941	1.07463	1,576,118	YES	Schilling	12.97	20,442,256	-
3	AZERBAIJAN	0.022	0.02512	36,849	NO			-	36,849
4	BELARUS	0.082	0.09364	137,345	NO			-	137,345
5	BELGIUM	1.103	1.25963	1,847,459	YES	Belgian franc	38.02	70,240,378	-
6	BULGARIA	0.019	0.02170	31,824	NO			-	31,824
7	CANADA	2.754	3.14508	4,612,784	YES	Canadian dollar	1.49	6,873,049	-
8	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.121	0.13818	202,668	YES	Czech koruna	35.06	7,105,530	-
9	DENMARK	0.691	0.78913	1,157,383	YES	Danish krone	7.02	8,124,832	-
10	ESTONIA	0.015	0.01713	25,124	NO			-	25,124
11	FINLAND	0.542	0.61897	907,817	YES	Markka	5.60	5,083,777	-
12	FRANCE	6.540	7.46871	10,954,107	YES	French franc	6.18	67,696,379	-
13	GERMANY	9.808	11.20078	16,427,810	YES	Deutsche mark	1.84	30,227,171	-
14	GREECE	0.351	0.40084	587,904	YES	Drachma	304.95	179,281,291	-

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No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for the year 1999	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment with no Party contributing more than 25%	Annual contributions in US dollars for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002	Eligibility for using fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism	Currencies for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Rates of exchange for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Contributions in national currencies by Parties eligible to pay in national currencies	Contributions in US dollars by Parties not eligible to pay in national currencies
15	HUNGARY	0.120	0.13704	200,993	NO				200,993
16	ICELAND	0.032	0.03654	53,598	YES	Icelandic krona	68.03	3,646,277	-
17	IRELAND	0.224	0.25581	375,186	YES	Irish pound	0.74	277,638	-
18	ISRAEL	0.345	0.39399	577,854	YES	Shekel	4.08	2,357,645	-
19	ITALY	5.432	6.20337	9,098,273	YES	Italian lira	1,825.07	16,604,985,632	-
20	JAPAN	19.984	22.82182	33,471,998	YES	Yen	118.34	3,961,076,249	-
21	LATVIA	0.024	0.02741	40,199	NO			-	40,199
22	LIECHTENSTEIN	0.006	0.00685	10,050	YES	Swiss franc	1.50	15,074	-
23	LITHUANIA	0.022	0.02512	36,849	NO			-	36,849
24	LUXEMBOURG	0.068	0.07766	113,896	YES	Luxembourg franc	38.02	4,330,323	-
25	MONACO	0.004	0.00457	6,700	YES	French franc	6.18	41,405	-
26	NETHERLANDS	1.631	1.86261	2,731,827	YES	Netherlands guilder	2.08	5,682,200	-
27	NEW ZEALAND	0.221	0.25238	370,162	YES	New Zealand dollar	1.87	692,202	-
28	NORWAY	0.610	0.69662	1,021,713	YES	Norwegian krone	7.87	8,040,884	-
29	POLAND	0.207	0.23639	346,712	NO			-	346,712
30	PORTUGAL	0.417	0.47622	698,450	YES	Portuguese escudo	188.97	131,986,081	-
31	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1.487	1.69816	2,490,635	NO			-	2,490,635
32	SLOVAKIA	0.039	0.04454	65,323	YES	Slovak koruna	42.28	2,761,842	-
33	SPAIN	2.589	2.95665	4,336,419	YES	Peseta	156.83	680,080,636	-
34	SWEDEN	1.084	1.23793	1,815,635	YES	Swedish krona	8.33	15,124,238	-
35	SWITZERLAND	1.215	1.38754	2,035,052	YES	Swiss franc	1.50	3,052,578	-

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No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for the year 1999	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment with no Party contributing more than 25%	Annual contributions in US dollars for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002	Eligibility for using fixed-currency-exchange-rate mechanism	Currencies for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Rates of exchange for Parties eligible to pay contributions in national currencies	Contributions in national currencies by Parties eligible to pay in national currencies	Contributions in US dollars by Parties not eligible to pay in national currencies
36	TAJIKISTAN	0.005	0.00571	8,375	NO			-	8,375
37	TURKMENISTAN	0.008	0.00914	13,399	NO			-	13,399
38	UKRAINE	0.302	0.34489	505,832	NO			-	505,832
39	UNITED KINGDOM	5.090	5.81280	8,525,444	YES	British pound	0.62	5,285,775	-
40	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25.000	25.00000	36,666,667	NO	United States dollar	1.00	-	36,666,667
41	UZBEKISTAN	0.037	0.04225	61,973	NO			-	61,973
41	T O T A L	90.674	100.00000	146,666,667			N.A.	N.A.	40,602,776

Annex VII

**ESSENTIAL-USE NOMINATIONS FOR 2000-2001 RECOMMENDED BY THE OPEN-ENDED
WORKING GROUP FOR APPROVAL BY THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES**

(in metric tonnes)

No.	Party	CFC-11		CFC-12		CFC-113		CFC-114		Halon-2402
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
1	European Community	-	1,243.0	-	1,813.0	-	7.0	-	207.0	-
2	Hungary	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	-
3	Japan	32.0	27.0	55.0	54.0	0.2	0.2	11.0	7.0	-
4	Poland	-	-	-	-	1.7		-	-	-
5	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.0
6	United States of America	-	918.0	-	1,947.0	-	-	-	236.0	-
7	Total	32.5	2,188.5	55.5	3,814.5	2.15	7.45	11.5	450.5	90.0

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Annex VIII

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete
THE OZONE LAYER: BUDGETS FOR 2000-2001**

		w/m	2000 (US\$)	w/m	2001 (US\$)
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT				
1100	<i>Project personnel</i>				
	1101 Executive Secretary (D-2) (shared with the Vienna Convention, VC)	6	102,270	6	102,270
	1102 Deputy Executive Secretary (P-5)	12	139,290	12	139,290
	1103 Programme Officer (Law) (P-5)	12	103,030	12	103,030
	1104 Programme Officer (Science) (P-5) (shared with VC)	6	88,730	6	88,730
	1105 Administrative Officer (P-4) (paid by UNEP)		0		0
	1106 Programme Officer (Data Systems) (P-3)*		0		51,210
1199	<i>Sub-total</i>		433,320		484,530
1200	<i>Consultants</i>				
	1201 Assistance in data-reporting, analysis and promotion of Implementation of the Protocol		51,210		20,000
1299	<i>Sub-total</i>		51,210		20,000

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1300	<i>Administrative Support</i>					
1301	Administrative Assistant (G-7)	6	10,230	6	10,230	
1302	Personal Assistant (G-6)	12	17,230	12	17,230	
1303	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by VC)		0		0	
1304	Personal Assistant (G-6)	6	9,153	6	9,153	
1305	Programme Assistant (G-6)	6	9,153	6	9,153	
1306	Documents Clerk (G-3)	12	8,610	12	8,610	
1307	Data Assistant (G-6)	12	18,296	12	18,296	
1308	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by UNEP)		0		0	
1309	Logistics Assistant (G-3) (paid by UNEP)		0		0	
1320	Temporary Assistance		6,458		6,458	
1321	Open-ended Working Group Meetings		420,250		400,250	
1322	Preparatory and Parties Meetings (shared with VC every three years, applies to 1999)		409,905		409,905	
1323	Assessment Panel Meetings		73,226		73,226	
1324	Bureau Meetings		44,147		44,147	
1325	Committee Meetings		29,069		29,069	
1326	MP Informal Consultation Meetings		11,839		11,839	
1399	<i>Sub-total</i>		1,067,566		1,047,566	

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	1600	<i>Travel on Official Business</i>		
		1601 Staff travel on official business	109,839	109,839
		1602 Conference Services staff travel on official business	21,535	21,535
	1699	<i>Sub-total</i>	131,374	131,374
1999		COMPONENT TOTAL	1,683,470	1,683,470
30		MEETING/PARTICIPATION COMPONENT		
	3300	<i>Support for Participation</i>		
		3301 Assessment Panel Meetings	565,770	565,770
		3302 Preparatory and Parties Meetings	263,560	263,560
		3303 Open-ended Working Group Meetings	263,310	263,310
		3304 Bureau Meetings	32,298	32,298
		3305 Committee Meetings	64,605	64,605
		3306 Meetings for the promotion of the Protocol among non-Parties	21,013	21,013
	3399	<i>Sub-total</i>	1,210,556	1,210,556
3999		COMPONENT TOTAL	1,210,556	1,210,556
40		EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT		
	4100	<i>Expendable Equipment (items under \$1,500)</i>		
		4101 Miscellaneous expendables (shared with VC)	21,669	21,669
	4199	<i>Sub-total</i>	21,669	21,669

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4200	<i>Non-Expendable Equipment</i>			
	4201	Personal computers and accessories	5,381	5,381
	4202	Portable computers	3,229	3,229
	4203	Other office machines (server, fax, scanner, etc.)	6,068	6,068
	4299	<i>Sub-total</i>	14,678	14,678
4300	<i>Premises</i>			
	4301	Rental of office premises (shared with VC)	32,297	32,297
	4399	<i>Sub-total</i>	32,297	32,297
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL		68,644	68,644
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT			
5100	<i>Operation and Maintenance of Equipment</i>			
	5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with VC)	12,915	12,915
	5199	<i>Sub-total</i>	12,915	12,915
5200	<i>Reporting Costs</i>			
	5201	Reporting	64,606	64,606
	5202	Reporting (Technical Assessment Panels)	32,298	32,298
	5299	<i>Sub-total</i>	96,904	96,904

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5300	<i>Sundry</i>			
	5301	Communications	80,760	80,760
	5302	Freight charges (documents)	68,101	68,101
	5303	Training	10,506	10,506
	5304	Others	5,115	5,115
	5399	<i>Sub-total</i>	164,482	164,482
5400	<i>Hospitality</i>			
	5401	Hospitality	19,383	19,383
	5499	<i>Sub-total</i>	19,383	19,383
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL		293,684	293,684
99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST		3,256,354	3,256,354
	<i>Programme support costs (13%)</i>		423,325	423,325
	GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)		3,679,679	3,679,679
	Contribution from Reserve		0	675,000
	Contribution from the Parties		3,679,679	3,004,679

* The post of PO/Data Systems will be kept vacant until 12/7/2001, as a JPO is being funded by the Dutch Government from 13/7/1998 to 12/7/2001.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE PROPOSED 2001 BUDGET FOR THE TRUST FUND
FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

General:

All figures are in United States dollars (US\$).

Budget line comment

1100 and 1300 The classification of posts of the Secretariat by UNEP is governed by the regulations of the United Nations. The Meetings of the Parties sanction the number and type of posts and make financial provision for posts as classified when they make the budget decisions.

1106 The Government of the Netherlands is funding the post of Junior Programme Officer (Data Systems) from 13 July 1998 for a maximum duration of three years. Funds have been allocated for the post of Programme Officer (Data Systems) from mid-July 2001 onwards.

1201 Funds under this line can be transferred to line 1100 to create short-term professional posts if necessary.

1321-1326 Necessary funds may be transferred from the conference-servicing budget lines (1321-1326) should such services be required and 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.

The conference-servicing costs have been based on the following assumptions:

1321: One meeting of the Open-ended Working Group will be held each year during 2000 and 2001 in Nairobi or Geneva using six languages.

1322: The Meeting of the Parties and its preparatory meeting (OEWG) will be held in Nairobi in both years and in six languages. When meetings are not held in Nairobi, the incremental cost will be paid by the host Government.

1323: The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has been allocated funds to cover the communication and other sundry costs related to the work of Panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

1324: Two Bureau meetings are scheduled for each of the years 2000 and 2001.

1325: Two Implementation Committee meetings, in English only, are assumed to take place in Nairobi.

1326: One informal consultation meeting a year, in English only, is assumed to take place in Nairobi.

3300 This item includes assistance to participants. No more than one person's travel costs are 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 Implementation Committee meetings are based on eight participants from developing countries or countries with economies in transition in each meeting. The already approved budgets for 1999 and 2000 have not been adjusted.

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

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updating of the existing computer equipment, and procurement of necessary peripherals and software licenses.

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Annex IX

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

**Scale of contributions by the Parties for the years 2000 and 2001
based on the United Nations scale of assessment with
no Party paying more than 25 per cent
(in United States dollars)**

Name of the Party	2000 United Nations scale of assessment	Adjusted United Nations scales to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted United Nations scales with 25% percentage ceiling considered	Contributions by Parties for the year 2000	Contributions by Parties for the year 2001
Albania	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Algeria	0.086	0.000	0.000	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Argentina	1.103	1.103	1.076	39,611	32,345
Armenia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Australia	1.483	1.483	1.447	53,258	43,488
Austria	0.942	0.942	0.919	33,829	27,624
Azerbaijan	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahamas	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahrain	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Barbados	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belarus	0.057	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belgium	1.104	1.104	1.077	39,647	32,374
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Benin	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bolivia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Botswana	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Brazil	1.471	1.471	1.436	52,827	43,136
Brunei Darussalam	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bulgaria	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burundi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cameroon	0.013	0.000	0.000	0	0
Canada	2.732	2.732	2.666	98,113	80,115
Central African Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chad	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chile	0.136	0.136	0.133	4,884	3,988

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Name of the Party	2000 United Nations scale of assessment	Adjusted United Nations scales to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted United Nations scales with 25% percentage ceiling considered	Contributions by Parties for the year 2000	Contributions by Parties for the year 2001
China	0.995	0.995	0.971	35,733	29,178
Colombia	0.109	0.109	0.106	3,914	3,196
Comoros	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Costa Rica	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Croatia	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cuba	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cyprus	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0
Czech Republic	0.107	0.107	0.104	3,843	3,138
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Denmark	0.692	0.692	0.675	24,851	20,293
Djibouti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ecuador	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Egypt	0.065	0.000	0.000	0	0
El Salvador	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estonia	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ethiopia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.440	89,781	73,312
Fiji	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Finland	0.543	0.543	0.530	19,500	15,923
France	6.545	6.545	6.388	235,047	191,930
Gabon	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Gambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Georgia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Germany	9.857	9.857	9.620	353,988	289,053
Ghana	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Greece	0.351	0.351	0.343	12,605	10,293
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guatemala	0.018	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guyana	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0

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Name of the Party	2000 United Nations scale of assessment	Adjusted United Nations scales to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted United Nations scales with 25% percentage ceiling considered	Contributions by Parties for the year 2000	Contributions by Parties for the year 2001
Honduras	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Hungary	0.120	0.120	0.117	4,310	3,519
Iceland	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
India	0.299	0.299	0.292	10,738	8,768
Indonesia	0.188	0.188	0.183	6,752	5,513
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.161	0.161	0.157	5,782	4,721
Ireland	0.224	0.224	0.219	8,044	6,569
Israel	0.350	0.350	0.342	12,569	10,264
Italy	5.437	5.437	5.306	195,256	159,438
Jamaica	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Japan	20.573	20.573	20.079	738,826	603,295
Jordan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kazakhstan	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kenya	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kuwait	0.128	0.128	0.125	4,597	3,754
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Latvia	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lebanon	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lesotho	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Liberia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.124	0.124	0.121	4,453	3,636
Liechtenstein	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lithuania	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Luxembourg	0.068	0.000	0.000	0	0
Madagascar	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malawi	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malaysia	0.183	0.183	0.179	6,572	5,366
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mali	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malta	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritania	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritius	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mexico	0.995	0.995	0.971	35,733	29,178

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Name of the Party	2000 United Nations scale of assessment	Adjusted United Nations scales to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted United Nations scales with 25% percentage ceiling considered	Contributions by Parties for the year 2000	Contributions by Parties for the year 2001
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Monaco	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mongolia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Morocco	0.041	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Myanmar	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Namibia	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nepal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Netherlands	1.632	1.632	1.593	58,609	47,858
New Zealand	0.221	0.221	0.216	7,937	6,481
Nicaragua	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niger	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nigeria	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
Norway	0.610	0.610	0.595	21,907	17,888
Oman	0.051	0.000	0.000	0	0
Pakistan	0.059	0.000	0.000	0	0
Panama	0.013	0.000	0.000	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Paraguay	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Peru	0.099	0.000	0.000	0	0
Philippines	0.081	0.000	0.000	0	0
Poland	0.196	0.196	0.191	7,039	5,748
Portugal	0.431	0.431	0.421	15,478	12,639
Qatar	0.033	0.000	0.000	0	0
Republic of Korea	1.006	1.006	0.982	36,128	29,501
Republic of Moldova	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Romania	0.056	0.000	0.000	0	0
Russia Federation	1.077	1.077	1.051	38,678	31,583
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Samoa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.562	0.562	0.548	20,183	16,480
Senegal	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Seychelles	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0

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Name of the Party	2000 United Nations scale of assessment	Adjusted United Nations scales to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted United Nations scales with 25% percentage ceiling considered	Contributions by Parties for the year 2000	Contributions by Parties for the year 2001
Singapore	0.179	0.179	0.175	6,428	5,249
Slovakia	0.035	0.000	0.000	0	0
Slovenia	0.061	0.000	0.000	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
South Africa	0.366	0.366	0.357	13,144	10,733
Spain	2.591	2.591	2.529	93,049	75,980
Sri Lanka	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sudan	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Suriname	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Swaziland	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sweden	1.079	1.079	1.053	38,749	31,641
Switzerland	1.215	1.215	1.186	43,634	35,629
Syrian Arab Republic	0.064	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tajikistan	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Thailand	0.170	0.170	0.166	6,105	4,985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Togo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tonga	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tunisia	0.028	0.000	0.000	0	0
Turkey	0.440	0.440	0.429	15,801	12,903
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uganda	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ukraine	0.190	0.190	0.185	6,823	5,572
United Arab Emirates	0.178	0.178	0.174	6,392	5,220
United Kingdom	5.092	5.092	4.970	182,866	149,321
United Republic of Tanzania	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
United States of America	25.000	25.000	25.000	919,920	751,170
Uruguay	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uzbekistan	0.025	0.000	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Venezuela	0.160	0.160	0.156	5,746	4,692
Vietnam	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Yemen	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0

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Yugoslavia	0.026	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zambia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Total	103.647	101.847	100.000	3,679,679	3,004,679
