



Distr.: General
25 July 2017

Original: English



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

**Implementation Committee under the
Non-Compliance Procedure for the
Montreal Protocol
Fifty-eighth meeting
Bangkok, 9 July 2017**

**Report of the Implementation Committee under the
Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on the
work of its fifty-eighth meeting**

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The fifty-eighth meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held at the United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok, on 9 July 2017.
2. The President of the Committee, Mr. Brian Ruddle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), opened the meeting at 10 a.m.
3. Ms. Tina Birmpili, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, welcomed the members of the Committee and representatives of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the implementing agencies of the Fund. She noted that while there were relatively few compliance issues for the meeting's consideration, the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol could have an impact on the future workload of the Implementation Committee. She also drew attention to certain key items on the agenda of the present meeting, including the attendance of the representatives of Israel and Kazakhstan to discuss the compliance issues related to those parties.

II. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

A. Attendance

4. Representatives of the following Committee members attended the meeting: Bangladesh, Canada, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Paraguay, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representative from the Republic of the Congo was unable to attend.
5. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and representatives of the implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund – the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank.
6. The representatives of Israel and Kazakhstan attended as invited parties.
7. A list of participants is set out in annex II to the present report.

B. Adoption of the agenda

8. The Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/58/R.1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Presentation by the Secretariat on data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol and on related issues.
4. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by implementing agencies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) to facilitate compliance by parties.
5. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on non-compliance-related issues:
 - (a) Data reporting obligations (decision XXVIII/9);
 - (b) Existing plans of action to return to compliance:
 - (i) Democratic People's Republic of Korea (decision XXVI/15);
 - (ii) Kazakhstan (decision XXVI/13 and recommendation 57/1);
 - (iii) Libya (decision XXVII/11);
 - (iv) Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendation 57/2);
 - (c) Israel: data and information reporting obligations (decision XXVIII/10).
6. Request by Fiji for a change in its baseline data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/57/4, para. 56).
7. Consideration of other possible non-compliance issues arising out of the data report.
8. Consideration of additional information on compliance-related submissions by parties participating in the meeting at the invitation of the Implementation Committee.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the recommendations and report of the meeting.
11. Closure of the meeting.

C. Organization of work

9. The Committee agreed to follow its procedures and to meet according to its usual schedule of two 3-hour sessions, subject to adjustment as appropriate.

III. Presentation by the Secretariat on data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol and on related issues

10. The representative of the Secretariat gave a presentation summarizing the report of the Secretariat on the data provided by parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/58/R.2).

11. On reporting pursuant to Article 9, no new submissions had been received since the last update to the previous meeting of the Committee. All submissions under Article 9 were available on the Secretariat website.

12. On reporting of data under Article 7 for 2016, 145 out of 197 parties had reported by 7 July 2017. Of those, 130 had reported by 30 June 2017, as encouraged by decision XV/15. The situation would be reviewed at the fifty-ninth meeting of the Committee, as reporting of 2016 data was required by 30 September 2017. All 197 parties had reported required data for all the years up to 2015, including Iceland and Yemen, which had previously not reported 2015 data as recorded in decision XXVIII/9. On possible cases of non-compliance arising out of the data reports by parties for 2015, Kazakhstan had reported data for 2015 that placed it in non-compliance with its commitment as set out

in decision XXVI/13. The matter had been considered by the Committee at its fifty-seventh meeting (recommendation 57/1), and would be considered again at the present meeting. In the two other cases of possible non-compliance reported to the fifty-seventh meeting, the parties concerned had since provided the necessary clarifications and their compliance status had been confirmed. Of the data reported thus far for 2016, one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 (Article 5 party) was yet to clarify its compliance status, and there were no cases of possible non-compliance among parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 (non-Article 5 parties).

13. Parties granted essential-use exemptions or critical-use exemptions by the Meeting of the Parties for a given year were required to submit accounting reports relating to those exemptions by January of the following year. All the parties required to submit such accounting reports for 2016 had done so.

14. On the reporting of exports and their destinations for 2015, in accordance with decision XVII/16, 28 parties had reported exports, of which 20 had reported destinations for all of their exports and 8 for some. The reporting parties had specified the destinations for 99.4 per cent of the exports by weight. As requested in that decision, the Secretariat had sent 133 letters in February 2017 providing aggregated information on reported exports to the importing parties concerned.

15. In accordance with decision XXIV/12, the Secretariat had in January 2017 compiled aggregated information on exporters received from parties importing ozone-depleting substances, and had in February 2017 sent letters to 40 exporters inviting them to submit requests for the compiled information. Of those, 19 had submitted requests and had thus received the information.

16. A total of 159 parties had reported imports during 2015, of which 39 parties had specified the source countries for all of their imports and a further 13 for some. By weight of imports, 54 per cent of all imports had had their sources specified.

17. On the reporting of excess production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances attributable to stockpiling (decisions XVIII/17 and XXII/20), no further reports had been received subsequent to the already reported cases of Czechia and the European Union for the year 2015. Furthermore, Israel had submitted the outstanding information in relation to its case of stockpiling for 2014 (recommendation 57/3, para. 2).

18. With regard to reporting of process-agent uses (decisions X/14 and XXI/3), only four parties (China, the European Union, Israel and the United States of America) still reported the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents (decision XXIII/7). All had reported for 2014 and 2015, including Israel, which had previously not reported for those years (recommendation 57/3, para. 1). The European Union had reported for 2016.

19. Under decision XXIV/14, parties had been requested affirmatively to specify zero quantities with zeros – instead of leaving blank cells – in their Article 7 data reporting forms. There had been a steady fall in the number of parties leaving blank cells. Thus far for 2015, 32 parties had submitted incomplete forms containing blank cells, 31 of which had subsequently responded to requests for clarification.

20. HCFC baseline data had been revised downwards for Afghanistan, Morocco and Swaziland, in order to rectify errors by the Secretariat in the calculation of the baselines. In the case of Afghanistan the revision occurred after excluding imports of recovered HCFC-22; and for Morocco and Swaziland, revisions were made to exclude the amounts of HCFC-141b contained in imports of pre-blended polyols. The revisions had been reported to the parties concerned and had been acknowledged by them. The revisions had no implications for the compliance status of those parties.

21. Over 400,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances whose production and consumption had been otherwise phased out had been produced in 2015, virtually all for use as feedstock as permitted under the Montreal Protocol. Of the ozone-depleting substances used for feedstock applications, the majority were HCFCs, followed by carbon tetrachloride. The relative proportions had remained fairly stable over recent years, though the chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) component had shown a steady decline.

22. The consumption of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses had remained relatively stable over the past 15 years, oscillating around 10,000 tonnes each year. The proportion of use by Article 5 parties had initially increased until 2005, and had since remained steady at around 5,000 tonnes.

23. Lastly, the quantity of ozone-depleting substances destroyed had peaked at over 31,000 tonnes in 2007, and stood at around 19,000 tonnes in 2015. The number of parties reporting the destruction of ozone-depleting substances had been growing steadily, with 23 parties reporting destruction in 2015.

24. In response to a query about the change in baseline for Afghanistan, Morocco and Swaziland, the representative of the Secretariat said that in instances where the parties themselves had requested a revision of baseline data, those requests were placed before the Committee for its consideration. However, where the reported baseline data remained the same but a correction was due to errors made by the Secretariat either in recording the data or in the calculation of the baseline, there was no requirement for the change to be presented to the Committee for approval.

25. The Committee agreed to discuss the issue of the reporting of zeros in Article 7 data reporting forms further under item 7 of the agenda.

26. The Committee took note of the information presented.

IV. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by implementing agencies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) to facilitate compliance by parties

27. The representative of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund reported on the levels of consumption and production reported under the country programme reports submitted by Article 5 parties; data discrepancies in 2015; funding approved to date for phasing out controlled substances under the Protocol; the status of HCFC phase-out, as at the seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee; the preliminary results of the surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances; the revision of the country programme data reporting format; and matters related to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Further information on those matters was available in a report submitted by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, as contained in the annex to a note by the Ozone Secretariat on country programme data and prospects for compliance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/58/INF/R.3).

28. The country programme reports presented the distribution of consumption and production of controlled substances by sector. Only 82 Article 5 parties had submitted data for 2016 by the deadline of 1 May 2017, so the Multilateral Fund secretariat had been unable to undertake an analysis for 2016. The Executive Committee had requested the Secretariat to send letters to parties requesting the immediate submission of outstanding reports. The Secretariat checked country programme data against Article 7 data, and any discrepancies were communicated to implementing agencies for consideration and further action, as necessary. Data discrepancies had been noted for 10 parties, and the issues had either been resolved or were in the process of being resolved.

29. On the matter of funding approved for HCFC phase-out, HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) had been approved for all countries except Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic. An HCFC production sector phase-out management plan had been approved for China, accounting for about 95 per cent of total production. Most of the polyurethane and extruded polystyrene foam manufacturing and a large proportion of air-conditioning manufacturing were under conversion, and the majority of conversions used low-global-warming-potential alternatives. All countries were addressing the refrigeration servicing sector. The cumulative amount of HCFCs to be phased out on completion of the HPMPs was over 19,300 ODP-tonnes (59 per cent of the starting point for aggregate reduction of HCFC consumption). The main substances approved for phase-out under HPMPs were HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b, and HCFC-22.

30. With regard to the preliminary results of the surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, an analysis of surveys received from 57 Article 5 parties had found that HFC-134a was the main alternative used, although fast growth rates had been observed in the use of HFC-410A, R-507A and HFC-152a. The consumption of HFCs was greatest in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (over 81 per cent of the total by weight in 2015), with lesser amounts in the foam and aerosol sectors. At its seventy-ninth meeting, the Executive Committee had continued the process of revising the country programme data reporting format to include the HFCs controlled under the Kigali Amendment. The format would be consistent with the data requirements of the Ozone Secretariat.

31. Finally, on matters related to the Kigali Amendment, additional contributions had been made to the Multilateral Fund by 17 countries, and cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs were being developed. The consideration of project preparation of HFC phase-out for China, Ecuador, Lebanon,

Mexico and Viet Nam, and project proposals for the phase-out of HFCs in domestic refrigeration for Bangladesh and Colombia, had been deferred to the eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee.

32. The Committee took note of the information presented.

V. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on non-compliance-related issues

A. Data reporting obligations (decision XXVIII/9)

33. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, by the time of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties in October 2016, Iceland and Yemen had not yet reported data on the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for 2015. In its decision XXVIII/9, the Meeting of the Parties had urged the parties to report the required data. Both parties had since submitted their data on the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for 2015 to the Secretariat, and Yemen had also reported its Article 7 data for 2016.

34. The Committee therefore agreed to note with appreciation that Iceland and Yemen had submitted all their outstanding data for 2015 as required by their data reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol and decision XXVIII/9, and that the submitted data confirmed that the parties were in compliance with the Protocol's control measures for 2015. The Committee also noted with appreciation that Yemen had reported its Article 7 data for 2016, which confirmed that it was in compliance with the Protocol's control measures for 2016.

B. Existing plans of action to return to compliance

1. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (decision XXVI/15)

35. The representative of the Secretariat reported that, pursuant to decision XXVI/15, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had committed to an action plan in which the target for 2016 was to limit its consumption and production of HCFCs to no more than 70.16 ODP-tonnes and 24.84 ODP-tonnes respectively. The party had submitted its data on consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances for 2016 in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, which indicated that the party was in compliance with the commitments outlined in its plan of action for 2016.

36. The Committee agreed to note that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had submitted its data for 2016 in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, and that the data confirmed that the party was in compliance with its commitments as set out in decision XXVI/15 to reduce HCFC consumption and production to no more than 70.16 ODP-tonnes and 24.84 ODP-tonnes respectively in 2016.

2. Kazakhstan (decision XXVI/13 and recommendation 57/1)

37. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that Kazakhstan, in accordance with its plan of action set out in decision XXVI/13, had committed itself to reducing its HCFC consumption to no greater than 3.95 ODP-tonnes and its methyl bromide consumption to zero ODP-tonnes in 2016. However, the party had not yet submitted its data for 2016 in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, and its compliance with its commitments in its plan of action for 2016 could not therefore be assessed.

38. Regarding recommendation 57/1 of the Implementation Committee, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that Kazakhstan had reported consumption of 12.78 ODP-tonnes of HCFCs in 2015, which was inconsistent with both the control measures of the Protocol and the party's commitment in its plan of action to limit consumption to no more than 9.9 ODP-tonnes in 2015. The recommendation had requested Kazakhstan to submit an explanation for its deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action for ensuring its prompt return to compliance. The party had also been invited, if necessary, to send a representative to the Committee's fifty-eighth meeting. The party had since indicated that the data it had reported in 2015 were incorrect and the secretariat had therefore requested Kazakhstan to submit the correct data for 2015, which had not yet been received.

39. Kazakhstan had accepted the invitation of the Committee to send a representative to the present meeting to explain the problems the party was facing in meeting its obligations under the Protocol (see agenda item 8).

40. The representative of UNDP, the implementing agency for Kazakhstan, provided an update on the status of the project proposal for Kazakhstan and the application for financial assistance under the Global Environment Facility.
41. Following the report by the representative of Kazakhstan, the Committee agreed:
- (a) To note with appreciation that Kazakhstan's representative had attended the current meeting to provide additional information relating to the party's explanation for its deviation from its commitments for 2015 under its plan of action, as contained in decision XXVI/13;
 - (b) To note that the representative of Kazakhstan had confirmed that the data reported under Article 7 for 2015 were incorrect, as previously reported to the Secretariat;
 - (c) To request Kazakhstan to report its corrected data for 2015 under Article 7 of the Protocol as soon as possible, preferably no later than 15 August 2017;
 - (d) To request Kazakhstan to report to the Secretariat its data under Article 7 for 2016, preferably no later than 15 September 2017;
 - (e) To assess, at its fifty-ninth meeting, the status of compliance by Kazakhstan with its commitments contained in decision XXVI/13.

Recommendation 58/1**3. Libya (decision XXVII/11)**

42. The representative of the Secretariat reported that, pursuant to decision XXVII/11, Libya had committed to an action plan in which the target for 2016 was to limit its consumption of HCFCs to no more than 118.4 ODP-tonnes. The party had submitted its data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, which indicated that the party was in compliance with the commitments outlined in its plan of action for 2016.
43. The Committee agreed to note that Libya had submitted its data for 2016 in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, and that the data confirmed that the party was in compliance with its commitment as set out in decision XXVII/11 to reduce its HCFC consumption to no more than 118.4 ODP-tonnes in 2016.

4. Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendation 57/2)

44. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that Ukraine, in accordance with its plan of action set out in decision XXIV/18, had committed itself to reducing its HCFC consumption to no greater than 16.42 ODP-tonnes in 2016. However, by the time of the Committee's meeting the party had not yet submitted its data for 2016 in accordance with its obligations under Article 7 of the Protocol, and its compliance with its commitments in its plan of action for 2016 could not therefore be assessed.
45. Ukraine had, however, provided the information requested by recommendation 57/2 on the party's legislative and regulatory processes for controlling imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which indicated that a draft law had been prepared for review by the relevant agencies in Ukraine prior to submission to Cabinet and Parliament.
46. The representative of UNDP recalled that, as the implementing agency for Ukraine, UNDP had reported to several past Committee meetings on the institutional, economic and political challenges facing the country. A Global Environment Facility-funded project was assisting with data collection, and a recent UNDP mission to the country had found that significant progress was being made in putting in place relevant legislation.
47. The Committee therefore agreed:
- (a) To note with appreciation Ukraine's submission of information on progress towards completing its legislative and regulatory process for controlling imports and exports;
 - (b) To encourage Ukraine to continue the efforts to complete its legislative and regulatory process and to provide an update to the Secretariat, preferably before 31 March 2018, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its sixtieth meeting;
 - (c) To request Ukraine to report to the Secretariat its data on ozone-depleting substances for 2016, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol, preferably no later than 15 September 2017, in order for the Committee to assess at its fifty-ninth meeting the status of compliance by Ukraine with its commitments as set out in decision XXIV/18.

Recommendation 58/2

C. **Israel: data and information reporting obligations (decision XXVIII/10)**

48. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that by decision XXVIII/10, the Meeting of the Parties had noted with concern the failure by Israel to comply with its reporting obligations under decisions X/14 and XXII/20, and to respond to the Committee's repeated requests for information in accordance with recommendations 55/4, 56/5 and 56/7. The decision requested Israel to submit the required information no later than 31 March 2017, and the Committee was requested to review the situation at its fifty-eighth meeting.

49. Israel had since provided the outstanding information relating to decisions X/14 and XXII/20 and had returned to compliance with its data reporting obligations under those decisions. Israel had accepted the invitation of the Committee to send a representative to the present meeting to discuss the problems the party had been facing in meeting its obligations under the Protocol and its repeated failure to respond to the Committee's requests for information (see agenda item 8).

50. Following the report by the representative of Israel, the Committee agreed to note with appreciation that Israel's representative had attended the current meeting to provide additional information on the challenges Israel had been facing in complying with its reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the related decisions of the parties in a timely manner. The Committee also noted with appreciation Israel's expressed commitment to ensure that it would in the future fully comply with its reporting requirements under the Protocol in a timely manner.

VI. **Request by Fiji for a change in its baseline data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/57/4, para. 56)**

51. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that Fiji had, in August 2016, submitted to the Secretariat a request to change its baseline data for HCFCs, as a consequence of the adoption by Fiji of a new policy, commencing in January 2013, to treat sales of HCFCs to foreign vessels as exports, whereas the current baseline included sales to foreign vessels in Fiji's domestic consumption. Fiji's request would reduce its baseline for the consumption of HCFCs from 8.4 ODP-tonnes to 5.73-ODP-tonnes, based on a revision of its consumption for 2009 from 7.6 ODP-tonnes to 5.0-ODP-tonnes, and its consumption for 2010 from 9.2 ODP-tonnes to 6.46 ODP-tonnes.

52. The matter had been discussed by the Committee at its fifty-seventh meeting, at which a representative of Fiji had been present to provide additional information and clarification. In view of the late submission of the information and the volume of information that needed to be reviewed, the Committee had agreed to defer consideration of Fiji's request for the revision of its HCFC consumption baseline to the present meeting. Information related to Fiji's submission was contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/58/R.3/Add.1 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/58/INF/R.2 and its annexes, which presented information compiled in accordance with decision XV/19 on requests for changes in baseline data for HCFCs.

53. The representative of the Secretariat outlined the information required by decision XV/19 with respect to requests for changes in baseline data, and drew attention to the documentation provided by Fiji in support of its request. She noted that the information provided by Fiji exhibited a high degree of consistency when cross-checked; that Fiji had policies and regulations in place to allow for the collection of the necessary information; that statistical data from various documents were consistent with the proposed change; and that the information provided by Fiji appeared to satisfy the requirements of decision XV/19.

54. The Committee considered the request and the information provided, and agreed in principle to forward a draft decision to the Meeting of the Parties approving Fiji's request for a change in its baseline data.

55. The representative of the Secretariat then drew the Committee's attention to possible non-compliance by Fiji in 2013 and 2014, when reported consumption was 7.67 ODP-tonnes and 6.7 ODP-tonnes respectively, compared to a proposed revised baseline of 5.73 ODP-tonnes. The requirement for 2013 and 2014 was to freeze consumption at the baseline level, and to reduce consumption by 10 per cent in 2015. Reported consumption of 3.87 ODP-tonnes for 2015 would have returned the party to compliance in that year.

56. The Committee therefore agreed to forward to the Meeting of the Parties a draft decision, as set out in annex I to the present report, approving Fiji's request for a change in its baseline data, noting

that the party was in non-compliance with its obligations under the Protocol for the years 2013 and 2014, and noting its return to compliance in 2015.

Recommendation 58/3

VII. Consideration of other possible non-compliance issues arising out of the data report

57. The Committee gave further consideration to the issue of the reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms, in accordance with decision XXIV/14. One member noted that following up on the matter of parties' leaving blank cells in their reporting forms entailed additional work for the Secretariat and resulted in delays in compiling information and assessing parties' compliance. While there had been a steady decline in the number of parties submitting reporting forms containing blank cells, as noted in the report of the Secretariat under agenda item 3, further action could be taken to remind parties of their obligation to complete their reports fully and accurately, possibly through the recommendation of a draft decision for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties.

58. The Committee decided to request the Secretariat to include on the agenda of its fifty-ninth meeting parties' compliance with decision XXIV/14 regarding the reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms.

Recommendation 58/4

VIII. Consideration of additional information on compliance-related submissions by parties participating in the meeting at the invitation of the Implementation Committee

59. The representatives of Israel and Kazakhstan attended the fifty-eighth meeting at the invitation of the Implementation Committee to present further information on their compliance issues under agenda items 5 (c) and 5 (b) (ii), respectively.

60. The representative of Israel said that his party was no longer in non-compliance, and was committed to carrying out its reporting obligations in time and in full, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Implementation Committee and decisions of the Meeting of the Parties. Problems had arisen from changes at the focal point level, which had disrupted the efficient operation of the reporting processes. The party had now completed the reporting of its data on the use of carbon tetrachloride as a process agent in 2014 and 2015, and on the stockpiled quantities of bromochloromethane in 2015. The party had also submitted its annual data on production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances under Article 7 of the Protocol for 2016.

61. The Committee thanked the representative of Israel for the information presented. Consideration of the matter was completed under agenda item 5 (c).

62. The representative of Kazakhstan explained that the problems relating to the accuracy of data reporting had arisen due to the inaccurate coding of imports, leading to incorrect designation of non-ozone-depleting substances as ozone-depleting substances. As a consequence, Kazakhstan had appeared to deviate from the commitments contained in its plan of action, as set out in decision XXVI/13. The training and capacity-building of customs officers was necessary in order to prevent such errors in future, but the country had not received adequate financial assistance for such activities. The party was currently processing the data in order to rectify the reporting errors, but had not yet finalized that process. In the meantime, it was still not in a position to report whether the 2015 figures were greater than or less than the amounts submitted to the Secretariat. The representative of Kazakhstan offered to send the information on the revised data to the Secretariat as soon as possible. In closing, he expressed Kazakhstan's commitment to "greening" its economy through the reduction of greenhouse gases, conversion to renewable energy sources and other measures.

63. The Committee thanked the representative of Kazakhstan for the information presented. Consideration of the matter was completed under agenda item 5 (b) (ii).

IX. Other matters

64. No other matters were discussed.

X. Adoption of the recommendations and report of the meeting

65. The Committee approved the recommendations set out in the present report and agreed to entrust the finalization and approval of the meeting report to the President and the Vice-President, the latter of whom served as Rapporteur for the meeting, working in consultation with the Secretariat.

XI. Closure of the meeting

66. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 4.20 pm on Sunday, 9 July 2017.

Annex I

Draft decision approved by the Implementation Committee at its fifty-eighth meeting for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties

The Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties decides:

XXIX/[]: Request for the revision of baseline data by Fiji

Noting that, in decision XIII/15, the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to advise parties that request changes in reported baseline data for the base years to present their requests before the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol, which in turn would work with the Secretariat and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval,

Noting also that decision XV/19 sets out the methodology for the submission of such requests,

1. That Fiji has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for both 2009 and 2010, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the request by Fiji and to revise its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2009 and 2010 as indicated in the following table:

Party	Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)		
	2009	2010	Baseline ^(a)	2009	2010	Baseline ^(a)
Fiji	7.6	9.2	8.4	5.00	6.46	5.73

^(a) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented using two decimal places whereas those established before are presented using one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

3. To note that the change in baseline data confirmed that Fiji was in non-compliance with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol for 2013 and 2014, but that as of 2015 the party had returned to compliance;

4. To note that no further action is needed in view of the return to compliance and the Party's affirmation that it has taken the new baseline into account for 2015 and 2016;

5. To monitor closely progress by Fiji with regard to the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing.

Annex II

List of participants

Members of the Implementation Committee

Bangladesh

Ms. Roksana Tarannum
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Level 13, Building 6
Bangladesh Secretariat
Dhaka 1000
Bangladesh
Tel: +880 2 9577223
Cell: +880 1918004400
Email: mimi_tarannum@yahoo.com

Canada

Ms. Nancy Seymour
Head, Ozone Protection Programs
Chemical Production Division
Environmental Protection Branch
Environment and Climate Change
Canada
351 St. Joseph Blvd., 11th Floor
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3
Canada
Tel: +1 819 938 4236
Fax: +1 819 938 4218
Email: nancy.seymour@canada.ca

Georgia

Mr. Noe Megrelishvili
National Ozone Focal Point & Chief
Specialist
Ambient Air Division
Integrated Management Department
Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources Protection
6 Gulua Str.
Tbilisi 0114
Georgia
Tel: +995 32 272 7228
Cell: +995 5951 19735
Email: n.megrelishvili@moe.gov.ge

Haiti

Mr. Fritz Nau
Point Focal Opérationnel
Coordonnateur Bureau National Ozone
Ministère de l'Environnement
11 Rue 4, Pacot
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
Tel: +509 3832 4074
Email: fritznav@yahoo.fr /
fritznav21@gmail.com

Jordan

Mr. Emad Fattouh
Engineer
Ozone Unit
Ministry of Environment
P.O. Box 1408
11941 Amman
Jordan
Tel: +962 795558538
Email: emaddn@yahoo.com

Kenya

Mr. Leonard Marindany Kirui
(Vice-President and Rapporteur)
Coordinator
National Ozone Office
Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources
P.O. Box 30126-00100
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel: +254 20 273 0808
Cell: +254 722 847 342
Email: marindanykirui@yahoo.com

Paraguay

Mr. Ulises Lovera
Punto Focal del Protocolo de Montreal
Dirección General del Aire
Secretaría del Ambiente SEAM
Avenida Madame Lynch No. 3500
Asunción
Paraguay
Tel: +595 21615811 Ext. 242
Cell: +595 971702494
Email: ulovera@seam.gov.py,
uliseslovera@hotmail.com

Romania

Ms. Claudia Sorina Dumitru
Senior Adviser
National Ozone Unit
Ministry of Environment
Libertatii Blv. No. 12 District 5
Bucharest 7000
Romania
Tel: +402 1408 9582
Cell: +407 24390063
Email: claudia.dumitru@mmediu.ro

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

Mr. Brian Ruddle (President)
Senior Lawyer, International
EU Exit and Trade, DEFRA Legal
Advisers
Government Legal Department
Area 8E, 9 Millbank, c/o Nobel House
17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 20 802 64330
Cell: +44 7770 701663
Email: brian.ruddle@defra.gsi.gov.uk

**Secretariats and
implementing agencies**

**Secretariat of the Multilateral
Fund for the Implementation of
the Montreal Protocol**

Mr. Eduardo Ganem
Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal
Protocol
1000 de la Gauchetiere Street West
Suite 4100
Montreal, Quebec H3B 4W5,
Canada
Tel: +1 514 282 7860
Fax: +1 514 282 0068
E-mail: eganem@unmfs.org

Mr. Munyaradzi Chenje
Deputy Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal
Protocol
1000 de la Gauchetiere Street West
Suite 4100
Montreal, Quebec H3B 4W5,
Canada
Tel: +1 514 282 1122
Fax: +1 514 282 0068
E-mail: mchenje@unmfs.org

Mr. Djiby Diop
Programme Management Officer
Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal
Protocol
1000 de la Gauchetiere Street West
Suite 4100
Montreal, Quebec H3B 4W5,
Canada
Tel: +1 514 282 1122
Fax: +1 514 282 0068
E-mail: djiby@unmfs.org

**United Nations Development
Programme**

Ms. Zhou Xiaofang
Director
Montreal Protocol Unit
Chemicals Sustainable Development
Bureau for Policy and Programme
Support
United Nations Development
Programme
304 East 45th Street, Room FF-970
New York 10017
United States of America
Tel: +12129065782
Email: xiaofang.zhou@undp.org

Mr. Maksim Surkov
Regional Coordinator (Europe/CIS
Arab States and Africa)
Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals
United Nations Development
Programme
Istanbul 34381
Turkey
Tel: +908 5029 82613
Email: maksim.surkov@undp.org

Mr. Ajiniyaz Reimov
Programme and Research Analyst
Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals
United Nations Development
Programme
304 East 45th Street
New York – 10017
United States of America
Tel: +1 212 2906 5853
Email: ajiniyaz.reimov@undp.org

**United Nations Environment
Programme**

Ms. Shamila Nair-Bedouelle
Head
OzonAction Branch
UNEP Division of Technology,
Industry and Economics (DTIE)
Paris 75015
France
Tel : +33 1 4437 1450
Email: shamila.nair-
bedouelle@unep.org

**United Nations Industrial
Development Organization**

Mr. Yury Sorokin
Industrial Development Officer
Montreal Protocol Division
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization (UNIDO)
Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300
A-1400 Vienna
Austria
Tel: +43 1 260263624
Email: y.sorokin@unido.org

World Bank

Mr. Thanavat Junchaya
 Senior Environmental Engineer
 Climate Change Group, Implementing
 Agency
 Coordination Unit
 The World Bank
 1818 H. Street, NW.
 Washington, DC 20433
 United States of America
 Tel: +1 202473 3841
 Email: tjunchaya@worldbank.org

Invited parties**Israel**

Mr. Zeev Berel
 Deputy Director
 Ministry of Economy and Industry
 5 Bank of Israel St.
 Jerusalem 91036
 Israel
 Tel: +972 2 6662426
 Fax: +972 2 6662922
 Cell: +972 50 6240247
 Email: zeev.berel@economy.gov.il

Kazakhstan

Mr. Sabyr Assylbekov
 Chief Expert
 Department of Climate Change
 Ministry of Energy
 8, Orynbor Street
 Astana 010000
 Kazakhstan
 Tel: +770 276 76459
 Cell: +771 727 40259
 Email: s.asylbekov@energo.gov.kz,
 sssabyr@gmail.com

Ozone Secretariat

Ms. Tina Birmpili
 Executive Secretary
 Ozone Secretariat
 United Nations Environment
 Programme (UNEP)
 P.O. Box 30552 00100
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel: +254 20 762 3855
 Email: Tina.Birmpili@unep.org

Mr. Gilbert Bankobeza
 Chief, Legal Affairs and Compliance
 Ozone Secretariat
 UNEP
 P.O. Box 30552 00100
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel: +254 20 762 3854
 Email: Gilbert.Bankobeza@unep.org

Mr. Gerald Mutisya
 Programme Officer
 Ozone Secretariat
 UNEP
 P.O. Box 30552 00100
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel: +254 20 762 4057
 Email: Gerald.Mutisya@unep.org

Ms. Katherine Theotocatos
 Programme Officer (Compliance)
 Ozone Secretariat
 UNEP
 P.O. Box 30552 00100
 Nairobi, Kenya
 Tel: +254 20 762 5067
 Email: katherine.theotocatos@unep.org