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**Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the
Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Bangkok, 8–12 November 2010

**Issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the
Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties**

Note by the Secretariat

Introduction

1. Chapters I and II of the present note provides an overview of the items on the agenda for the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties. For most items there is a brief summary of their background and of the related discussion that took place during the thirtieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Some items will be reviewed further in a set of supplemental reports to be issued by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. When that work has been completed the Secretariat will prepare an addendum to the present note in which it will summarize the Panel's findings on those items.

2. Chapter III provides information on matters that the Secretariat would like to bring to the parties' attention.

I. Overview of items on the agenda for the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties

A. Opening of the preparatory segment (item 1 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

3. The custom under the Montreal Protocol has been to divide the work of the meetings of the parties into two segments – a three-day preparatory segment and a two-day high-level segment. In practice, during the preparatory segment the parties prepare draft decisions that are then formally adopted by the Meeting of the Parties during the high-level segment.

4. The preparatory segment of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is scheduled to be opened on Monday, 8 November 2010, at 10 a.m. at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok. Registration of participants will begin at 8 a.m. on 7 November and will open at 8 a.m. each morning during the course of the meeting. Participants are encouraged to register well in advance of the meeting through the Secretariat's website (<http://ozone.unep.org> or <http://www.unep.ch/ozone>). In addition, as this will be the fifth major paperless meeting under the Montreal Protocol, delegates are urged to bring their own laptops.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 October 2010.

5. Under this agenda item, welcoming statements will be made by representatives of the Government of Thailand and the United Nations Environment Programme.

B. Organizational matters (item 2 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

1. Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment (UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/1)

6. The provisional agenda for the preparatory segment is set forth in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/1 and will be before the parties for adoption. The parties may wish to adopt this agenda, including any items that they may agree to include under item 13, "Other matters".

2. Organization of work

7. As is the custom under the Montreal Protocol, the preparatory segment of the meeting will be co-chaired by the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group. The current co-chairs of the Working Group are Mr. Fresnel Díaz (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) and Mr. Martin Sirois (Canada). Under this agenda item, the co-chairs are expected to present a proposal to the parties on how they wish to proceed with the items on the agenda.

C. Consideration of membership of Montreal Protocol bodies for 2011 (item 3 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

1. Members of the Implementation Committee

8. Each year the Meeting of the Parties considers the membership of the Implementation Committee. In accordance with the non-compliance procedure adopted by the parties, the Committee is to consist of 10 parties, each of whom selects an individual to represent it. These parties are elected for two years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution – that is, two are elected to represent each of the traditional United Nations regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Europe and others. In accordance with the agreed procedure, a Committee member who has already served an initial two-year term may be re-elected for a second consecutive term.

9. In terms of the membership of the Committee for 2011, Egypt, Jordan, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia and the United States of America are completing the first year of their two-year term in 2010 and will continue to serve on the Committee in 2011. Armenia, Germany, Nicaragua, the Niger and Sri Lanka will be concluding their second year of their first two-year term in 2010 and will therefore have to be replaced or re-elected.

10. In accordance with decision XII/13 the Committee selects its President and Vice-President from among its members. The selection process usually takes place through consultations between the Committee members during the Meeting of the Parties to ensure the continuity of these two offices. The Secretariat has prepared a draft decision on this item for the parties' consideration, set out as draft decision XXII/[BB] in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider nominating new Committee members and consider the draft decision during the preparatory segment for possible adoption, with any amendments that it deems appropriate, during the high-level segment.

2. Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

11. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties will also consider the membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Executive Committee consists of seven members from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and seven members from parties not so operating. Each group elects its Executive Committee members and reports their names to the Secretariat for endorsement by the parties. In addition, the terms of reference of the Executive Committee call for the election from among the members of the Committee of a chair and vice-chair, who alternate each year between parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and parties not so operating. As representatives from Colombia and Canada served as chair and vice-chair, respectively, during 2010, the parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will be expected to nominate the Committee's vice-chair for 2011 and the parties not so operating will be expected to nominate a chair. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties will be asked to take a decision that endorses the selections of the new Committee members and notes the selection of the Committee's chair and vice-chair for 2011. The Secretariat has prepared a draft decision on this item for the parties' consideration, set out as draft decision XXII/[CC] in chapter II of document

UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the draft decision during the preparatory segment for possible adoption, with any amendments that it deems appropriate, during the high-level segment.

3. Co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group

12. Each year the Meeting of the Parties selects one representative from among the parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and a second representative from among the parties not so operating to serve as co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group in the subsequent year. In accordance with decision XXI/31, Mr. Díaz and Mr. Sirois have served as co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group for 2010. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to take a decision naming the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group for 2011. The Secretariat has prepared a draft decision on this item for the parties' consideration, set out as draft decision XXII/[DD] in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the draft decision during the preparatory segment for possible adoption, with any amendments that it deems appropriate, during the high-level segment.

4. Co-chairs of the assessment panels

(a) Endorsement of a new co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

13. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group noted the recommendation by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the proposal by Colombia that Ms. Marta Pizano should replace the outgoing Panel co-chair, Mr. Jose Pons Pons. The proposal by Colombia can be found as draft decision XXII/[A] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider this proposal and agree upon the selection of a new co-chair to replace Mr. Pons Pons.

(b) Endorsement of a new co-chair of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel

14. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group heard a proposal by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that Mr. Nigel D. Paul should replace the outgoing Environmental Effects Assessment Panel co-chair, Mr. Jan C. van der Leun. The proposal by the United Kingdom can be found as draft decision XXII/[B] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider this proposal and agree upon the selection of a new co-chair to replace Mr. van der Leun.

D. Financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and budgets of the Montreal Protocol (item 4 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

15. The budget of the Montreal Protocol is considered annually by the parties. The initial review of the budget and related documents typically takes place in a budget contact group, which then recommends a budget and related draft decision to the Meeting of the Parties. The budget documents for the current meeting are numbered UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/4 and Add.1. As requested at the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting, the documentation includes information on the financial implications of and process for upgrading the position of Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat from the D-2 level to the Assistant Secretary-General level. Under this agenda item, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to establish a budget committee during the preparatory segment to deliberate on and recommend a draft budget decision for formal adoption, as appropriate, during the high-level segment.

E. Issues related to the financial mechanism under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol (item 5 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

Item 5 (a): Terms of reference for an evaluation of the financial mechanism (decision XXI/28)

16. In accordance with decision XXI/8, the Open-ended Working Group initiated at its thirtieth meeting its consideration of terms of reference for an evaluation of the financial mechanism. Specifically, it formed a contact group and began developing draft terms of reference for the evaluation. After consideration of that work, the Working Group agreed to forward to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties the draft terms of reference prepared by the contact group. Those draft terms of reference can be found as draft decision XXII/[C] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to continue its deliberations on the terms of reference

with a view to recommending a decision and terms of reference for formal adoption, as appropriate, during the high-level segment.

Item 5 (b): Terms of reference for a study on the 2012–2014 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

17. In accordance with past practice, the parties to the Montreal Protocol have, in the year preceding a decision on the level of replenishment for the coming three years, agreed upon specific terms of reference for a study to be undertaken to evaluate the resources that would be needed by the Fund during the forthcoming three-year period to be covered by the next replenishment. At its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group established a contact group to consider this matter, and that group developed draft terms of reference for the replenishment for further consideration by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision can be found as draft decision XXII/[D] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. Under this agenda item, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to continue its deliberations on these draft terms of reference with a view to recommending a decision and terms of reference for formal adoption, as appropriate, during the high-level segment.

Item 5 (c): Assessment of the hydrochlorofluorocarbon guidelines approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

18. During the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting, Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay submitted a proposal related to the hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) guidelines recently approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. That proposal, which can be found as draft decision XXII/[E] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3, requested, among other things, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate the extent to which the guidelines would allow for the selection and financing of low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives to HCFCs. The proposal also called for an evaluation of the quantities and types of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) likely to be phased in because of a lack of low-GWP alternatives or of funding. Following the presentation of this issue, the Working Group agreed that it would initially be considered in the context of the terms of reference for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. Accordingly, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the proposal in that context, and forward its conclusions, as appropriate, for further consideration during the high-level segment.

F. Status of hydrochlorofluorocarbons blended in polyols as controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol (item 6 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

19. During the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting, India presented a proposal on the status of HCFCs blended in polyols. That proposal, which can be found as draft decision XXII/[F] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3, sought, among other things, to affirm that HCFCs preblended or premixed in polyols should be considered to be controlled substances and subject to the phase-out schedules for HCFCs agreed by the parties. It also proposed that the related use should be stated as eligible for associated technical and financial assistance through the Multilateral Fund. Following consideration of this issue in a contact group, and noting the understanding that the issue of funding for polyols would be considered at the Executive Committee's sixty-first meeting, the Working Group agreed to revisit the issue at the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties. At the Executive Committee's sixty-first meeting, it agreed upon guidelines for funding the phase-out of HCFCs blended in polyols in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to take this information into account when it considers this matter further.

G. Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances (item 7 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

Item 7 (a): Technologies and related facilities for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances

20. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group considered the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel produced in accordance with decision XXI/2, by which the Panel was requested to review technologies for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances, including technologies that it had identified as having a high potential in the 2002 report of the task force on destruction technologies.

21. Following the presentation of the report, Australia and Nigeria put forward individual proposals on aspects of this issue. Specifically, the Australian proposal centred on the consideration and possible

listing of methyl bromide destruction technologies, while the Nigerian proposal focused on criteria for the evaluation of destruction facilities. These proposals were considered by a contact group on destruction, and both the original proposals and an initial effort to combine them can be found as draft decisions XXII/[G], XXII/[H] and XXII/[I] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to review these proposals and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the high-level segment.

Item 7 (b): Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances

22. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group considered the outcomes of the seminar on the environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances, in addition to proposals by the European Union and Mauritius on the same subject. Following an initial discussion, the Working Group agreed to request a contact group to discuss the proposals and to bring forward its work to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties. The original proposals of the European Union and Mauritius can be found as decisions XXII/[J] and XXII/[K], respectively, in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3, and the latest draft of the consolidated work of the contact group on these decisions can be found as draft decision XXII/[L] in that same document. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to review these proposals and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the high-level segment.

H. Proposed amendments to the Montreal Protocol (item 8 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

23. On 29 April 2010 the Ozone Secretariat received proposals to amend the Montreal Protocol from the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, and from the Governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States. The proposals, submitted pursuant to Article 9 of the Vienna Convention and paragraph 10 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, may be found in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/6 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/5, respectively.

24. The proposal submitted by the Federated States of Micronesia would add a new article 2J to the Protocol that would require the production and consumption of HFCs and two low-GWP HFCs (also called hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs)) to be controlled. Specifically, the proposal calls for parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to reduce their production and consumption of those substances by 15 per cent of their average 2004–2006 levels of production and consumption of HCFCs and HFCs in the 12-month period beginning on 1 January 2013. A reduction of 30 per cent would follow in the 12-month period beginning on 1 January 2016; a reduction of 45 per cent in 2019; a reduction of 55 per cent in 2022; a reduction of 70 per cent in 2025; a reduction of 75 per cent in 2027; a reduction of 85 per cent in 2028; and, a reduction of 90 per cent in 2030.

25. For parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, the proposal calls for a six-year grace period from the deadlines noted in the preceding paragraph. In addition, the baselines for such parties would be different, in that they would be based solely on 2007–2009 HCFC production and consumption. The proposal includes a provision that would extend the mandate of the Multilateral Fund to cover agreed incremental costs of activities to enable parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the agreed HFC and HFO controls, including the requirement to destroy HFC-23 from the production of HCFC-22. The latter provision would not apply to cases in which destruction was undertaken pursuant to a project approved by the Clean Development Mechanism before 1 January 2010. Lastly, the proposal makes it clear that it would operate without prejudice to the treatment of HFCs under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

26. The proposal of Canada, Mexico and the United States aims to phase down 20 specific HFCs, including two low-GWP HFOs. Specifically, for those parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, they propose an initial phase-down of production and consumption of 10 per cent of the baseline amount by the end of 2014. That would be followed by a series of further reductions leading, by the end of 2033, to the phase-down of 85 per cent of baseline production and consumption. Production and consumption equal to 15 per cent of the baseline would be permitted from that point forward. For parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 the proposal calls for an initial phase-down of production and consumption of 10 per cent of the baseline amount by the end of 2017. That would be followed by a series of further reductions leading, by the end of 2043, to a phase-down of 85 per cent of baseline production and consumption. Production and consumption equal to 15 per cent of the baseline would be permitted from that point forward. The baseline for both parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and parties not so operating would be the average of 2004–2006 annual production and consumption of HCFCs and HFCs.

27. In addition, the proposal calls for the measurement of production and consumption of HFCs in terms of global-warming potential instead of ozone-depletion potential; strict limitations on the emission of HFC-23 as a by-product of HCFC production (e.g., HCFC-22); licensing of HFC imports and exports; bans on imports and exports of HFCs to non-parties to the amendment; and reporting on the production and consumption of HFCs and the emission of HFC-23 produced as a by-product. Lastly, the proposal makes clear the intent of the proponents that it should not affect the provisions of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol governing HFCs. In that regard, the proposal envisions an amendment to the Montreal Protocol and a related decision by the parties to the Convention confirming the proposed Montreal Protocol approach.

28. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group reviewed these proposals and agreed to establish an informal group to consider them and related issues further. In accordance with normal procedures, the proposed amendments were forwarded to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties for consideration.

I. Phase-out of HFC-23 as a by-product emission of the production of HCFC-22 (item 9 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

29. In addition to the amendments to the Protocol noted above, the Working Group also heard a proposal from Canada, Mexico and the United States on limiting the emissions of HFC-23 stemming from the production of HCFC-22. The proposal can be found as draft decision XXII/[M] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. It asks the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to take immediate action on three items: first, to update information on HCFC-22 production facilities; second, to develop estimates of incremental costs associated with the collection and destruction of HFC-23 by-product emissions; and third, to facilitate the development and implementation of HFC-23 by-product control projects. The proponents noted that the adoption of the decision would enable by-product control provisions to be put in place rapidly should the proposed amendment be adopted.

30. The Working Group agreed that the proposed decision would be discussed further by the informal group established to consider the proposed amendments to the Protocol and, in accordance with standard procedures, the draft decision was forwarded for consideration by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may therefore wish to consider this proposal and forward its conclusions, as appropriate, for further consideration during the high-level segment.

J. Issues related to exemptions from Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol (item 10 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

Item 10 (a): Nominations for critical-use exemptions for 2011 and 2012

31. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group heard a presentation by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee on their review of the parties' nominations for critical-use exemptions for 2011 and 2012. The outcome of the Committee's initial evaluation of critical-use nominations is summarized in table 1 and an explanation of why the Committee recommended exemptions for amounts less than those sought by the requesting parties is detailed in chapter 10 of volume 2 of the Panel's 2010 progress report.

32. The Panel's initial findings were discussed during the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting and it was understood that the Panel would meet some nominating countries to ascertain whether there was a need to reconsider some issues related to their requests. The Secretariat will include in its addendum to the present note any new information that may be contained in the Panel's final report on the evaluation of the nominations. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to consider these requests for critical-use exemptions along with the Panel's recommendations thereon during the preparatory segment, and propose a related decision for adoption during the high-level segment.

Table 1
Summary of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's interim recommendations for 2011 and 2012 by party for critical-use nominations submitted in 2010 for methyl bromide (in metric tonnes)

Party	Nominated for 2011	Nominated for 2012	Interim recommendation	
			2011	2012
Australia	-	34.66	-	31.708
Canada	3.529	16.281	2.084	16.218
Israel	232.247	-	224.317	-
Japan	-	221.104	-	219.609
United States	-	1 181.779	-	993.706
<i>Total</i>	<i>235.776</i>	<i>1 453.824</i>	<i>226.401</i>	<i>1 261.241</i>

Item 10 (b): Quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide

33. In accordance with decision XXI/10 the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee consulted relevant experts and the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention and provided a report to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirtieth meeting on specific issues related to quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide. As requested, that report included information on the availability, technical and economical feasibility and market penetration of alternatives to methyl bromide and the availability of alternatives for sawn timber and wood packaging material; grains and similar foodstuffs; pre-plant soils use; and logs. It also included a draft methodology for determining the impact of implementing related alternatives to methyl bromide or restricting the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses. The report is contained in chapter 8 of volume 2 of the Panel's 2010 progress report. A summary of the report's findings can be found in paragraphs 51–62 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/30/2/Add.1.

34. Following consideration of the report at the Working Group's thirtieth meeting, the European Union presented a draft proposal on quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide, and a contact group was formed to facilitate its full consideration. The proposal, which the Working Group agreed to forward to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties for further discussion, can be found as draft decision XXII/[N] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3.

Item 10 (c): Nominations for essential-use exemptions for 2011

35. Table 2 shows parties' requests for essential-use exemptions for 2011 for chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and the initial recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The table includes, in its last column, a brief explanation where the Panel's recommendation differs from a given request. Full details of the Panel's findings related to requests for exemptions for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers can be found in chapter 1 of volume 1 of its 2010 progress report, while details of its findings related to the exemption for aerospace uses in the Russian Federation can be found in section 4.5 of volume 2 of that report.

36. The Panel's initial findings were discussed during the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting and it was understood that the Panel would meet some nominating parties to ascertain whether there was a need to reconsider some issues related to their requests. The Secretariat will include in its addendum to the present note any new information that it may receive from the Panel on the nominations below. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to consider these requests for essential-use exemptions along with the Panel's recommendations thereon during the preparatory segment, and propose a related decision for adoption during the high-level segment.

Table 2
Essential-use nominations submitted in 2010 for 2011 and recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (in metric tonnes)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Approved for 2010</i>	<i>Nominated for 2011</i>	<i>Recommendation of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel</i>
Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5			
Russian Federation (metered-dose inhalers)	212	248	Recommended 212, unable to recommend 36 believing the difference can be supplied by CFC-free imports
Russian Federation (aerospace)	120	100	Recommended 100
United States (metered-dose inhalers)	92	0	-
Subtotal	424	348	312
Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5			
Argentina (metered-dose inhalers)	178	120.2	Recommended 107.2, unable to recommend 13 for some export requests
Bangladesh (metered-dose inhalers)	156.7	113.73	Recommended 38.65, unable to recommend 75.08 due to availability of CFC-free alternatives
China (metered-dose inhalers)	972.2	809.91	Recommended 741.15, unable to recommend 68.76 for some export requests
Egypt (metered-dose inhalers)	227.4	0	-
India (metered-dose inhalers)	343.6	192.34	Recommended 48.2, unable to recommend 144.14 for some domestic and export requests
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (metered-dose inhalers)	105	105	Recommended 105
Pakistan (metered-dose inhalers)	34.9	39.6	Recommended 39.6
Syrian Arab Republic (metered-dose inhalers)	44.68	0	-
Subtotal: Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5	2 062.48	1 380.78	1 079.8
Total	2 486.48	1 728.78	1 391.8

Item 10 (d): Laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances (decision XXI/6)

37. As requested by decisions XIX/18 and XXI/6, at its thirtieth meeting the Open-ended Working Group heard a report from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee on laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances. That report can be found in section 4.4 of volume 2 of the Panel's 2010 progress report, including, as an annex to the chapter, an updated list of laboratory and analytical uses, including those uses for which no alternatives to ozone-depleting substances are known to exist. Based on its assessment of available alternatives the Panel recommended that the following procedures should be eliminated from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances:

<i>Ozone-depleting substance</i>	<i>Procedure</i>
Methyl bromide	Laboratory use as a methylating agent
Carbon tetrachloride	Reaction solvent, except reactions involving N-bromosuccinimide (see below)
Carbon tetrachloride	Solvent for infrared, Raman and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
Carbon tetrachloride	Grease removal and washing of nuclear magnetic resonance tubes
Carbon tetrachloride	Iodine partition and equilibrium experiments
Carbon tetrachloride	Analysis of hydrocarbon oils and greases in water, soil or oil mist in air

<i>Ozone-depleting substance</i>	<i>Procedure</i>
Carbon tetrachloride	Analysis of polydimethylsiloxane and medicinal products such as simethicone that contain carbon tetrachloride
Carbon tetrachloride	Solvent for assay of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B ₁₂)
1,1,1-trichloroethane	Determination of bromine index
Carbon tetrachloride and other ozone-depleting substances	Analysis involving selective solubility, including analyses of cascarosides, thyroid extracts and polymers and the formation of picrates
Carbon tetrachloride	Preconcentration of analytes in liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, adsorption chromatography of organic substances, atomic absorption spectroscopy and X-ray fluorescence analysis
Carbon tetrachloride	Detection of the end point in titration involving iodine and thiosulphate (iodometry) for analysis of iodine, copper, arsenic, hypochlorite, chlorate, bromate or sulphur
Carbon tetrachloride	Determination of iodine index
Carbon tetrachloride	Determination of jellification point of agar, cement analysis and gas-mask cartridge breakthrough
Carbon tetrachloride	Determination of porosity of activated carbon

38. As a consequence of the deletions proposed above, the Panel recommended that the general exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances should be retained for the following procedures:

<i>Ozone-depleting substance</i>	<i>Procedure</i>
Carbon tetrachloride	Solvent for reactions involving N-bromosuccineimide
Carbon tetrachloride	Chain transfer agent in free-radical polymerization reactions
Carbon tetrachloride	Biomedical research

39. The Open-ended Working Group discussed the Panel's report, noting the difficulties that had been faced in achieving the phase-out of many uses, and the possibility that many as yet unspecified laboratory uses might remain. The Working Group also noted the Panel's intent to consider further the needs and phase-out ability of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and agreed that the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties would consider this issue further, together with any new information that might be presented by the Panel before the meeting. Should the Panel prepare further information, the Secretariat will include a summary of it in its addendum to the present note.

Item 10 (e): Issues relating to the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents (decision XXI/3)

40. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group heard a report from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the status of process-agent uses and suggestions for changes to tables A and B of decision X/14, as amended by subsequent decisions. In its report, the Panel recommended the deletion from table A of the following process-agent uses, which have ceased in the European Union: carbon tetrachloride use in the manufacture of isobutyl acetophenone (item 5 in table A); carbon tetrachloride use for the production of radio-labelled cyanocobalamin (item 27 in table A); and CFC-113 use for the reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for the production of perfluoropolyether diesters (item 11 in table A). With regard to table B, the Panel recommended that countries having no process-agent uses should be removed from the table. Following the Panel's presentation, the Working Group was informed that some parties were working on a draft decision, the aim of which was to take into account the Panel's comments and to update tables A and B.

41. As at 30 June 2010, the Secretariat had received no proposals on the issue. Should any such proposals be received, the addendum to the present note will include an update on the issue. It will also include a status report on process-agent reporting pursuant to decision XXI/X, which called for all parties who did not use ozone-depleting substances as process agents to notify the Secretariat accordingly.

K. Special situation of Haiti (item 11 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

42. During its thirtieth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group considered a decision proposed by Grenada and Saint Lucia on the special situation of Haiti, aimed at assisting that country in its compliance with the Montreal Protocol following the January 2010 earthquake, which had a significant adverse effect on the country's social and economic situation. Following discussions with other interested parties, a revised proposal was put forward and can be found as draft decision XXII/[O] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to consider this proposal and to forward a decision for adoption during the high-level segment.

L. Compliance and data reporting issues (item 12 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

Item 12 (a): Treatment of stockpiled ozone-depleting substances relative to compliance

43. At its twenty-sixth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group considered a report by the Secretariat on the Implementation Committee's treatment of cases in which parties had stockpiled ozone-depleting substances for exempted use in future years. In its report, which had been discussed by the Committee, the Secretariat noted that in previous years a number of parties that had exceeded the prescribed levels of production or consumption for particular controlled substances for a given year had explained that their excess production or consumption in a given year represented:

- (a) Ozone-depleting-substance production that had been stockpiled for domestic destruction or export for destruction in a future year;
- (b) Ozone-depleting-substance production that had been stockpiled for domestic feedstock use or export for that use in a future year;
- (c) Ozone-depleting-substance production that had been stockpiled for export to meet basic domestic needs of developing countries in a future year;
- (d) Ozone-depleting substances imported in that year that had been stockpiled for domestic feedstock use in a future year.

44. On the basis of its review, and acknowledging fully that only the parties themselves could interpret the Protocol, the Secretariat observed that of the four types of deviation listed above, only the type described in subparagraph (d) appeared to be consistent with the Protocol owing to the provisions of decision VII/30, which appeared to allow such activity. With regard to the other three types of consumption and production deviations listed in subparagraphs (a)–(c) above, the Secretariat stated that it was unable to identify any Protocol provisions or decisions of the parties that would support the conclusion that those types of deviation were consistent with the Protocol.

45. In considering this issue fully, the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided in decision XVIII/17 to note the four cases discussed above; to recall that the Implementation Committee had concluded that scenario (d) was, in any event, in conformity with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and decisions of the Meetings of the Parties; to request the Secretariat to maintain a consolidated record of the cases in which the parties had explained that their situations were the consequence of scenarios (a), (b) or (c) and incorporate that record in the documentation of the Implementation Committee, for information purposes only, and in the Secretariat's report on data submitted by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol; to recognize that new scenarios not covered by paragraph 1 of the decision would be considered by the Implementation Committee in accordance with the non-compliance procedure of the Protocol and the established practice thereunder; and to agree that the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties would revisit the issue in the light of information gathered in accordance with paragraph 3 of the decision.

46. In accordance with decision XVIII/17 the Secretariat presented the Working Group at its twenty-ninth meeting with a consolidated record of cases in which parties had explained that their reported excess levels of production were the result of one of the four situations noted above. Following that presentation to the Working Group, the European Community put forward a draft proposal, but the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties was unable to reach consensus on the issue.

47. During the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting, the European Union put forward a draft proposal on the issue. That draft proposal, which may be found as draft decision XXII/[P] in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3, suggested, among other things, that parties using these provisions should report on their use and the subsequent disposition of the related substance, and that

the Secretariat should establish a reporting framework to enable these types of stockpiles to be tracked and reconciled. In accordance with standard procedures, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the draft decision during the preparatory segment for possible formal adoption, with any amendments that it deems appropriate, during the high-level segment.

Item 12 (b): Presentation on and consideration of the work and recommended decisions of the Implementation Committee

48. Under this agenda item, the President of the Implementation Committee will report on the status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Protocol. A draft decision recording the status of ratification is set out as decision XXII/[AA] in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3.

49. The President of the Committee will also report on party compliance issues considered during the Committee's forty-fourth and forty-fifth meetings. It is expected that compliance-related draft decisions emanating from the Committee will be distributed to the parties during the second day of the preparatory segment. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the draft decisions during the preparatory segment for possible formal adoption, with any amendments that it deems appropriate, during the high-level segment.

M. Other matters (item 13 of the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment)

50. Under this agenda item, the parties will consider other matters raised at the time of the adoption of the agenda. In addition, and in any event, the parties will at this time consider the mandate of paragraph 2 of decision XXI/7, which requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to continue to engage the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and to report to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties on progress in the replacement of halons in aircraft. During the Open-ended Working Group's thirtieth meeting, the Panel provided an update on progress in this area. Specifically, it noted that the ICAO General Assembly would be considering a resolution at its next meeting relating to alternatives to halons as requirements for lavatory and hand-held extinguishers and engine and auxiliary power unit fire protection systems. The addendum to the present note will provide an update on any further progress made. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to take note of this activity and consider any further guidance for the Panel and Secretariat as appropriate.

II. High-level segment (11 and 12 November 2010)

A. Opening of the high-level segment (item 1 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

51. The high-level segment of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is scheduled to be opened at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 11 November 2010.

1. **Statements by representative(s) of the Government of Thailand**
2. **Statements by representative(s) of the United Nations**
3. **Statement by the President of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties**

52. Opening statements will be made by representatives of the Government of Thailand and the United Nations and by the President of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties.

B. Organizational matters (item 2 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

1. **Election of officers for the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties**

53. In accordance with the rules of procedure, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties must elect a president, three vice-presidents and a rapporteur. A representative of a party from the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries presided over the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties, while a representative of a Party from the group of Eastern European countries served as rapporteur. On the basis of regional rotation agreed by the parties, the parties may wish to elect a party from the group of Western European and other countries to preside over the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties and to elect a party from the group of Latin America and Caribbean countries as rapporteur. The parties may also wish to elect three additional vice-presidents, one each from the group of African countries, the group of Asian and Pacific countries and the group of Eastern European and other countries.

2. Adoption of the agenda of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties

54. The provisional agenda for the high-level segment is set forth in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/1 and will be before the parties for adoption. The parties may wish to adopt that agenda, including any items that they may agree to include under item 9, "Other matters."

3. Organization of work

55. The President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to outline a plan of work for discussing the items on the agenda.

4. Credentials of representatives

56. In accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the parties to the Montreal Protocol, the credentials of representatives of parties attending a meeting of the parties must be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the meeting, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the meeting. Representatives are urged to come to the meeting with duly signed credentials and to submit them to the Secretariat as soon as possible after the start of the meeting. Under this agenda item, and in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the elected officers of the meeting will examine the credentials and submit their report thereon to the Parties.

C. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol (item 3 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

57. Under this agenda item the parties will review the status of ratification of the instruments agreed under the ozone regime. A draft decision recording the status of ratification can be found as decision XXII/[AA] in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3.

D. Presentation by the assessment panels on their quadrennial assessment (item 4 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

58. Under this agenda item the assessment panels will present the outcomes of their quadrennial assessment being prepared in accordance with Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol and decision XIX/20.

E. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies (item 5 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

59. The Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund will present a report by the Executive Committee to the parties, as circulated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/8.

F. Statements by heads of delegations (item 6 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

60. Under this agenda item, heads of delegations will be invited to make statements. Beginning on the first day of the preparatory segment of the meeting, the Secretariat will begin accepting requests to speak and compiling a list of speakers based on those requests. In the interests of fairness to all delegations and to ensure that all who wish to speak have an opportunity to do so it will be important for heads of delegations to limit their statements to four or five minutes. Statements from heads of delegations of parties will be delivered in the order in which their requests to speak are received, subject to the understanding that ministers will be accorded priority.

G. Report by the co-chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties (item 7 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

61. Under this agenda item the co-chairs of the preparatory segment will be invited to report to the parties on the progress made in reaching consensus on the substantive issues on the agenda.

H. Dates and venue for the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties (item 8 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)

62. The parties will be informed of any information regarding the potential venue for the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties. The parties may then wish to take a decision on this matter. A

draft decision on the matter can be found as decision XXII/[FF] in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/3.

- I. Other matters (item 9 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**
63. Any additional substantive issues agreed for inclusion on the agenda under item 2 (c), “Adoption of the agenda”, will be taken up under this agenda item.
- J. Adoption of decisions by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties (item 10 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**
64. Under this agenda item the parties will adopt the decisions to be taken by the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties.
- K. Adoption of the report of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties (item 11 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**
65. Under this agenda item the parties will adopt the report of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties.
- L. Closure of the meeting (item 12 of the provisional agenda for the high-level segment)**
66. The Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties is expected to close by 6 p.m. on Friday, 12 November 2010.
- III. Matters that the Secretariat would like to bring to the parties’ attention**
- A. Secretariat missions**
67. In accordance with the parties’ directives on participation in or monitoring of activities in other forums the Secretariat has participated in and contributed to several meetings since the Open-ended Working Group’s thirtieth meeting. They include meetings of the ozone regional networks for French-speaking and English-speaking Africa, Europe and Central Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, West Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Secretariat also participated in the 2010 quadrennial report meeting of the Scientific Assessment Panel and in the sixty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.
- B. International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, 16 September 2010**
68. In 1998, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date in 1987 on which the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed. The theme of this year’s celebration is “Ozone layer protection: governance and compliance at their best”. The theme highlights the importance of the governing principles enshrined in the Montreal Protocol, and has been chosen to commemorate the continuing efforts leading to the attainment of the 2010 phase-out goals regarding ozone-depleting substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. This achievement has been made possible by the good governance demonstrated by the parties throughout the treaty’s history.
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