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**Seventh meeting of the Conference
of the Parties to the Vienna
Convention for the Protection
of the Ozone Layer**

**Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on
Substances that Deplete the
Ozone Layer**

Dakar, 12–16 December 2005

**Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to
the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and
the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Introduction

1. The combined seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held at the Meridien President hotel in Dakar, Senegal, from 12 to 16 December 2005. It consisted of a preparatory segment, held from 12 to 14 December, and a high-level segment, held on 15 and 16 December.
2. The present report reflects the deliberations under the respective items of the single agenda for the combined meeting; any references to the current meeting should be understood to denote the combined meeting of the two bodies.

Part one: Preparatory segment

I. Opening of the preparatory segment

3. The preparatory segment of the combined meeting was opened by its Co-Chairs, Mr. Tom Land (United States of America) and Mr. David Okioga (Kenya), at 10.15 a.m. on Monday, 12 December 2005. Opening statements were made by Mr. Marco González, Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, speaking on behalf of Mr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and Mr. Thierno Lo, Minister of the Environment and the Protection of Nature of Senegal.

4. Mr. González welcomed participants to the meeting and expressed appreciation to the Government and people of Senegal for hosting it. Recalling that 2005 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention and that significant progress had been made to date under the ozone regime, he urged the Parties to cooperate in tackling the difficult issues that remained unresolved. He reviewed some of the key issues on the agenda, including the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, critical- and essential-use exemptions, process agents, illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and issues of non-compliance, and invited the Parties to discuss issues related to the treatment of the work of the Implementation Committee. He stressed that compliance with the Protocol was the responsibility of

each Government and was to be assessed on a case-by-case basis, as set out in the non-compliance procedure. He also drew attention to efforts by the Secretariat to revitalize its website and invited Parties to provide comments and suggestions.

5. In his opening address, Mr. Lo welcomed participants to Senegal and noted the importance of the combined meeting, particularly with regard to the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. He urged all Parties to move forward in a spirit of cooperation, and wished the delegates every success in their deliberations.

II. Organizational matters

A. Attendance

6. The combined seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was attended by representatives of the following Parties to the two instruments: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

7. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies also attended: UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Information Centre, United Nations Office at Nairobi, Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, World Meteorological Organization, World Bank.

8. The following intergovernmental, non-governmental and industry bodies were also represented: 3M Company, Agramkow Fluid Systems, Agricultural - Pharma, Agricultural University of Hebei, Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, American Lung Association, American Thoracic Society, Arysta Corporation, California Citrus Quality Council, California Cut Flower Commission, California Strawberry Commission, Chemtura Corporation, Dow AgroSciences, Environmental Investigation Agency, Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations of Japan, Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Florida Tomato Exchange, GlaxoSmithKline, Greenpeace International, International Council for Environmental Law, International Institute of Refrigeration, International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer and Climate Protection, Methyl Bromide Information Center, Natural Resources Defence Council, PharmEnviron, Qinhuangdao Leading Science and Technology Co. Ltd., Secrétariat Exécutif du Réseau Africain pour la Conservation de la Mangrove, Société Civile, Trical, University of California.

B. Officers

9. The preparatory segment of the combined meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Tom Land (United States of America) and Mr. David Okioga (Kenya).

C. Adoption of the agenda for the preparatory segment

10. The following agenda for the preparatory segment of the combined meeting was adopted, as orally amended, on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/1-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/1:

1. Opening of the preparatory segment:
 - (a) Statement by a representative of the Government of Senegal;
 - (b) Statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Consideration of Vienna Convention and joint Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol-related issues:
 - (a) Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and amendments to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Presentation and consideration of the report of the sixth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers to the Vienna Convention;
 - (c) Report by the Ozone Secretariat on the trust fund for financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention and the institutional arrangements in accordance with decision VI/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
 - (d) Financial reports and budgets 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.
4. Discussion on Montreal Protocol-related issues:
 - (a) Essential-use exemption nominations for 2006 and 2007;
 - (b) Consideration of methyl-bromide-related issues:
 - (i) Presentation and consideration of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee 2005 supplemental report, including the Parties' 2006 and 2007 nominations for critical-use exemptions;
 - (ii) Consideration of the handbook on critical-use nominations, including the standard presumptions proposed for use in future critical-use reviews;
 - (iii) Laboratory and analytical uses of methyl bromide;
 - (iv) Recapturing, recycling and destruction of methyl bromide used in space fumigation;
 - (c) Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund:
 - (i) Presentation and consideration of the Supplemental Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Replenishment Task Force;
 - (ii) Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (d) Process agents;
 - (e) Consideration of the supplemental report arising out of the deliberations of the Open-ended Working Group on the actions to address ozone depletion discussed in the joint Special Assessment Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
 - (f) Preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances;

- (g) Technical and financial implications of the environmentally sound destruction of ozone-depleting substances;
- (h) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel administrative issues;
- (i) Laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride;
- (j) Dates for future Montreal Protocol-related meetings;
- (k) Guidelines for disclosure of interests for groups such as the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees;
- (l) Consideration of membership of Protocol bodies for 2006:
 - (i) Members of the Implementation Committee;
 - (ii) Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (iii) Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group;
- (m) Compliance and reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee;
- (n) Proposal by the European Community for adjustment of the Montreal Protocol.

5. Other matters.

11. Following a suggestion by the Co-Chair, the meeting agreed to take up agenda items 3 (b) and 3 (c) together. The Parties also agreed to defer to 2006 consideration of former item 4 (b) (iii) on multi-year exemptions for methyl bromide use and former item 4 (o) on a proposal by the European Community for amendment of the Montreal Protocol.

D. Organization of work

12. The meeting agreed to conduct its work in plenary and to establish such contact groups as it considered necessary.

13. Recalling the concern of Parties with small delegations about the difficulties presented by holding several contact group meetings at the same time, the Co-Chair presented a proposed organization of work which, he hoped, would address both that concern and the need to deal with the large number of complex issues on the agenda prior to the high-level segment. Following discussion of that proposal, the Conference agreed that agenda items would not be taken up in numerical order; rather, issues likely to lead to the establishment of contact groups would be addressed first, allowing the meetings of those groups to be timed so as to ensure as little overlap as possible.

III. Consideration of Vienna Convention and joint Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol-related issues

A. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and amendments to the Montreal Protocol

14. The Executive Secretary drew attention to the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/INF/2 on the status of ratification, acceptance and approval of and accession to the agreements on the stratospheric ozone layer, noting that, since the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, held in Rome in November 2002, five additional Parties had ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, bringing the total for the two instruments to 190 and 189 Parties respectively; 15 had ratified the London Amendment, for a total of 179 Parties; 26 had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, for a total of 168 Parties; 52 had ratified the Montreal Amendment, for a total of 136 Parties; and 59 had ratified the Beijing Amendment, for a total of 101 Parties.

15. The Co-Chair drew attention to the draft decision on the status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, as set out in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3, which was a standard decision of the kind that had been taken in the past to record the status of ratifications. After discussion and statements by a number of Parties relating to recent ratifications, the preparatory segment noted with appreciation the

efforts being made by countries to ratify the instruments and requested the Secretariat to update the draft decision and include it among those that would be forwarded to the high-level segment for adoption.

B. Presentation and consideration of the report of the sixth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers

C. Report by the Ozone Secretariat on the trust fund for financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention and the institutional arrangements in accordance with decision VI/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

16. The preparatory segment agreed to take up items 3 (b) and 3 (c) of the agenda for the preparatory segment together because they were closely related.

17. The representative of the Secretariat introduced item 3 (b), summarizing the work and recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers at their sixth meeting, held in Vienna from 19 to 21 September 2005, as described in the report of that meeting (World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Global Ozone Research Monitoring Project, Report No. 48) and document UNEP.OzL.Conv.7/6. She noted that representatives of 58 Parties as well as representatives of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had met to consider the national reports submitted by the Parties and reports from relevant international programmes and to prepare recommendations for consideration at the current meeting.

18. The recommendations included explanations of the actions that were required and the basis for those actions in four areas, namely, systematic observations, research, data archiving and capacity-building. Emphasis was to be placed on the need for international cooperation, resources and capacity-building, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to maintain and calibrate existing observation networks and to expand them to uncovered areas. The trust fund established by decision VI/2 was recognized by the Ozone Research Managers as a key source of necessary funding; its continued use and replenishment was therefore strongly recommended.

19. The Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat introduced agenda item 3 (c), noting that, in accordance with decision VI/2, UNEP, in consultation with WMO, had established an extrabudgetary fund for receiving voluntary contributions from Parties and international organizations for the purpose of financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. He noted that the trust fund would expire in December 2007, before the next meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Vienna Convention, unless the Parties decided to extend it during the current meeting. Regarding the institutional arrangements for making decisions under the trust fund, he reported that the Ozone Secretariat and WMO had agreed on a memorandum of understanding on the matter, the terms of which were set forth in annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/2-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/2. He invited Parties to comment on the text of the memorandum of understanding, explaining that it could be amended if necessary.

20. The Executive Secretary went on to say that, prior to 2005, the trust fund had received contributions from Finland, Kazakhstan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which, together with interest, amounted to \$31,323. Further contributions of approximately \$7,800 had been received in 2005 from Spain and Kazakhstan. He noted that \$15,000 had been used to support a very successful workshop in Cairo in 2004, which had addressed a key issue raised at the fifth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, namely, the need to ensure adequate calibration of ozone-measuring equipment. An additional \$16,100 from the trust fund was being used to initiate additional activities in Indonesia and Nepal in collaboration with WMO.

21. Responding to a question from the Co-Chair, one representative said that the Bureau of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention had prepared for consideration at the current meeting a draft decision which covered the issues highlighted at the recent meeting of Ozone Research Managers and was aimed at establishing priorities for needed research and systematic observation. He noted that the draft decision, which also called for an extension of the trust fund, had received widespread support within the Bureau.

22. The representative of the United States of America then introduced the draft decision referred to above. Noting the conclusions reached by the Ozone Research Managers at their sixth meeting on the need to maintain a long-term observational capability, the decision would provide for the extension of the trust fund to 2015 and encourage Parties to provide voluntary funding for it.

23. There was general support for the proposal from the Parties, but a number of representatives suggested amendments, and informal consultations in the margins of the meeting ensued.

24. The representative of the Czech Republic, speaking on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries, praised those countries that had already contributed to the trust fund and expressed the hope that further contributions to it would be additional to countries' existing financial support for the Convention and Protocol. He also announced that his country would contribute \$8,000 to the fund for 2006, and confirmed the full support of the countries of his region for the decision.

25. Following a brief discussion, the preparatory segment decided to forward an amended version of the draft decision on the work of the Ozone Research Managers and the trust fund for financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention to the high-level segment for approval.

D. Financial reports and budgets 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

26. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair drew attention to the detailed documentation prepared by the Secretariat on the issue of the budget, contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/4 and 5 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/4, 17/4/Corr.1 and 5. He noted that it had been the practice of the Parties at past meetings to establish a budget committee to review budget-related documents and prepare one or more draft decisions on budgetary matters for consideration by the Parties. In accordance with that practice, the Parties agreed to establish such a budget committee, to be chaired by Mr. Jean-Louis Wallace (Canada).

27. Following deliberations, the budget committee agreed on proposed budgets for the trust funds of the Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention and related draft decisions, which Mr. Wallace presented to the Parties in a report on the work of the committee. Regarding the Montreal Protocol budget, he noted that the committee had agreed to maintain the drawdown from the surplus agreed at the last meeting of the Parties, and had agreed to a small increase in the cash reserve. New items of note included an allowance for the Secretariat to make transfers of up to 20 per cent between main appropriation lines, and an allowance for the Secretariat to purchase copy machines. He also noted that the committee had recommended an allocation for the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee up to a maximum sum of \$34,150 and that an intent was expressed that this would be the last year for supplemental funding for the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee. Finally, it was noted that this funding was to be used for administrative assistance purposes and not for travel by participants from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (hereinafter referred to as "non-Article 5 Parties").

28. Regarding the Vienna Convention budget, the chairman noted the intent of the group to try to minimize the historically cyclical nature of the budget, which tended to go up in those years that the Parties to the Vienna Convention meet. Increased drawdowns in 2006 and 2008 would help in that regard and would also help keep Parties' contributions relatively stable. The budget committee was also recommending that the study on the tracking of ozone-depleting substances requested by the Parties and a Secretariat's workshop on the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (see chapter IV, section E, below) be funded from the Vienna Convention Trust Fund, and he suggested a correction to the title of the latter.

29. Parties participating in the sub-committee meeting discussed the following matter and, in the end, it was agreed that the following comment should appear in the report of the meeting: Because of the adjustment of the contributions of Argentina for 2004 and 2005 in conformity with the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 58/1B of 2003, and the reservation made by Argentina during the Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention to keep the right to request a revision of its contribution to the Trust Fund, Argentina does not regard as arrears \$823 in 2004 and \$1,890 in 2005.

30. The preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decisions on the trust funds of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol to the high-level segment for approval.

IV. Discussion on Montreal Protocol-related issues

A. Essential-use exemption nominations for 2006 and 2007

31. In introducing the item, the Co-Chair said that, at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, held in June 2005, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had made a presentation on its initial review of the nominations put forward by Parties for essential-use exemptions for 2006 and 2007. Following its consideration of the Panel's recommendations, the Open-ended Working Group had decided to forward two alternative draft decisions on the matter for consideration by the meeting. Those draft decisions were reproduced as draft decisions A and B in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3.

32. At the invitation of the Co-Chair, representatives of the proponents of the two draft decisions, the European Community and the United States of America, briefly introduced them.

33. Introducing his country's proposed decision, the representative of the United States of America noted that, in accordance with decision XV/5, in which Parties seeking essential-use exemptions for metered-dose inhalers were asked to elaborate plans of action including deadlines beyond which they would no longer seek essential-use exemptions for inhalers whose sole ingredient was salbutamol, his country had completed the regulatory process necessary to phase out such chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-based metered-dose inhalers by 31 December 2008. That was evidence that the United States was serious about developing alternatives to CFC-based metered-dose inhalers, as was the fact that its Food and Drug Administration would soon hold an expert advisory Committee meeting on over-the-counter sales of non-salbutamol inhalers. He further stressed the fact that his country presently sought an exemption for a quantity of less than 2,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances, in contrast to its initial request for more than 4,000 tonnes, and assured the Parties that it was committed to using domestic manufacturers' stockpiles in the domestic allocation process.

34. Introducing the other proposal, the representative of the European Community noted that the aim of the text was to implement fully the recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. He noted the need to take full account of stocks in deciding on the amounts needed for essential uses in 2006, particularly with respect to substances, such as salbutamol, with respect to which a declaration of non-essentiality had been made. He also said that, as reflected in their draft decision, CFCs should not be allocated to companies who marketed non-CFC metered-dose inhalers and that Parties should not submit essential-use nominations more than one year in advance, in order to reduce the margin of error on the amounts needed for the exempt use.

35. In the ensuing discussion, one representative expressed concern at the lack of any indication in the draft decisions regarding when the nominating Parties would cease to use the substances at issue. Another, noting that his country planned to eliminate completely CFC-based metered-dose inhalers from its domestic market by the end of 2005, encouraged other Parties to accelerate their schedules for doing the same, and expressed support for the draft proposal put forth by the European Community. Another echoed the points made by the representative of the European Community, and added that CFC-based inhalers should be prohibited so long as non-CFC-based alternatives were available. She stressed, however, her country's willingness to negotiate in order to reach a result agreeable to all concerned. Another representative noted the problem faced by developing countries which were ineligible for further funding under their national implementation plans but were nevertheless faced with the challenge of phasing out metered-dose inhalers.

36. The meeting agreed to establish a contact group on the issue, which would report back to the Parties on its work.

37. Subsequently, the representative of the European Community presented a draft decision on essential-use exemption nominations for 2006 and 2007. He pointed out that some of the amounts shown as approved in the table in the annex to the draft decision were significantly lower than the amounts nominated, in part because stocks had been taken into account, as recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

38. Following the discussion and concerns expressed by one representative that the recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for 2007 had not been followed, the preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on essential-use exemption nominations for 2006 and 2007 to the high-level segment for approval.

39. Also under this agenda item, the representative of Bangladesh submitted a draft decision on early CFC essential-use exemptions for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (hereinafter referred to as “Article 5 Parties”). Explaining the need for the decision, he outlined the difficulties that his country and some other developing countries which produced metered-dose inhalers would face in supplying effective and affordable metered-dose inhalers to their populations once the Protocol’s 85 per cent CFC reduction provision went into effect in 2007.

40. A number of Parties noted their sympathy with the difficulties facing developing countries as outlined by the representative of Bangladesh, and observed that the issue was similar to one that had been raised with respect to essential-use exemptions for carbon tetrachloride. The Parties then agreed that the two issues and their corresponding draft decisions could be taken up together by a single contact group.

41. The representative of Bangladesh introduced a revised version of the draft decision, which had been prepared further to discussions in the contact group.

42. In the ensuing discussion, several representatives expressed their support for the revised draft decision and the preparatory segment agreed to forward the revised draft decision on consumption of chlorofluorocarbons for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers to the high-level segment for approval.

B. Consideration of methyl-bromide related issues

1. Presentation and consideration of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee 2005 Supplemental Report, including the Parties’ 2006 and 2007 nominations for critical-use exemptions

43. At the request of the Co-Chair of the meeting, the co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, Mr. Jonathan Banks, presented the Committee’s final report on 2006 and 2007 nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide and related issues, as set out in the October 2005 report on critical-use nominations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. He outlined the process that the Committee had followed in evaluating the critical-use nominations submitted by Parties. A total of 89 nominations had been evaluated during the 2005 round: 62 new or supplemental nominations for 2006, submitted by 12 Parties, and 27 nominations for 2007, submitted by four Parties.

44. The evaluations were based on the criteria set out in the decisions of the Parties, including decisions IX/6 and Ex.II/5. The critical-use nominations categorized as “recommended” in the interim report published in May 2005 had not been further evaluated, except at the request of a nominating Party. All 26 nominations initially evaluated as “unable to assess” had been re-evaluated, and no nominations now remained in that category. Two nominations initially placed in the “not recommended” category had been recommended in part as a result of supplementary data provided by the nominating Party, and one nomination held over from the 2004 round had been evaluated.

45. Critical-use nominations already approved for 2006 under decisions XVI/2 and Ex.II/1 totalled 13,020 metric tonnes. Of the 502 tonnes of new nominations for 2006, the Committee had agreed to recommend 404 tonnes and not to recommend 98 tonnes. Of the 8,151 tonnes of nominations for 2007, it had agreed to recommend 7,466 tonnes and not to recommend 685 tonnes. The reduction in total volume was primarily attributable to nominations being recommended in part. The findings of the Committee and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had been reached by consensus, except with respect to portions of the 2007 United States nominations, which three of the 28 members of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee present at its 5 September meeting had held should be classified as “unable to assess” pending further evaluation and clarification.

46. In terms of trends, a sectoral comparison of critical-use exemptions approved for 2005 and critical-use nominations approved and recommended for 2006 showed a fall in all sectors other than peppers and aubergines. Also, many nominations did not include the information required by decision IX/6 on the availability of stockpiles of methyl bromide, or on the appropriateness of efforts made to evaluate, commercialize and secure national regulatory approval of alternatives and substitutes. By February 2006, however, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel expected to have access to Parties’ national management strategies, which might include this information.

47. As in previous rounds, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee had reduced nominated quantities to account for the use of low permeability barrier films and maximum dosage rates in various circumstances. Quantities had not been reduced, however, when Parties had provided

substantive evidence, for example of unusually tolerant pests, or where regulations required specific application rates. As trials continued to show that dosage rates, and therefore emissions, could be reduced through the use of low permeability barrier films, for 2007 nominations the Committee proposed to use reduced dosage rates for methyl bromide, in conjunction with a higher chloropicrin content of methyl bromide/chloropicrin mixtures and low permeability barrier films.

48. Mr. Banks also summarized the Committee's work plan, which had been produced in accordance with the requirement in annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties that a work plan for the Committee should be produced annually and submitted to the Parties. The full work plan had been reproduced in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's October 2005 report on critical-use nominations. Activities included evaluation of the 2005 round of critical-use nominations, including bilateral consultations with some nominating Parties, field visits by Committee members to some sites, the production of a methyl bromide and alternatives registration report, an updated index to methyl bromide alternatives, and the production of a report entitled "Statistical analysis of published research on methyl bromide alternatives for pre-plant fumigation". In addition, the Committee's 2006 assessment report would be produced by the end of December 2006. A budget of \$206,000 was proposed to cover the extraordinary costs associated with the critical-use nomination process for 2006.

49. Mr. Banks concluded by outlining the current composition of the Committee, noting that 15 of its 40 members, or 37.5 per cent, were from Article 5 Parties. The committee continued to seek suitably qualified new members, particularly from Article 5 Parties. Several members from non-Article 5 Parties, however, might have to leave the committee if funding for their participation was not found.

50. Mr. Banks also reported that Canada had availed itself of an emergency-use exemption for methyl bromide for strawberry runners. In that regard, he informed the Parties of the evaluation of that request by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Secretariat pursuant to decision IX/7, and the conclusion that, regarding that and future such emergencies, the use was consistent with the criteria of decision IX/6.

51. All representatives who took the floor congratulated the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, and in particular its two co-chairs, for its hard work over a period of many years, as well as on the clarity of Mr. Banks' presentation. Representatives welcomed in particular the presentation of sectoral critical-use exemption data, and requested that such data be included in future reports. Many representatives stated their agreement with the Committee's recommendations on critical-use nominations, the proposed revision of the presumption on maximum dosage rates and the proposed work plan.

52. Responding to questions, Mr. Banks clarified that the use of virtually impermeable film appeared to be an effective way of reducing emissions, as it allowed lower dosages of methyl bromide to be applied; however, some Parties had stated that they were not yet able to ensure the use of such film in all cases. One representative stated his disappointment that despite years of discussions, the use of virtually impermeable film was not yet a precondition for the granting of critical-use exemptions.

53. One representative asked for clarification as to whose responsibility it was to discover, survey and assess alternatives to methyl bromide, as he considered this vital to reducing the volume of critical-use exemptions and assisting Article 5 Parties to phase out the use of methyl bromide. Mr. Banks clarified that it was not up to the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to discover new alternatives, though Committee members would be aware of them in their personal capacity and the assessment report to be produced during 2006 would summarize their availability.

54. Responding to a further question about the Committee's budget, Mr. Banks observed that, as was the case with the other technical options committees, Committee membership was in general voluntary and unpaid and that its normal assessment work did not necessitate extra funding. Due to the complexity of the critical-use nomination process, however, in 2005 the Parties had approved additional funding for that part of the committee's work. In response to a question about presentation of trends in critical-use exemptions in the Committee's reports, he confirmed that from 2006, when data from three years would be available, it would be included in the reports.

55. One representative, recalling previous discussions, enquired as to the availability of alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for fumigation of high-moisture dates. Mr. Banks confirmed that no alternative had yet been introduced.

56. On the subject of stockpiles, Mr. Banks informed the meeting that the Committee relied on Parties to submit data as part of the critical-use nomination process, but to date no information on stockpiles had been submitted. He assumed that it would be included in future nominations. One representative pointed out that decision Ex.I/3 had called, among other things, for Parties requesting critical-use exemptions to implement licensing systems that took the existence of stockpiles into account when authorizing such exemptions.

57. Several representatives stressed the importance to the rapid phase-out of methyl bromide of the national management strategies to be submitted by Parties requesting critical-use exemptions. Representatives of two Parties outlined key elements of their own countries' plans.

58. In particular, the representative of the United States of America summarized the efforts made by his country to reduce the volume of critical-use exemptions, including public and private expenditure on research and development and commercialization of alternatives, the priority given to methyl bromide alternatives in government registration procedures, and the flexibility of the registration process in accepting new information. The United States had adopted a policy of no growth in critical-use nominations for new acreage or new commodities, and indeed had increased the volume of exemptions it was meeting from stockpiles. He also noted that the total volume of exemptions had fallen from 37 per cent of baseline in 2005 to 32 per cent in 2006 to an anticipated 26.4 per cent in 2007. He pointed out that although his Government believed that aggregated data on stockpiles should pose no problems of commercial confidentiality, some companies disagreed, and the issue was now the subject of a court case in the United States.

59. The representative of an environmental non-governmental organization, however, observed that critical-use exemptions granted to the United States in 2005 actually exceeded, by more than 25 per cent, the volume of actual use in all applications in the United States in 2003. He added that his organization had initiated legal action against the United States Government for the release of data on stockpiles, and the Government had resisted this disclosure, even though it possessed the legal powers to disclose this confidential data. Furthermore, he called on the meeting not to approve any critical-use nominations for 2007 until data on stockpiles and on actual uses had been fully disclosed, and also to ban access to stockpiles by users without critical-use exemptions.

60. Following the discussions, the preparatory segment agreed to establish a contact group on the matter, which would prepare a proposal for consideration in plenary.

61. Subsequently, the co-chair of the contact group presented a draft decision on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2006 and 2007, which he revised orally in minor respects. He drew attention to the fact that, while stock levels were required to be taken into account in the calculation of permitted volumes of critical exemptions, agreement on a common understanding of how to calculate stocks was difficult. Consequently, there was quite a wide variety in the way that Parties calculated stocks, which was frustrating attempts to reach a common understanding. Further work was needed on that matter, and he drew attention to the requirement in paragraph 4 of the draft decision for Parties to report thereon to the Ozone Secretariat. He also noted that countries were using different approaches for dealing with methyl bromide needed for research and development, and the group agreed that Parties should endeavour to draw down stocks for this purpose. On another item, he noted agreement that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's quarantine and pre-shipment task force should examine certain soil uses that some had catalogued as quarantine uses to look at issues such as long-term efficacy. He noted that members of the group had varying views on national management strategies, but there was agreement that the strategies should address the aims indicated in past decisions. On the use of virtually impermeable films, it was understood that different circumstances affected technical capability to use virtually impermeable films to minimize emissions.

62. A number of delegations pointed out that quantities being nominated for critical-use exemptions were steadily dropping, and that they expected that trend to continue. One representative pointed to the importance of observing the agreed review procedure, noting that, while his country had accepted the recommendation of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, the exemption granted to his country was considerably less than that requested. Another expressed concern about the lack of precision in the figures for stocks.

63. Following the discussion, the preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2006 and 2007 to the high-level segment for approval.

64. The representative of an environmental non-governmental organization, expressing disappointment at the outcome on the item, said that the discussion on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide was occurring on an uneven playing field, with one country withholding information on its stocks and with its negotiating partners thus working in the dark. His organization would continue to press for disclosure and proper accounting in the country's domestic regulatory process.

65. The representative of another environmental non-governmental organization expressed great concern at the way in which the early stages of the methyl bromide phase-out were evolving. Elimination of methyl bromide offered the best opportunity to reduce the current impact of ozone depletion on human health, given that the amounts nominated for exemption had a greater short-term ozone-depleting potential than the global production of CFCs in one year. Additionally, stockpiling and illicit movements of methyl bromide were already hampering the phase-out. He suggested that stockpiles must be quantified before any further critical use exemptions were granted.

2. Consideration of the handbook on critical-use nominations, including the standard presumptions proposed for use in future critical-use reviews

66. The Co-Chair recalled that, at the first Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal from 24 to 26 March 2004, it had been agreed that the handbook on critical-use nominations should be adopted by the Parties at their Sixteenth Meeting; at that Meeting, however, the Parties had agreed that the issue would be taken up at the current meeting. Noting that some discussion had taken place on the draft handbook at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, he invited the representative of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to make a presentation on the handbook, focusing on the changes that had been made to it since its consideration by the Open-ended Working Group.

67. In his presentation, Mr. Nahum Marban Mendoza, co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, explained that the handbook was intended as a comprehensive guide to the critical-use nomination process. It incorporated relevant decisions and resulting guidance from the first Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties and the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, as well as improvements suggested by experience with the process to date.

68. As a result of comments on the draft provided by three Parties, the Committee had added text to emphasize that standard presumptions should not be applied where they were technically or economically infeasible, had inserted a step in the timeline for critical-use exemptions to recognize that questions of clarification should be provided to Parties prior to their consideration by the Open-ended Working Group, and had reinstated a reference to the "Index to Methyl Bromide Alternatives". The standard presumptions used in critical-use evaluations during the last three rounds had been incorporated in the handbook, but revisions to some of those presumptions had been proposed.

69. Representatives expressed appreciation to the Committee for its work on revising the handbook. A number of ideas for minor revisions were suggested, including the need for regularly updated dates in the forms included in the handbook, which could perhaps be posted on the website. One representative expressed concern over some of the standard presumptions used in the handbook, and another stressed that they should not be used in all cases, for example where there were particular technical or regulatory issues. One representative suggested a cut-off date for the provision of information to the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee. Another representative suggested that there was no need for a decision of the Meeting of the Parties to approve each edition of the handbook, and that it should be a living document subject to continuous revision.

70. Mr. Banks welcomed those suggestions, most of which he stated could be easily incorporated. On the subject of the cut-off date for information, however, he requested guidance from the Parties. In that regard, he noted that the critical-use evaluation process was inevitably a long one, and the Committee had to date taken the approach that it would welcome any updated information on the nominations whenever it received it.

71. One representative requested that the forms contained in the handbook be made available in downloadable format on the Ozone Secretariat website and suggested that any merely administrative updates to the handbook and the forms be made by the Secretariat.

72. Following the discussions, the preparatory segment agreed that the contact group on critical-use nominations that had already been established would consider the issues raised during the discussion on the handbook as well.

73. Regarding the critical-use nomination handbook, the contact group reported back that it was agreed that it should not be adopted at this meeting, but rather should remain a living document, and that the secretariat should maintain the latest version on its website and label it accordingly. It should also maintain the changes proposed since the last meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and make one additional change.

3. Laboratory and analytical uses of methyl bromide

74. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that, at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the European Community had put forward a draft decision that sought to extend the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses to include methyl bromide. After a brief discussion on the issue, the Group had agreed to forward that draft decision (decision F in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3) for consideration at the present meeting.

75. Before opening discussion on the issue, the Co-Chair informed the Parties that, further to a request by the European Community, the Secretariat had considered, in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, a specific laboratory and analytical use of methyl bromide in Germany. It had been agreed that, because the current laboratory and analytical use decision did not include methyl bromide, the use was not eligible for an exemption under that decision. During its review of the proposed draft decision, the Panel had noted that the conditions currently included in the laboratory and analytical use exemption decision for other chemicals might be inadequate for assessing related uses of methyl bromide. In that regard, the Panel stood ready to provide input on the matter, if the Parties so wished.

76. In introducing its proposal, the representative of the European Community noted that an updated version of the draft decision had been circulated as a conference room paper, reflecting some of the concerns raised during consultations held since the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The aim had been to prepare a decision on the issue that mirrored the existing provisions on essential-use laboratory and analytical use exemptions, since there were no essential-use exemptions for methyl bromide, only critical-use ones.

77. In the ensuing debate, several Parties expressed their support for the draft decision. Following informal consultations in which a number of delegations expressed concerns with the wording of the draft decision, the representative of the European Community presented a revised version of the draft decision.

78. Following further discussion, the preparatory segment agreed to forward the revised draft decision on the item to the high-level segment for approval.

4. Recapturing, recycling and destruction of methyl bromide used in space fumigation

79. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that, at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, New Zealand had put forward a draft decision on the topic and that, after a brief discussion, the Group had agreed to forward it for consideration at the current meeting. That draft decision may be found as decision G in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3.

80. The representative of New Zealand introduced a conference room paper containing a revision of draft decision G, which he said took into account informal consultations with a number of Parties during the current meeting. The thrust of the decision was to encourage all Parties to provide information on their experience with the use of methyl bromide as a fumigant for quarantine and pre-shipment treatments, in particular their experience with technologies for the recapture, recycling and destruction of methyl bromide used for such purposes. The draft decision also provided for adoption of a standard reporting format.

81. In the ensuing debate, several Parties welcomed the draft decision. One representative noted that he thought the decision promoted the enhancement of the Parties' understanding of the efficacy of the various recapture and recycling technologies available, but sounded a note of caution, saying that recapture and recycling should not be considered solutions, but rather only interim steps to prevent escape of methyl bromide to the atmosphere.

82. The preparatory segment decided to forward the draft decision on recapturing, recycling and destruction of methyl bromide used for space fumigation to the high-level segment for approval.

83. In expressing support for the draft decision, the representative of Colombia said that it dealt with a very important subject, and announced his delegation's intention to circulate another draft decision under the agenda item on cooperation between the Secretariat and the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat with respect to methyl bromide use under the latter convention.

84. When introducing the draft decision on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, he said that the countries of his region were very concerned about the use of methyl bromide in quarantine and pre-shipment applications, a use that was promoted in the International Plant Protection Convention's Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade.¹ The draft decision accordingly would call for greater cooperation between the Ozone Secretariat and the secretariat of the Plant Protection Convention with a view to encouraging the development of methyl bromide alternatives for quarantine and pre-shipment uses, and also would ask the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake a study and report to the plenary on such alternatives.

85. A number of representatives expressed general support for the draft decision, agreeing that quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide posed a serious issue. Some noted, however, that there was considerable work already under way on the matter, including by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures. Those Parties suggested that the draft decision should be amended to reflect that work, and it was agreed that they would consult informally during the current meeting.

86. Following those informal consultations, the preparatory segment decided to forward an amended version of the draft decision on coordination between the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention to the high-level segment for approval.

C. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

1. Presentation and consideration of the supplemental report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Replenishment Task Force

2. Fixed exchange-rate mechanism for replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

87. Given the close relationship between the two issues, the meeting agreed to consider together the supplementary report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Replenishment Task Force and the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for replenishment of the Multilateral Fund.

88. Regarding the Task Force report, Ms. Shiqiu Zhang, Co-Chair of the Replenishment Task Force, presented an addendum to the October 2005 supplement to the May 2005 Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Replenishment Report, which had been published by the Replenishment Task Force in accordance with the request of the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting. The report assessed the funding requirement for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2006–2008. She reviewed the timeline for the production of reports and provided an overview of the Task Force's membership. She then reported, with regard to non-investment costs, that the 2002 estimates for the 2003–2005 replenishment had been higher than the amount actually used by the Fund for technical assistance and halon banking during that triennium, but lower than that which had actually been used for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme. Regarding the amounts estimated for non-investment costs in the study for 2006–2008, she explained that, although the new estimates by the Task Force for the Compliance Assistance Programme and for institutional strengthening activities were slightly higher than the actual costs incurred over the previous triennium, the predictions of the higher costs were based on reasonably reliable calculations. Overall, the non-investment costs included in the new estimates were slightly higher than the actual non-investment costs incurred over the previous three years. That was so because non-investment refrigerant management and terminal phase-out management plans had been factored in.

89. Regarding the request by the Open-ended Working Group for more information on carbon tetrachloride, the Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Mr. Lambert Kuijpers, said that the Task Force's October estimate maintained a contingency of \$6 million and that the same costs had originally been estimated for the first phase of the process agent phase-out plan for China, given that it was a multi-year agreement. He noted, however, that costs for the second phase of the plan had been modified on the basis of a new submission by China at the forty-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. In the October supplement to its report, the

¹ Publication no. 15 of the International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures series, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations under the auspices of the International Plant Protection Convention.

Replenishment Task Force had not attempted to predict what future decisions the Executive Committee might take; the October report had accordingly estimated a range for the potential funding requirement.

90. Providing an update on actions at the forty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee, he noted that the October report included \$1 million for new surveys on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) expected to be approved in the 2006–2008 triennium; zero funding for chiller demonstration projects during the triennium 2006–2008 (a funding window of \$15.2 million being set aside for 2005 only); \$4 million for destruction demonstration projects; and slightly revised costs for methyl bromide projects, implementing agency core unit costs, metered-dose-inhaler project costs, multi-year agreements for CFCs and production closure costs. Regarding multi-year agreements, he noted that related funding, which had increased during the last triennium, would decrease during the current triennium, but that the reductions in ozone-depleting substances expected during the current triennium would nonetheless be substantial.

91. He then reviewed the itemized and total funding requirement included in the October report, noting that the report had indicated that: the requirement would be between \$417 and \$485 million and that the lack of precision was due to the inability of the Task Force to predict Executive Committee actions on requests by Mexico and China and the possible costs related to approval of new production sector closures in China and Romania. He also updated the Parties on the content of the addendum prepared by the Task Force and referred to above, which assessed the impact of the decisions of the Executive Committee at its forty-seventh meeting on the funding requirement for the triennium 2006–2008. He noted that decisions, which were covered in various places in the addendum, had been taken in a number of areas affecting the replenishment, including production sector phase-outs in China and Romania and the funding of the Mexico production sector project, process agents in China, the budget of the Compliance Assistance Programme for 2006–2008, multi-year agreements and projects relating to metered-dose inhalers and institutional strengthening. Reviewing the itemized and total funding estimates, he noted that the addendum was now estimating a total budget of \$439 million as being needed by the Multilateral Fund for the 2006–2008 time period, as compared to the \$430 million best estimate that had been contained in the October 2005 supplement to the Task Force's report, and the \$419 million included in the original replenishment report of May 2005.

92. Following the presentation, many representatives expressed their appreciation for the work carried out by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel; one praised the increasing accuracy of information gathering by the Panel. Nevertheless, various Parties raised issues that they thought had received insufficient or no attention in the report. One representative mentioned building countries' capacities to combat illegal trade and consumption, which could be achieved only through international cooperation. Others stressed the importance of the phase-out of HCFCs, noting the need to ensure that Parties were able to make technical policy and prepare themselves so that in 2016 they would no longer need support from the Multilateral Fund in that respect. Another said that more resources would be required if the Panel were to study and solve the obstacles to the HCFC freeze before 2016 to enable countries to prepare.

93. Another topic deemed important was that of demonstration projects for alternatives to methyl bromide in order to encourage more countries to adopt such alternatives. Some representatives considered the amount proposed in the report for funding such activities to be insufficient. One representative called for more feasibility studies on socially and economically viable alternatives for use in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

94. Some considered increased support to Article 5 Parties to be a priority and institutional strengthening a must. Further research into destruction technologies was also considered essential and deserving of more funding within the replenishment.

95. One representative asked for further information on the number of kilotonnes of ozone-depleting substances that had been phased out in the 2003–2005 triennium, the amount due to be phased out in the next, and how much related to carbon tetrachloride. She wondered if the needs in the 2006–2008 triennium would be greater than in the previous triennium, given that many Article 5 Parties might be in a better position to define their support requirements for phase-out of that substance.

96. Another representative expressed his concern that the issue of support to countries not yet Parties but in the process of ratifying the Montreal Protocol had not been considered by the Panel in the report or elsewhere.

97. The Parties decided to set up a contact group, chaired jointly by Belgium and Nigeria, to discuss the issue further and make proposals with regard to the individual amounts allocated to specific activities as part of the replenishment.

98. One of the co-chairs of the replenishment contact group reported back on the excellent spirit of cooperation within the group. He thanked all the members of the group for their hard work and willingness to compromise that had in the end enabled the group to reach consensus on a draft proposal containing the figure of \$470,000,000 for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2006–2008.

99. The representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the European Community, expressed thanks to the co-chairs and to the TEAP and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for their advice and assistance. She noted that the sum agreed for the replenishment exceeded the level recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, and wished to state that the European Community would be happy to work with any interested Parties wishing to address the issue of interim reduction schedules for methyl bromide or HCFCs in the next funding triennium.

100. The preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund to the high-level segment for approval.

101. Regarding the fixed exchange-rate mechanism, the representative of the United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the European Community, then introduced a proposal on the use of the fixed exchange-rate mechanism in the upcoming replenishment cycle. She explained that no negative comments had been made when a proposal was presented at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and she therefore hoped that the proposal could be submitted to the high-level segment of the present meeting. She stated that the proposal would be updated with figures provided by the Multilateral Fund Treasurer to reflect the net gains resulting from the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism.

102. The preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the high-level segment for approval.

D. Process agents

103. The Co-Chair noted that, in accordance with previous decisions of the Parties, the Parties at the current meeting would consider several issues related to process agents, including six requests from Parties pending from the previous year which, due to time constraints, could not be considered at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties; some new requests for consideration at the current meeting; and the status of certain applications that had been given the designation of process agents for 2004 and 2005 only, pending submission of additional information.

104. With regard to the pending requests, he noted that, in its 2005 report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had reaffirmed its past findings to the effect that all the outstanding requests constituted process agent uses. He also noted, however, that the treatment of the United States' nomination would depend on how the Parties interpreted a provision of decision X/14. With regard to the 2004 uses, he noted that, at the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group held in July 2005, the European Community had put forward a proposal which the Parties had agreed should be submitted at the current meeting, which was before the Parties in a conference room paper.

105. Introducing that proposal, the representative of the European Community noted that it had to be read together with two other conference room papers that set forth tables listing process agent uses following consideration of the issue at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the forty-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, respectively. During and since those two meetings there had been extensive consultations, and he therefore hoped that the Parties could agree on a final version of the decision at the current meeting.

106. Several representatives expressed general support for the draft decision, but noted the need for certain changes. The Parties agreed to establish a contact group to consider the draft decision further and report back to them.

107. With respect to the new process agent submissions which had been put forward by Parties in 2005, the Co-Chair noted that the Parties had to consider requests by Turkey on sultamicillin, by Israel with respect to the use of carbon tetrachloride for NCl_3 removal, the European Community's request for an emergency exemption for radio-labelled cyanocobalamin and a request from Brazil.

108. The Co-Chair recalled that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had initially concluded that the use by Turkey of bromochloromethane for sultamicillin constituted a feedstock use rather than a process agent use, but noted that a further exchange between the Panel and Turkey had ensued. He invited the Panel to provide the Parties with an update on those issues.

109. Speaking for the Panel, the interim co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's Chemicals Technical Options Committee suggested that the uses presented by Turkey and Brazil did not fit neatly into the criteria adopted by the Parties. The former involved a process in which the ozone-depleting substances constituted both a recoverable solvent and a feedstock that was consumed, with the latter aspect greatly predominating over time in terms of volume. The latter involved the production of ozone-depleting substances as a by-product which, once produced, aided the process by allowing it to proceed with less energy consumption. He noted that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel needed more information from Brazil before it could make a recommendation on its submission.

110. The representative of Brazil reported that his country was working on a carbon tetrachloride project with the United Nations Development Programme, which required input from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. He sought clarification on whether approval of the project hinged on gaining approval for its use as a process agent, or whether it was sufficient to demonstrate merely that it was not a feedstock. The Co-Chair responded that that would depend on whether Brazil sought approval for the use by the Parties under decision X/14, in which case it would have to qualify as a process agent use, or by the Executive Committee, in which case it might qualify as a carbon tetrachloride use.

111. The Parties agreed that Brazil and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would consult during the current meeting with one another and with the contact group set up to consider the draft decision submitted by the European Community. Following those consultations, it was noted that Brazil was in the process of consulting further with the Panel and would report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting.

112. Turning to the status of the process agent uses listed in decision XV/VII, the Co-Chair recalled that, in accordance with that decision, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties had agreed to treat those uses in the same manner as approved process agent uses for 2004 and 2005 only, pending the analysis of further information that was to be submitted by the Parties. In that regard, he noted that only one of the relevant Parties – the United States of America – had submitted information. He noted that at the last meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, there had been very limited discussion on the issue and that, in the absence of action, the list of uses which were to be treated as process agent uses for 2004 and 2005 would cease to have effect. He noted further that the draft decision before the contact group would deal with the issue, and the Parties agreed to await the outcome of that group's deliberations.

113. Following those informal discussions, the preparatory segment decided to forward an amended version of the draft decision on process agents to the high-level segment for approval.

E. Consideration of the supplemental report arising out of the deliberations of the Open-ended Working Group on the actions to address ozone depletion discussed in the joint Special Assessment Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

114. The Co-Chair recalled that, after consideration of a special report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on issues related to ozone depletion and climate change, the Open-ended Working Group had agreed to ask the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a supplemental report aimed at providing more information on the ozone-related impacts of various concepts included in the original report. He then invited Mr. Kuijpers, as co-chair of the task force established by the Panel for the purposes of preparing that supplemental report, to make a presentation on its findings.

115. In his presentation, Mr. Kuijpers first reviewed the remit of the task force, which was to establish the ozone-depletion implications of the issues raised in the special report, including the current and future projected levels of ozone-depletion potential contained in and emitted from banks, and then to forecast atmospheric concentrations of ozone-depleting substances under the mitigation and business-as-usual scenarios included in the report, to estimate their impact on the ozone layer, and to provide an estimated cost of mitigation measures described in the special report on the basis of cost per ozone-depleting potential (ODP)-tonne.

116. After outlining the membership of the task force and the structure and schedule for the preparation of the supplemental report, Mr. Kuijpers noted that the special report and its supplements contained some uncertainties due to lack of information on current ozone-depleting substance use patterns, particularly in developing countries; there were also some uncertainties relating to emission factors and product lifetimes. He also noted that, given the bottom-up assessments derived from the special report, certain factors, including the inability of the report to cover all sources of historic

emissions and the fact that not all hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) were substitutes for previous ozone-depleting substance uses, would tend systematically to result in underestimates of historic emissions.

117. He noted that the supplement concluded that applying mitigation strategies to banks would have a relatively small effect on ozone layer recovery. He also noted, however, that some options to limit emissions, particularly in refrigeration, were clearly achievable and cost-effective. The supplement also concluded that management of end-of-life impacts had the biggest consequence on minimizing emissions, but generally carried greater costs than measures such as leak reduction, which could be accomplished earlier in product life cycles. He also noted that mitigation strategies in developing countries could carry greater costs due to lack of infrastructure and that, overall, a less expensive means of restricting emissions of ozone-depleting substances than life-cycle measures might be early reduction in HCFC use in Article 5 Parties. The economic basis for mandating recovery of ozone-depleting substances from banks, he said, was often questionable, and some recovery from banks might be impractical.

118. In conclusion, he stated that, while emissions reduction from banks was not required by the Montreal Protocol, addressing ozone-depletion impacts was an objective of the Protocol. Furthermore, if one considered the value of mitigation measures in terms of both the reduction of emissions of ozone-depleting substances and climate benefits, the economic value of such measures was enhanced. That was to be recognized in national and international efforts to address related issues under the Montreal Protocol, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

119. In the ensuing discussion, all speakers expressed their appreciation to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its supplemental report. One representative, noting the limited success to date of projects to recover and recycle ozone-depleting substances, emphasized the need to promote best practices and suggested that further consideration be given to the use of carbon dioxide and NH₃ as alternative refrigerant gases. He and another representative also spoke in favour of hydrocarbon technology as a possible alternative to ozone-depleting substances. Another representative expressed concern that processes used for the production of HCFC-22 actually produced HFC-23 as a by-product, which was both a greenhouse gas and an ozone-depleting substance.

120. Several representatives requested the Panel to provide more detailed information about the costs of emissions reduction activities and about the cost-effectiveness of reducing the amount of HFCs and CFCs in banks. One also called for more specific predictions regarding ozone layer recovery. It was also noted that developing countries would benefit from international support in that regard. The representative of an Article 5 Party noted with concern that his country lacked the technology and infrastructure to implement mitigation strategies. Another representative spoke in favour of the early reduction of HCFCs and expressed concern about emissions of CFC-113.

121. One representative spoke in favour of holding an expert workshop in 2006 to examine the impact of mitigation measures further, and agreed with other speakers that Parties should give further consideration to the links between the Montreal Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, in order to prevent overlap or duplication of work under the two conventions.

122. In response to those comments, Mr. Kuijpers pointed out that emphasis in the report had been placed on the impact of measures to reduce ozone-depleting substances rather than on the consideration of alternative technologies. He said that, while the issue of CFC-113 emissions could be taken up by the Panel in the future, the issue of HFC-23 production as a by-product of HCFC-22 destruction related more to climate change than to ozone-depletion, and had recently been addressed at the United Nations climate change conference held in Montreal from 28 November to 9 December 2005. He acknowledged the crucial need for adequate infrastructure for implementing mitigation strategies and agreed that further studies were needed, including on the discrepancies between the atmospheric findings and bottom-up assessment applied in the report. In conclusion, he said that the Panel would conduct a study in 2006 on the use of hydrocarbon technology as a way of avoiding ozone depletion.

123. The representative of the European Community introduced a draft decision on the issue, which had been submitted by her delegation and the delegations of New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America.

124. In the ensuing discussion, one representative expressed concern that the terms of reference of the experts workshop referred to in the draft decision overlapped with those of the Executive Committee workshop to be held in February 2006 on the collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation and destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances. She suggested that the proposal to hold an experts workshop should be deferred until after the Executive Committee workshop.

125. Following informal consultations, the representative of the European Community informed the preparatory segment that agreement had been reached on the text of the draft decision. She also clarified the intent of its sponsors that the experts' workshop be held immediately before or after the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

126. The preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on the item to the high-level segment for approval.

F. Preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances

127. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that, in accordance with decision XVI/33, in April 2005 the Secretariat had convened a workshop of experts from Parties, at which a number of ideas for tackling illegal trade had been developed, including a study on the feasibility of developing systems for tracking trade in ozone-depleting substances. As a result, the Secretariat had prepared a draft document setting out the terms of reference for such a study. At the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the Parties had considered both the report of the workshop and the draft terms of reference, and had agreed to forward a related proposal by the European Community to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties for its consideration, on the understanding that the European Community would explain more fully the changes it had made to the Secretariat's proposal and that the Secretariat would invite the Parties to comment on the proposal. In that regard, he noted that the explanation of the European Community and the comments of Parties could be found in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/Inf.3 and Add.1.

128. He also recalled that decision XVI/33 had included a request to provide an estimate of costs for a feasibility study on the development of a system for tracking ozone-depleting substances and that the Secretariat had sent out letters of invitation to two consulting companies and two non-governmental organizations for an informal estimate of the level of funding that might be needed for such a study. The informal estimates received ranged from approximately \$18,000 to \$415,000. The average of the four estimates, including one very low estimate, was \$252,000, while the average without the low estimate was \$330,000.

129. The representative of the European Community introduced its proposal, which was designed to tackle the problem of illegal trade primarily by tracking imports, exports and re-exports of ozone-depleting substances. He stressed the need for all Parties to implement licensing systems that covered all categories of imports and exports, whether or not the Party concerned was a producer of ozone-depleting substances. He said that illegal trade would be better controlled if exporting Parties were to seek information from importing Parties before they issued export licenses, but he recognized the additional administrative burden that might create, so the draft decision simply "encouraged" Parties to do this. Similarly, it encouraged Parties to implement use controls for selected ozone-depleting substances and applications, with the aim of reducing end markets for illegal ozone-depleting substances. The draft decision also encouraged the use of regional networks for the exchange of information and experience and called on Parties to participate in the UNEP Green Customs initiative.

130. Representatives of all Parties who took the floor thanked the European Community for raising a very important issue. Representatives of many Article 5 Parties stressed the vulnerability of developing countries, particularly in Africa, to illegal trade, and highlighted the need for more customs training, the provision of appropriate equipment such as identifiers suitable for a range of ozone-depleting substances and mixtures of substances, and the need for controls on trade in appliances and second-hand equipment containing ozone-depleting substances, as well as on the substances themselves. The value of regional networks in promoting the sharing of information, for example between customs agencies, was highlighted.

131. Several representatives agreed that there was a need for exporting and importing Parties to exchange information with each other before permitting trade to proceed. Some representatives, however, expressed concern over the potential administrative and financial implications of effectively adopting a system of prior informed consent, which the experience of the Rotterdam Convention suggested might be quite high. They welcomed the feasibility study but cautioned against prejudging its outcome.

132. Another representative highlighted the potential synergies with the work of other chemicals conventions and the strategic approach to international chemicals management, and suggested that the secretariats of those bodies should be approached with a view to sharing work and expenses. He also drew the meeting's attention to relevant training materials produced by his country, which he promised to make available, and to the work of the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation in controlling transboundary trade in hazardous waste. Another representative also mentioned relevant work of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and associated systems, such as the "Dump Watch" system for advance warning of movements of hazardous waste.

133. The representative of China mentioned the recent report of the Environmental Investigation Agency, which had highlighted the problem of illegal exports from his country. He explained that the companies involved had not possessed export licenses and had mislabelled or concealed the exported substances, and that customs officers did not have the capability to detect those concealed exports. The draft decision needed to contain proposals which could deal with this problem and improve countries' ability to detect illegal exports.

134. Following the discussions, the preparatory segment agreed to establish a contact group on the matter, which would prepare a proposal for consideration in plenary.

135. The chair of the contact group subsequently introduced a draft decision on the subject, noting that three items, including the estimated cost of the study, remained to be resolved. With regard to the cost, some representatives suggested that given the degree of uncertainty as to the potential cost of the study, perhaps the draft decision might concentrate on the terms of reference for it and authorize the Ozone Secretariat to call for bids on it, which would clarify what its cost was likely to be. Another delegation suggested that the study might perhaps be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

136. During the discussion on the draft decision, the representative of the Environmental Investigation Agency reported that its most recent undercover investigation had revealed extremely widespread illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances, based on their incorrect labelling and declaration as permitted substances, in many cases with the complicity of customs officials. While agreeing that a licensing system was the major tool against illegal trade, he noted that many such systems were evidently failing in their task. On the other hand, there were isolated cases of exchanges of information between importing and exporting countries, which had potential for halting illegal trade, but such isolated successes were not enough. The present was the time for action, he said, not for weak recommendations.

137. The representative of China welcomed the report from the Environmental Investigation Agency. His Government had been cooperating for many years with that organization, and he undertook that on his return to China he would institute short-term measures to stop the specific illegal trade revealed in the organization's report, and would seek longer-term measures for the future, probably based on the experience of India, which had rendered the whole trade in such substances illegal except by a few authorized exporters. Noting, too, that some of the substances had been smuggled through mislabelling, he called for assistance to countries such as his own to enable customs officers to gain the expertise and procure the equipment that would allow them to detect such substitutions. He pointed out that paragraph 8 of the draft decision was a step in that direction.

138. One representative suggested that, while he considered that the study might well be useful, there might be a case for spending the funds that it would cost, instead, on direct capacity-building assistance to countries such as China that were having practical difficulties in detecting illegal trade.

139. Following further discussion on the text of the draft decision, the chair of the contact group introduced a revised draft decision, incorporating a number of minor wording changes. In response to his request for advice on the funding level to be specified for the study, the chair of the budget committee informed the meeting that after consideration of this issue, the budget committee intended to recommend \$200,000 which would come from the Vienna Convention Trust Fund. Accordingly, it was suggested that the figure of \$200,000 be included but that the whole paragraph should remain in square brackets until the budget itself had been approved by the meeting of the Parties.

140. On that understanding, the preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on the item to the high-level segment for approval.

G. Technical and financial implications of the environmentally sound destruction of ozone-depleting substances

141. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair noted that, in its 2002 report, the Destruction Task Force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had found that a number of destruction technologies were theoretically feasible, but had not yet demonstrated evidence of technical capability, and that, in 2004, the Parties had taken decision XVI/15 calling for a review of those emerging technologies to see if in the three years since the previous report, any of those emerging technologies had become viable such that they warranted inclusion in the Parties' list of approved technologies. He also noted that, in its 2005 report, the Panel had concluded that those technologies had still not demonstrated the capability that would warrant their inclusion on the list, but suggested that one group of technologies, relating to the destruction of fluorinated gases, could be reviewed again in the near future. Finally, he noted that during discussion of the item at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, Colombia had proposed a draft decision related to destruction technologies (decision X in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3), and the Parties had agreed that it should be forwarded to the present meeting for consideration.

142. The representative of Colombia introduced the draft decision, which dealt with the need to look further into ways of eliminating CFCs from air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment by 2010, saying that it was necessary to find substitutes to ensure that elimination of CFCs in such equipment did not have adverse economic effects. The draft decision contained a request to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare terms of reference to conduct case-studies in Article 5 Parties on the technology and costs associated with replacing CFC-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and a request to the Ozone Secretariat, on the basis of the terms of reference, to engage a consultant to develop the case-studies.

143. Comments on the draft decision presented at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group had been given to Colombia by other Parties. Following consultations with other members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, Colombia had then incorporated those remarks and was presenting a revised draft decision to the Parties.

144. The preparatory segment decided to forward the draft decision on the technical and financial implications of the environmentally sound destruction of ozone-depleting substances to the high-level segment for approval.

145. The representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the European Community, then noted a second proposal, which had been submitted by Austria and Japan, requesting the assistance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the meeting of experts on the destruction of ozone-depleting substances due to be held in Montreal in February 2006. Seeing considerable overlap between the proposal submitted by Austria and Japan and that submitted by Colombia and the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, and to avoid having the two processes occur in parallel with no interlinkage, she suggested that a two-stage approach be adopted. That approach would involve first obtaining assistance from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the meeting in February, and then taking up the proposal made by the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries. She also suggested that the group might like to combine its proposal with that submitted by Austria and Japan. After a brief discussion on this matter, the Parties agreed to forward both proposals to the high-level segment as independent proposals.

H. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel administrative issues

146. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that the co-chairs of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's technical options committees were operating in an acting capacity, and that the Parties would have to make final decisions in that regard, as the temporary designation could not be extended.

147. Noting that it was becoming difficult to obtain appropriate funding for the co-chairs and non-Article 5 members of the Panel and its technical options committees, he said that the Panel's report had raised the issue of continuing the national sponsorship of members and co-chairs, who were vital to enable the Panel and its committees to complete their tasks.

148. Mr. Steven Andersen, on behalf of the other two co-chairs of the Panel, made a brief presentation on its organization. Noting that the Panel comprised 20 members from 12 countries, while the technical options committees comprised 170 members from 47 countries, he pointed out that the panels' workload, in terms of reports, included the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's

progress report (which covered many issues, including methyl bromide critical-use nominations and essential-use exemptions); the quarantine and pre-shipment Task Force Report; reports by other task forces or technical options committees; the 2006 Assessment Reports for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees; as well as contributions to other Montreal Protocol-related reports. The increasing workload included participation in a number of meetings annually, from meetings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel itself to meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and the Meetings of the Parties.

149. In 2005, new members, mainly from Article 5 Parties, had joined several technical options committees. In addition, he noted that a nomination was still awaiting approval for the Article 5 Party co-chair for the Chemicals Technical Options Committee; and a nomination was expected in 2006 for the Article 5 Party co-chair for the Halons Technical Options Committee.

150. Noting that Mr. Jonathan Banks and Mr. Nahum Marban-Mendoza were stepping down after many years of service as the co-chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, he expressed appreciation on behalf of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for their outstanding service.

151. Recalling that the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties had not taken any decisions on nominations for members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel or on nominations for technical options committee co-chairs, he said that the Panel had since received the following nominations from Parties: Mr. Ian Rae (Australia) as co-chair of the Chemicals Technical Options Committee; Mr. David Catchpole (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. Dan Verdonik (United States of America) as co-chairs of the Halons Technical Options Committee; and Ms. Michelle Marcotte (Canada), Ms. Marta Pizano (Colombia) and Mr. Ian Porter (Australia) as co-chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee.

152. Following the presentation, the Co-Chair highlighted the successful nature of the set-up of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees and how it had been used as a model by other environmental conventions. He pointed out that there was consensus on approving the nominations of the co-chairs of the Chemicals Technical Options Committees and the Halons Technical Options Committee, but urged Parties to continue their unofficial deliberations during the current meeting regarding the appointment of co-chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee. He also stressed the need to find innovative ways of meeting the funding support needs of non-Article 5 Parties to enable their representatives to play a full and active role in the activities of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees.

153. The preparatory segment decided to request the Secretariat to forward the draft decision on the agreed co-chairs to the high-level segment for approval.

154. Several Parties insisted upon equitable representation of Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties, and consequently proposed that either two or four co-chairs be appointed. Other representatives, however, pointed out that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference provided for a maximum of three co-chairs only. Another representative stated that the terms of reference did not call for equitable representation at the co-chair level specifically, but on the Panel and its technical options committees as a whole.

155. Several representatives expressed a reluctance to choose between two nominees from non-Article 5 Parties in order to reduce the number of appointed co-chairs to two. It was thus suggested that, in view of the particularly heavy workload currently being experienced by the Panel, the Meeting of the Parties might wish to amend the terms of reference to enable four co-chairs to be appointed. Following further consideration of the matter, it was agreed that four co-chairs' names would be forwarded to the high-level segment for approval.

I. Laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride

156. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that Chile, on behalf of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, had introduced a proposal on the matter at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and that it had been agreed that the proposal, which was included as draft decision E in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3, should be forwarded to the present meeting for consideration.

157. Introducing the proposal, the representative of Chile noted that, since the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a significant amount of valuable information on the issue had been provided by the European Community, and consequently a revised version of the draft decision had

been prepared by Chile, Colombia and Uruguay and circulated as a conference room paper. Noting that carbon tetrachloride had an important use in laboratory and analytical processes, she pointed out that many Article 5 Parties had a very low carbon tetrachloride baseline and that the 2005 control measure which required 85 per cent reduction resulted in virtually zero allowable consumption of carbon tetrachloride in those countries for the interim period until complete phase-out in 2010. As a consequence, those countries might not be able to use carbon tetrachloride for these important uses without risking non-compliance.

158. The draft decision requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review all international standards containing carbon tetrachloride; to report in time for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the technical and economic feasibility of alternatives to carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses; and to establish an exhaustive list of international standards that currently relied on carbon tetrachloride and could not be eliminated, to be updated on an annual basis. It also provided that any Article 5 Party which exceeded its target consumption of carbon tetrachloride for 2005 and subsequent years prior to phase-out but could provide evidence that its deviation resulted from use of carbon tetrachloride in a process that was internationally standardized and listed by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should not be declared to be in non-compliance. The draft decision also urged Article 5 Parties to minimize the consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the criteria and procedures of global exemption for carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses that were currently established for Parties not operating under that paragraph.

159. In the ensuing debate, a number of representatives of Article 5 Parties expressed their support for the proposal, emphasizing the importance for their regions of laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride and the difficulties faced by those Parties in finding alternatives.

160. The representative of a non-Article 5 Party said that his delegation was very sympathetic to the position of those Article 5 Parties who were adversely affected by the requirement to reduce their carbon tetrachloride use by 85 per cent, and recognized that many Parties needed time to put in place national measures and standards that allowed for the use of alternatives to carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses. His delegation would continue to work with Chile, Colombia and Uruguay to negotiate a text that met the needs of Parties but which was consistent with previous decisions under the Montreal Protocol.

161. Following discussions, the Parties agreed to establish a contact group on the matter, which would work further on the draft decision and report back to the Parties on its work.

162. Following its deliberations, the chair of the contact group introduced a revised draft decision, which had the primary effect of deferring until 2007 consideration of the compliance status of Article 5 Parties in relation to carbon tetrachloride where it could be shown that the substance had been used for laboratory and analytical uses. That deferral was to be reviewed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties for the period 2007–2009.

163. The preparatory segment agreed to forward the draft decision on the item to the high-level segment for approval.

J. Dates for future Montreal Protocol-related meetings

164. The Co-Chair recalled that, at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the European Community had proposed a draft decision on dates for future Montreal Protocol-related meetings, which was set out in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/3-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/3 as draft decision J.

165. Introducing that decision, the representative of the European Community emphasized the importance of allowing Parties sufficient time to prepare for meetings, noting that any information supplied by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should be available at least seven months before the Meeting of the Parties, to enable Parties to consider the assessment panel work and still meet the Protocol's six-month deadline for notifications of amendments and adjustments of the Protocol. In order to accommodate concerns raised by Parties in that regard, and further to consultations with members of the Panel, a number of changes had been made to the draft decision.

166. In the ensuing discussion, one representative expressed concern about the feasibility of complying with the requirements set out in the amended draft decision. Another representative said that, while he was in favour of deciding on future meeting dates sufficiently in advance, it was important to take into account the ability of the host country to make the necessary arrangements. He also spoke in

favour of continuing the tradition of holding meetings of the Open-ended Working Group back-to-back with meetings of the Multilateral Fund, noting that such measures helped to save on travel costs. In response to those comments, the representative of the European Community pointed out that any dates for future meetings that were posted on the Ozone Secretariat website in accordance with the decision would be indicative only, and he acknowledged the benefits of scheduling meetings in conjunction with each other.

167. Noting that 2007 would mark the twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, the representative of Canada said that his Government was investigating the possibility of hosting the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, which would be held that year. It would confirm in 2006 whether or not it was in a position to host that meeting.

168. The preparatory segment requested interested delegations to work further on the draft decision, in consultation with the Secretariat, and to prepare a text which would be forwarded to the high-level segment for approval.

169. Subsequently, the preparatory segment agreed to forward a draft decision on the agenda item to the high-level segment for approval.

K. Guidelines for disclosure of interests for groups such as the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees

170. The Co-Chair recalled that, during the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, Canada had distributed a non-paper on guidelines on the disclosure of interests by members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees, and had invited Parties to submit comments to it so that the issue might be further considered at the current meeting.

171. Introducing the proposal, the representative of Canada reported that his Government had received comments from Australia, the United Kingdom, on behalf of the European Community, and the United States of America, as well as preliminary comments from the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel. He noted that his country had also carefully examined the terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and had attempted to reflect that study, together with the comments that it had received, in the current draft of the proposed guidelines. He noted that, while his Government would have liked to see the proposal adopted at the current meeting, it understood that further input from the Parties might be required, and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had indicated that it wanted to consider the matter at its next meeting.

172. The preparatory segment accordingly agreed to defer further consideration of the matter until the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties. It further agreed that the Secretariat would post Canada's proposal in its current state on the Secretariat website so that Parties could consider it and submit comments, by a deadline to be set by the Secretariat.

L. Consideration of membership of Protocol bodies for 2006

173. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that the Parties had to nominate candidates for a number of positions in Protocol bodies for 2006, including for membership of the Executive Committee, the Implementation Committee, and co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group. He also informed the Parties that they would have to select candidates for positions on the bureaux of the next meetings of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

174. The Parties subsequently agreed on the nominations for membership of those bodies and for the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group, and forwarded draft decisions thereon to the high-level segment for approval.

M. Compliance and reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee

175. The Co-Chair invited Mr. Maas Goote (Netherlands), President of the Implementation Committee, to present a summary of the report of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Committee and the major issues it had considered. The full text of the report was before the meeting in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/35/10, together with its accompanying recommendations and draft decisions.

176. The President of the Committee highlighted the positive achievements of Parties in the last year, including the very high rate of data reporting and several examples of parties which had fallen into non-compliance with the provisions of the Protocol, had implemented plans of action, had come back into compliance, and were then actually in advance of their obligations under the Protocol. The Committee would present a total of twenty draft decisions to the Parties, most of which covered data

reporting, requests for explanations for deviations from permitted control measures and requests for plans of action, with time-specific benchmarks, to bring Parties back into compliance.

177. In only one case, that of Azerbaijan, had the Committee identified a recurrent inability by a Party to return to compliance with the Protocol. Azerbaijan had been unable to implement fully its plan of action to phase out CFCs. The Committee welcomed the Party's establishment of a permanent ban on the import of CFCs, although it recognized that the Party had itself expressed reservations as to its ability to enforce that ban fully. To accommodate that concern, therefore, the Committee was proposing a draft decision requesting exporting parties to cease the export of CFCs to Azerbaijan. Should that fail to return Azerbaijan to compliance, the Committee would consider recommending further actions to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties.

178. The Committee had also considered two requests for revisions to baseline data, which it had evaluated according to the criteria set out in decision XV/19, which provided a detailed methodology for handling such requests. Both Parties concerned, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mexico, had provided some of the information needed to support their request, but not all, so the Committee intended to return to both cases at its next meeting in the light of the additional information that it anticipated receiving.

179. The Committee was also presenting draft decisions on licensing systems and on updated information provided by the Secretariat pursuant to decision XV/3 on trade in HCFCs. In addition to the Secretariat's update, the Committee wished to draw the meeting's attention to the availability of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol, in the light of the expiry of decision XV/3 at the current meeting.

180. A new issue on the Committee's agenda was the treatment of stockpiling of ozone-depleting substances relative to compliance. The analysis prepared for the Committee by the Secretariat set out the four instances in which Parties had explained that excess production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances was the result of stockpiling in the current year for use in a future year ozone-depleting substances – for destruction, for use as feedstock, for export for feedstock, or for export for basic domestic needs. The Committee had tentatively concluded that only the case of ozone-depleting substances imported in one year and stockpiled for domestic use as feedstock in a future year in excess of annual allowable consumption under the Protocol should be considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Protocol. The Committee recognized, however, that its conclusions might cause practical difficulties for Parties in their efforts to ensure compliance, and that there was a need to reach a pragmatic solution. In the light of this, the President suggested that the meeting of the Parties might wish to give further consideration to the issue.

181. Another new issue considered by the Committee related to the reports submitted by Parties under Article 9 of the Montreal Protocol on research, development, public awareness and exchange of information, which had been falling in number over recent years. The Committee had concluded not only that Article 9 contained a legal obligation but also that the reports submitted under the article had real value; it therefore proposed a draft decision containing a series of suggestions for making it easier for parties to generate and submit the required information.

182. The Committee had also discussed a number of proposals for facilitating its own work. In that respect, the President welcomed a proposal to review the Protocol's non-compliance procedure with the aim of enhancing its implementation, which would be considered later in the meeting. He suggested that such a review could take up, in a formal or informal way, a number of relevant issues such as the question of whether to apply a cut-off date for Parties submitting data to enable the Committee to give proper consideration to such information.

183. In conclusion, he expressed his thanks to his colleagues on the Committee, the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the implementing agencies and all the Parties which had attended the Committee's meeting. He observed that in the conferences and meetings of the many multilateral environmental agreements which he had attended, the compliance system of the Montreal Protocol was everywhere regarded with respect and as a model to be emulated. Although it was of course important never to become complacent, he believed that respect to be warranted. The Parties had in the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol a flexible and sophisticated system, with 15 years' experience behind it and a good record of continuing success.

184. Mr. González congratulated Mr. Goote and his colleagues on the Implementation Committee for their hard work and sensitive approach. Reiterating the congratulations to the Parties on the high rate of data reporting, he drew the meeting's attention to a booklet produced by the Secretariat on data reported from 1986 to 2004, which was available at the meeting.

185. In the ensuing discussion, all the representatives who spoke commended the Implementation Committee on its hard work and achievements. Recognizing that the simplicity and flexibility of the Protocol's non-compliance procedure was a great advantage and needed to be maintained, representatives also acknowledged the value of a review of the implementation of the procedure. In that regard, the representative of Australia announced that he was withdrawing his draft decision proposing the establishment of an ad hoc working group to conduct such a review, but hoped to return to the topic at a future date. He would welcome any ideas that any Party wished to submit to him directly.

186. With regard to the reports submitted by Parties under Article 9 of the Montreal Protocol, the representative of Norway informed the meeting that her country had recently submitted its report and should be added to the list of submitting Parties in the draft decision.

187. With regard to decision XV/3, the representative of the European Community informed the meeting that Greece had recently completed its national procedures for ratification of the Beijing Amendment. He also acknowledged that, although Belgium, Poland and Portugal were in the process of ratifying the Beijing Amendment, they would be unable to complete that process before the expiry of decision XV/3 on the last day of the current Meeting of the Parties. He therefore introduced a draft decision recognizing that, as the three Parties were in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A-2I and 4 of the Protocol, including the Beijing Amendment, imports and exports to and from them could be permitted under the terms of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol.

188. Representatives agreed that the issue of stockpiling relative to compliance was an important topic, but also a complex one requiring further consideration, and proposed that the issue be taken up again at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

189. The preparatory segment decided to forward the draft decisions recommended by the Implementation Committee to the high-level segment for approval.

190. Regarding the draft decision submitted by the European Community on the application to Belgium, Poland and Portugal of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol with respect to the Beijing Amendment, the representative noted that it had been revised following informal consultations. She also noted that the revised draft acknowledged that the ratification by the European Community did not constitute ratification by its member States, and that all member States should ratify independently. She noted that the States covered by that decision were making progress in this matter. Following a short discussion, this draft decision was forwarded to the high-level segment for approval.

191. The representative of Georgia, speaking on behalf of the Eastern European group, introduced a draft decision on the application to Tajikistan of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol with respect to the Beijing Amendment. He observed that the Implementation Committee at its thirty-fifth meeting had confirmed that Tajikistan had submitted all the data required to confirm its compliance with the Beijing Amendment. The preparatory segment therefore agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for approval.

192. Also under the item, the representative of Canada introduced a draft decision aimed at curbing the production in non-Article 5 Parties of CFCs for export to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties, suggesting that such production was keeping the price of CFCs low and impeding the development of effective alternatives. The decision would require exporting Parties to take certain steps to ensure that such exports were truly required, request the Secretariat to report on CFC production levels in non-Article 5 Parties, urge such Parties to phase out such production as soon as possible and provide for the Parties to consider an adjustment of the CFC basic domestic needs phase-out schedule at its next meeting.

193. A number of Parties expressed general support for the goals of the draft decision, but one noted concerns, particularly with respect to the prospect of accelerating the phase-out of CFC production. Informal consultations were accordingly undertaken, resulting in the submission of a revised draft decision by Canada. The Parties agreed to forward the draft decision as revised to the high-level segment for approval.

N. Proposal by the European Community for the adjustment of the Montreal Protocol

194. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair noted that, at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the European Community had introduced a proposed adjustment to the Article 5 provisions of the Protocol related to methyl bromide. He further noted that the Group had agreed to forward that proposal to the current meeting for consideration by the Parties. Since that time, the

European Community had prepared some updated information. The proposal and the updated information were set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/7.

195. The representative of the European Community presented the updated information and proposed adjustment, which would introduce further interim reduction steps for methyl bromide for Article 5 Parties. The adjustment would lead to a 20 per cent reduction in each of the years 2008 and 2010 and a 10 per cent reduction in 2012. Methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses was excluded from the proposed reduction schedule. The representative stressed that his delegation would be open to the idea of a single reduction step instead of three, if this was preferred by the Parties.

196. The updated information indicated that the majority of Parties operating under Article 5 had achieved the 2002 national freeze. Furthermore, data submitted from 2003 showed that they were on track to meet the 20 per cent national reductions required in 2005.

197. Many representatives of Article 5 Parties took the floor. Although they thanked the European Community for its proposal, they were unable to accept it, pointing out the difficulties they were experiencing in phasing out methyl bromide, often owing to a lack of viable alternatives. It was also noted that many Article 5 Parties had submitted to the Multilateral Fund requests to revise their national phase-out plans in order to provide enough time to find alternatives to methyl bromide of proven efficiency. One representative noted that there had been an increase in requests for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide and he urged non-Article 5 Parties to submit national management strategies and demonstrate a commitment to an early phase-out. They were therefore not willing to support the proposed revised timeframe.

198. The representative of the European Community stated that four national management strategies had been submitted by non-Article 5 Parties and more were expected in 2006. There was a definite trend among non-Article 5 Parties to request critical-use exemptions for lower quantities of methyl bromide. The representative expressed the wish that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee keep a record of this downward trend.

199. In his summary, the Co-Chair noted that there was no consensus on moving forward with the proposal.

V. Other matters

200. The representative of the European Community introduced a draft decision that would recognize Cyprus as a non-Article 5 Party, which he explained had been made necessary by Cyprus becoming a member of the Community on 1 May 2004.

Part two: High-level segment

I. Opening of the high-level segment

201. The high-level segment of the combined meeting was held on 15 and 16 December 2005 and was opened at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, 15 December 2005, by Mr. Maky Sall, Prime Minister of Senegal, following a musical performance by young people from a local choir.

202. Opening statements were made by Mr. Pape Diop, mayor of Dakar; Mr. González; Mr. Bakary Kanté, Director of the Division of Environmental Conventions of UNEP, speaking on behalf of Mr. Töpfer; Ms. Claudia McMurray, President of the Bureau of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, speaking also on behalf of Mr. Alan Flores, President of the Bureau of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol; and Mr. Sall.

203. In his opening statement, Mr. Diop welcomed participants and said that the city of Dakar was proud to host the meeting and was eager to continue to play a role in global efforts to protect the environment, and particularly the ozone layer, for the benefit of current and future generations. Noting that environmental protection was crucial to efforts to eliminate poverty, he said that Senegal had taken steps to incorporate environmental concerns into its sustainable development policy and that his country was leading the environment initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

204. The Executive Secretary expressed appreciation on behalf of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to the Government of Senegal for its hospitality and its continuing partnership in efforts to protect the ozone layer. Recalling that 2005 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention, he said that the meeting provided a good opportunity to assess the progress that had been made in phasing out ozone-depleting substances. In that regard, he noted that, while remarkable progress had been made in both developed and developing countries, much remained to be done. After acknowledging the outstanding efforts of the Multilateral Fund and the instrumental role played by the Global Environment Facility in providing assistance to countries with economies in transition, he outlined a number of issues on the agenda. He also emphasized the benefits of collaboration among multilateral treaties, particularly those related to the international chemicals agenda, and the need for renewed cooperation under the Montreal Protocol to maintain the momentum of the existing ozone regime.

205. Mr. Kanté expressed gratitude to the Prime Minister of Senegal for his personal involvement in hosting the conference and for his continued and active engagement in ozone protection. He also praised countries of Africa which had devoted themselves to the global campaign to save the ozone layer, despite being less affected by ozone depletion than countries in other regions. Noting that the twin pillars of the ozone protection regime were science and international cooperation, he said that the success of the regime had been based on robust and credible scientific assessments of causes, impacts and available technologies and on the commitment of institutions in both developed and developing countries. In that regard, he noted that the operation of the Multilateral Fund had, by any standard, been a resounding success. Nevertheless, like the previous speaker, he noted that much remained to be done, and urged Parties to remain focused and innovative. In conclusion, he underscored the need to promote linkages with the climate change community and to emphasize more strongly the linkage with the biodiversity treaties.

206. Ms. McMurray, noting that the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol were regularly held up in international forums as examples to be followed, said that, because of the commitments made by over 180 Governments, the production and consumption of the most widely used ozone-depleting substances had decreased dramatically and a great deal of headway was being made in eliminating a number of other substances. Very few global agreements, she said, had achieved greater benefits for human health. Although much remained to be done, Parties had reason to be proud of their achievements. She noted for instance that the United States of America had played a key role in the evolution of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and had already phased out more than 95 per cent of its consumption of ozone-depleting substances. She expressed a belief that the success of the Montreal Protocol was due largely to the consensus of scientists and policymakers across the globe to halt the decline in the depletion of the ozone layer. In closing, she thanked and congratulated all those who had made a contribution to efforts to protect the ozone layer, noting that their work remained vital.

207. In his opening address, Mr. Sall welcomed participants, indicating that it was an honour for Senegal and for all of Africa to host such an important meeting. Noting that the multitude of environmental problems faced by the world today could be addressed only at the international level, he

applauded the successes of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. Nevertheless, it had become apparent that developing countries needed more help; many, for example, were not in a position to comply with the restrictions imposed on them with regard to CFCs. He called for special attention to be given to promoting cooperation with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and he urged the international community to step up its efforts to change production, consumption and behaviour patterns. Noting that Senegal would continue to participate in global initiatives to protect the environment, he stressed the importance of the trust fund for activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention and emphasized the need to replenish the Multilateral Fund to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with their schedules for phasing out ozone-depleting substances.

A. Presentation of United Nations Environment Programme/World Meteorological Organization awards for outstanding contributions to the Vienna Convention

208. Awards were presented to 16 personalities selected by UNEP and WMO who had led and inspired the scientific breakthroughs confirming the human impact on the ozone layer, the subsequent assessments of ozone science and environmental effects and the international negotiations that had resulted in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

209. The award winners were Mr. Ayité-Lô Ajavon, Mr. Daniel Albritton, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Pieter Aucamp, Mr. Rumen Bojkov, Mr. Paul Crutzen, Mr. Joseph Farman, Mr. Mario Molina, Mr. Patrick Obassi, Mr. Frank Sherwood Rowland, Ms. Susan Solomon, Mr. Manfred Tevini, Mr. Mostafa Tolba, Ms. Xiaoyan Tang, Mr. Jan van der Leun and Mr. Robert Watson. Those award-winners who were present mounted the podium to receive their awards from the Prime Minister of Senegal.

210. The Prime Minister of Senegal then presented special awards to two former UNEP staff members for their exceptional dedication to the protection of the ozone layer: Mr. Omar El-Arini, the first Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, from 1991 to 2003; and Mr. Madhava Sarma, the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat between 1991 and 2000.

211. On behalf of the Government of Senegal, the Prime Minister also presented a certificate of appreciation to UNEP in recognition of the support provided by the OzonAction programme to the Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat to African countries in the fields of capacity-building and technology transfer; and a token of appreciation to the Ozone Secretariat in acknowledgment of the critical role that it had played in the success of the ozone treaties.

B. Keynote speaker for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention

212. Mr. Sarma, former Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, gave a speech on “Key Challenges for the Montreal Protocol.” After noting that the Montreal Protocol was universally admired, he said that its success and uniqueness lay in its reliance on scientific and technical advice, its time-bound control measures, universal membership, and assistance to developing countries through a multilateral fund. However, its acclaimed success had to be continued for many more years in order fully to restore the ozone layer. The industrialized countries had another 25 years for phasing out Annex C substances, the developing countries another 35 years to phase out HCFCs. Consequently, the first challenge was to sustain the drive.

213. The second challenge related to the various types of exemptions. When the concept of essential or critical uses had been created by the Meetings of the Parties, it had been understood that it would apply to a few cases, temporarily, until alternatives emerged. However, now there was a danger that the recommendations of the assessment panels on alternatives might not be accepted by the Parties; and there was no upper limit set by the Protocol on such uses. So far, the exemptions had concerned only the industrialized countries, and the developing countries were watching keenly. If they saw that the industrialized countries considered it acceptable to continue using ozone-depleting substances, they might feel that they were entitled to do so also. Another aspect of the issue related to the costs of alternatives. The Protocol had assumed that the benefits to the environment would outweigh the undoubted costs, which was why the Multilateral Fund was created, to compensate the developing countries for the incremental costs. The new argument urged now for critical use exemptions, that alternatives were still too costly, negated the very basis of the Protocol.

214. The next challenge was the demand for servicing of ozone-depleting substance-dependent equipment. In developing countries, it was not unusual to see 40-year-old equipment being serviced instead of being thrown away. As long as ozone-depleting substances were manufactured somewhere in the world, ostensibly for legally permitted purposes, it would be difficult to prevent part of the production from being diverted illegally towards such servicing. If the demand continued unabated, no measures to curb illegal trade would succeed.

215. A further challenge was that of HCFCs. A long time-frame had been given for their phase-out, on the basis that industries which had phased out CFCs by transitioning to HCFCs should have time to recoup their investment. However, technology did not stand still, and it would be beneficial for the ozone layer as well as for the developing countries themselves if they were to change to ozone-safe technologies sooner, rather than waiting until the year 2040. Another challenge related to the greenhouse effects of gases such as HCFCs and HFCs that were used as replacements for CFCs. A practical solution had to be found to the joint problem of ozone depletion and global warming. A starting point was the excellent joint report of the Montreal Protocol's Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

216. The final great challenge for the Protocol was to preserve the independence of the assessment panels, which was indeed unique among the environmental conventions. From 1988 onward, they had given their opinions frankly and independently, sometimes against the publicly announced positions of Governments. If that solid scientific basis was removed, then technical decisions would be taken for purely political reasons, something that was the bane of most organs of the United Nations system.

II. Organizational matters

A. Election of officers of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

217. At the opening session of the high-level segment of the combined meeting, in accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following officers were elected, by acclamation, to the Bureau of the seventh meeting of the Parties to the Vienna Convention:

President:	Mr. Thierno Lo, Senegal (African group)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Djismun Kasri, Indonesia (Asian and Pacific group)
	Mr. Vladimir Verveda, Turkmenistan (Eastern European group)
	Mr. Nelson Espinosa, Cuba (Latin America and Caribbean group)
Rapporteur:	Ms. Else Peuranen, Finland (Western European and others group)

B. Election of officers of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

218. At the opening session of the high-level segment, in accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following officers were elected, by acclamation, to the Bureau of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

President:	Mr. Tom Land, United States of America (Western European and others group)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Victor Yameogo, Burkina Faso (African group)

Mr. Jafrul Islam Chowdhury, Bangladesh
(Asian and Pacific group)

Mrs. Elena Dumitru, Romania
(Eastern European Group)

Rapporteur: Mr. Fergusson John, St. Lucia
(Latin American and Caribbean group)

C. Adoption of the agenda of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

219. The following agenda for the high-level segment of the combined meeting was adopted on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/1-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/1:

1. Opening of the high-level segment:
 - (a) Welcome by a representative of the Government of Senegal;
 - (b) Statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (c) Statement by the President of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
 - (d) Statement by the President of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (e) Keynote speaker for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Convention;
 - (f) Presentation of United Nations Environment Programme/World Meteorological Organization awards for outstanding contributions to the Vienna Convention.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
 - (b) Election of officers of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Credentials of representatives.
3. Presentations by the assessment panels on their ongoing work and preparations for the 2006 assessment.
4. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies.
5. Statements by heads of delegations.
6. Report of the Co-Chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption by the high-level segment of the combined seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
7. Dates and venues for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of Vienna Convention decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its seventh meeting.
10. Adoption of Montreal Protocol decisions by the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
11. Adoption of the report of the combined seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
12. Closure of the meeting.

220. The President clarified that unless delegations raised at the time of adoption of the agenda issues to be included under item 8, "Other matters", no such issues would be considered during the current meeting. No such issues were raised.

D. Organization of work

221. The meeting agreed to follow its customary procedure.

E. Credentials of representatives

222. The bureaux of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol approved the credentials of the representatives of 95 of the 140 Parties represented at the Meeting. The bureaux provisionally approved the representation of four of the 140 Parties on the understanding that they would forward their credentials to the Secretariat as soon as possible. The bureaux urged all Parties attending future meetings of the Parties to make their best efforts to submit credentials to the Secretariat as required under rule 18 of the rules of procedure.

III. Presentation by the assessment panels on their ongoing work and preparations for the 2006 assessment

A. Scientific Assessment Panel

223. Mr. Ayité-Lô Ajavon, Co-Chair of the Scientific Assessment Panel, outlined progress with the 2006 scientific assessment report, whose terms of reference had been set in November 2003 in decision XV/53. As with previous assessment reports, it would describe new developments since the last assessment and provide the Parties with information they had specifically requested. Along with an executive summary and an update for the public entitled "Twenty Questions and Answers About the Ozone Layer", it would be organized in three sections, on ozone-depleting gases, ozone layer changes and future expectations. The third section would contain two new chapters, on connections between the ozone layer and climate and on ozone-depleting substance scenarios and options for future ozone layer developments. The executive summary would be finalized in June 2006, and the final text of the full report would be delivered to UNEP by the end of December 2006.

B. Environmental Effects Assessment Panel

224. Mr. Jan van der Leun, Co-Chair of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, presented the progress report of the panel for 2005. The beginnings of ozone layer recovery were now observable at mid-latitudes, though not at polar regions, where it would take several more decades. Studies were clarifying the complex interactions between ozone depletion and climate change, including interactions mediated through living organisms. For example, higher temperatures increased the sensitivity of aquatic organisms to ultraviolet radiation. Climate change resulted in higher concentrations of dissolved organic matter in surface waters. In turn higher levels of ultraviolet radiation dissolved that organic matter more quickly, leading to higher emissions of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and a faster rate of global warming.

225. Although it was well known that ozone depletion increased rates of skin cancer, some studies had suggested that rates of other types of internal cancers, for example breast, colon or prostate cancer, might be reduced by exposure to ultraviolet radiation. That had made promotion of the need to protect the ozone layer more difficult. One publication had even suggested that some ozone depletion was good for humans, although in fact the incidence of those types of cancer was rising, along with that of skin cancer, throwing doubt on the hypothesis. The Environmental Effects Assessment Panel report would include a response on that issue.

226. Mr. van der Leun also outlined the production process for the 2006 report of the Environmental Effects Assessment report, which would begin in early 2006. The final text would be delivered to UNEP in December 2006 for publication in early 2007.

C. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

227. Mr. José Pons, co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, summarized the work of the Panel and its six technical options committees during 2005, which had included regular progress reports and several special reports, together covering essential use exemptions, methyl bromide critical-use nominations and stocks, and replenishment, as well as the special joint report by the Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

228. The Panel's assessment report would be updated by the Panel and its technical options committees during 2006 and submitted to UNEP by the end of the year, in parallel to and in coordination with the reports of the Scientific and Environmental Effects assessment panels. The report would reflect important developments which had taken place in several sectors and sub-sectors. Examples of continuing innovation by industry included alternatives to all CFC uses in metered-dose inhalers, the phase-out of HCFC-141b in foams, the development of alternatives to halons in aircraft design, new developments on alternatives to methyl bromide, including in quarantine and pre-shipment uses, and alternatives to HCFCs in refrigeration. The report would also include an analytical study of the long-standing discrepancy between emissions of carbon tetrachloride from reported uses and the much higher observed atmospheric concentrations.

229. As well as the full assessment report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would continue to produce its regular progress reports during 2006, and a number of special reports, for example that of the task force on quarantine and pre-shipment uses. Mr. Pons observed that the tasks of preparing these reports and conducting the many meetings associated with them implied a huge workload for the membership of the panel and its technical options committees and task forces, who undertook their work in a voluntary capacity.

230. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel currently comprised 20 members from 12 countries, and the Panel and its technical options committees together totalled 170 members from 47 countries. During 2005, new members had joined several technical options committees, mainly from Article 5 Parties. A nomination was still pending for the Article 5 co-chair for the Chemicals Technical Options Committee (Mr. Jiang Biao, China) and a nomination was also expected in 2006 for an Article 5 co-chair of the Halons Technical Options Committee. Finally, Mr. Pons expressed the thanks of the Panel to Mr. Jonathan Banks and Mr. Nahum Marban Mendoza, who were standing down as co-chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, for their outstanding service over many years.

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

231. Mr. Paul Krajnik (Austria), Chair of the Executive Committee, drew attention to the report covering its forty-fourth meeting, which had been chaired by his predecessor, Ms. Marcia Levaggi (Argentina), as well as the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh meetings, which he had chaired. The report was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/17/9.

232. He outlined some of the key accomplishments of 2005, the year in which developing countries were due to have phased out 50 per cent of their CFC and halon production and consumption and to have reduced carbon tetrachloride to only 15 per cent of their baselines. As far as the Committee was aware from officially reported data, it had concluded agreements to achieve the complete phase-out in all Article 5 Parties of production of all ozone-depleting substances except HCFCs, which would be addressed at a later stage.

233. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee had approved 405 new projects and activities, including 118 technical assistance and training activities, with a total value of some \$289 million. When implemented, they would result in the phase-out of over 95,000 tonnes of production and consumption. At its forty-seventh meeting alone, the Committee had approved project and activities totalling a record \$123 million. He reported that consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 Parties not yet addressed by the Multilateral Fund had been reduced to some 4,200 ODP-tonnes of chlorofluorocarbons and 1,000 ODP-tonnes of other ozone-depleting substances.

234. In response to decision XVI/13, the Committee had decided to establish a funding window for the chiller sector in 2005, and after consideration of a study on criteria and modalities for that sector, had approved seven chiller demonstration proposals, covering the replacement of 211 chillers.

235. The Executive Committee had also continued to pursue a vigorous programme of monitoring and evaluation, including evaluating customs officer training and licensing system projects, and conducting desk studies on national phase-out plans and non-compliance with freezes in the consumption of certain ozone-depleting substances.

236. The Committee had finalized its criteria for the assessment of progress reports and the verification of audits of multi-year agreements. Guidelines had been produced on the basis of a seminar conducted on the topic, which would be applied to the verification of ozone-depleting substance project consumption limits starting with the year 2005.

237. Further progress had been made regarding funding arrangements for complete CFC phase-out in low-volume-consuming countries receiving assistance from the Multilateral Fund. Almost all such countries were now implementing refrigerant management plans and many had commenced terminal phase-out management plans designed to enable total phase-out. At its forty-fourth meeting, the Committee had adopted funding guidelines to enable the remaining countries to follow suit.

238. The Committee had also approved guidelines that provided assistance for both achieving and ensuring sustainability of phase-out of carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and methyl bromide in countries with very low levels of consumption or where, although there was currently no consumption, there was a risk that imports might be resumed in the future. Particular attention was also being paid to providing countries with institutional strengthening, and the Committee had decided to examine at the end of 2007 the need for such support beyond 2010.

239. The Committee had continued to work on business planning and financial management and had succeeded in committing the Multilateral Fund replenishment for the 2003–2005 triennium – \$573 million – to within one-tenth of 1 per cent of the budget allocation. As a result of rolling three-year business plans, bilateral and implementing agencies were already well advanced with work programmes and were helping countries to meet their phase-out needs for the years to come.

240. The Chair of the Executive Committee warned, however, that many challenges still lay ahead. Some 110,000 ODP-tonnes of ozone-depleting substances still remained to be phased out through projects and activities already approved, and 5,200 ODP tonnes had not yet been addressed through the Fund. The phase-out of methyl bromide remained a serious challenge to Article 5 Parties. Although the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride as a process agent had mostly been addressed, there were other process-agent uses that had not yet been considered by the Parties, and maximum levels of residual process-agent emissions had not yet been established.

241. On a positive note, several new activities had been initiated during the year. These included: addressing the issue of HCFCs with a view to establishing an eligible national aggregate level of HCFC consumption against which proposals could be funded in the future; and investigating the possibilities for destroying unwanted ozone-depleting substances, beginning with a meeting of experts in Montreal, to be held in February 2006.

242. In conclusion, he thanked the Chief Officer, all the staff members of the Secretariat, the members of the Committee and the implementing agencies for their support and hard work.

V. Statements by heads of delegation

243. At the high-level segment, statements were made by heads of delegations of the following Parties, listed in the order in which they spoke: India, China, Congo, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Japan, Malaysia, Namibia, Bolivia, Angola, Indonesia, Brazil, Thailand, Uganda, Republic of Korea, Jordan, European Community, Bhutan, Mexico, Israel, Sudan, Costa Rica, Burundi, Fiji, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (in its capacity as

Presidency of the European Union), Bulgaria, United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, Ecuador, Somalia, Rwanda, Germany, Madagascar, Mauritania, Syrian Arab Republic and Nigeria.

244. Statements were also made by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Greenpeace International and Institut International du Froid.

245. All speakers expressed their appreciation to the Government of Senegal for hosting the current meeting and the warm hospitality that it had extended to the Parties. They also congratulated the newly elected members of the Bureau and paid tribute to the efforts of the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund secretariat, the implementing agencies, other partners and donor countries for their contributions to the success to date of the Convention and Protocol. They praised the Convention as a model of successful international cooperation that served as an inspiration and example to those grappling with the myriad other challenges confronting the world. The Convention's success, they said, was attributable to the commitment and cooperation of all Parties, and to the recognition embodied in the Multilateral Fund of the particular technical and financial needs of developing countries.

246. Many who spoke reviewed the status of their countries' ratification of the ozone instruments and outlined their efforts to implement them, including, among other things, establishment of national ozone units; national surveys on ozone-depleting substances; national phase-out plans; management plans for specific ozone-depleting substances and industries; conversion of industries to alternatives; enhancement of customs capabilities and establishment of licensing systems in response to illegal trade; public education and awareness-raising campaigns; and inspection regimes to prevent and correct ozone-depleting substance leakages. Many speakers outlined the extent to which their countries had been able to reduce or eliminate the consumption or production of ozone-depleting substances, and reported that their countries were in advance of the Protocol's ozone-depleting substance reduction targets.

247. A number of speakers, however, cautioned that difficult challenges still lay ahead. That was important to bear in mind when considering the upcoming replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. Speakers from Article 5 Parties expressed gratitude for the financial and technical assistance they had received in the past, but many noted that more would be necessary if they were to implement the phase-out provisions of the Protocol fully. Some speakers called for special assistance for new Parties to the Protocol, and some advocated special measures to assist the phase-out efforts of small and medium-sized enterprises. One praised the papers prepared on the upcoming replenishment, but noted that funding had to be sufficient to enable full implementation of the Protocol by Article 5 Parties.

248. A number of developing country Parties spoke of the difficulties which they faced in implementing the Protocol, noting in particular that successful phase-out would depend on the continued development of cost-effective alternatives to ozone-depleting substances for certain applications. One chemical needing further alternatives was methyl bromide, which was of particular importance to many developing countries, whose economies were heavily dependent on agriculture. Several speakers cited hydrocarbon-based chemicals as promising alternatives in the refrigerant sector, and called for efforts to develop further them and other alternatives. Others suggested that developed country Parties should consider measures to reduce the cost of alternatives in the refrigeration sector and to ban the export of new and used equipment that used CFCs.

249. Many speakers mentioned specific issues central to the challenges that lay ahead, including the continued use of methyl bromide and efforts to recapture, recycle and destroy methyl bromide, including that used in quarantine and pre-shipment applications. The need for more research on the issue was also noted. Several speakers emphasized the importance of collaboration between the Ozone Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, given the latter's treatment of methyl bromide in its guidelines on wooden packaging. One speaker said that his country had developed an indigenous heat treatment method to replace methyl bromide and suggested that it be further developed under the auspices of the Protocol. Some suggested that, given the importance of methyl bromide in agriculture, an exemption should be allowed for its use by developing countries. Others, however, said that that was the wrong approach, and that, rather than create additional exemptions for developing countries, steps should be taken to minimize those allowed for developed countries. One speaker noted that his country had made good progress in biotechnology alternatives to methyl bromide, and called on the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a survey of that and other alternatives.

250. One speaker argued for accelerating phase-out schedules, but those from developing countries noted that while they too wanted to see the elimination of ozone-depleting substances, they would need substantial assistance just to achieve their existing obligations, and were simply not in a position to phase out any faster.

251. A number of speakers suggested that in selecting alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, the global warming effect of chemicals should be taken into account, and they pointed to the importance of collaboration between the climate and ozone conventions and their respective protocols.

252. Some pointed to the challenge posed by the eventual need to phase out HCFCs, which they said was critical to the ultimate success of the Convention and Protocol, and it was suggested that the Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund should begin now to provide the necessary support.

253. Developing country and other Parties highlighted the continuing need for capacity-building and technical and financial assistance, especially as national phase-out plans took effect and countries came closer to their phase-out deadlines. The refrigeration sector was noted as one in which, due to the prohibitive cost of frequent replacement of equipment, technical assistance was particularly required. Some noted that assistance was acutely required with respect to capacity for observation and monitoring of the ozone layer and ground ultraviolet radiation, for both equipment and training.

254. Many speakers noted that illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances was a significant problem, particularly for developing countries, and was likely to become worse as the supply of ozone-depleting substances dwindled. The Parties would therefore need to tackle the issue in a determined and concerted manner. Developing country representatives pointed out that this was another context in which capacity-building and specific technical assistance were urgently required. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of establishing licensing systems, capacity-building for customs authorities, identifiers and other measures as means of combating illegal trade; support was expressed in that context for the proposed study on the feasibility of an ozone-depleting substances tracking system, and perhaps a study to determine the extent of the illegal trade problem.

VI. Report of the Co-Chairs of the preparatory segment and consideration of the decisions recommended for adoption

255. The Co-Chairs of the preparatory segment informed the Parties at the high-level segment of the main issues covered in the deliberations of the preparatory segment, and drew attention to the draft decisions which had been approved for transmission to the high-level segment.

VII. Dates and venues for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

256. The Parties were informed that according to the rules of procedure, the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention was scheduled to take place back-to-back with the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

257. The representative of India informed the meeting of his Government's offer to host the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2006. That offer was met with a high degree of appreciation by the Parties.

258. In addition, the representative of Canada noted that his Government was considering the possibility of hosting the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2007 – the year of the twentieth anniversary of the Protocol, and that further information on the matter would be provided to the Parties in 2006. The Parties welcomed his statement with great appreciation.

VIII. Other matters

259. Representatives of the Ozone Secretariat paid tribute to the outstanding contribution of two representatives attending their last meeting before retirement.

260. Mr. Peter Christmann (Germany) had participated in Convention and Protocol activities for almost 10 years and had worked on three replenishments. He had a keen understanding of the needs of Article 5 Parties, and through the German bilateral programme under the Multilateral Fund, had helped many African countries to meet their compliance requirements.

261. Mr. Liu Yi (China) had attended his first meeting of the Executive Committee in 1994 and 35 meetings thereafter. His contribution to the tremendous progress made by both the Committee and China was acknowledged. In 2004, the country had consumed less than seven per cent of its allowable level of halons and less than a third of its allowable level of CFCs. China had been the first country to agree to a production sector phase-out, to pioneer a sector-based approach, to commit to an accelerated production and consumption phase-out and to implement compliance training throughout the country.

IX. Adoption of Vienna Convention decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at its seventh meeting

262. The Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer decides:

Decision VII/1: Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Montreal Protocol

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

2. To note that, as of 15 December 2005, 180 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 171 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and 139 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 104 Parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

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

Decision VII/2: Trust Fund for activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention

Noting the conclusions and recommendations of the sixth meeting of Ozone Research Managers regarding the continuing need to ensure a stable, long-term observational capability that is regionally balanced in order to track the evolution of ozone and climate-related source gases and parameters, detect and track the stabilization and expected recovery of stratospheric ozone, attribute changes in radiative forcing to changes in the ozone profile and derive a global record of ground-level ultraviolet radiation,

Noting the current need to enhance the capacity of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to maintain existing instruments and networks, install new capabilities to provide useful enhancements to observational capabilities and disseminate information about the effects of ozone and ultraviolet changes,

Noting that such enhancements in capacity are in the interests of all Parties, since the creation of a more informed scientific community will not only contribute to global ozone and ultraviolet radiation science, but will serve as the basis for providing local policy makers with further scientific support for the long-term implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments,

1. To take note, with appreciation, of the report of the sixth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the recommendations contained therein;

2. To request the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, through the Ozone Secretariat, to extend the Trust Fund established pursuant to decision VI/2 of the Vienna Convention beyond 31 December 2007 for an additional eight years up to 31 December 2015 in order to continue to support monitoring and research activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. To take a decision at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2014 on whether or not to extend the Trust Fund beyond 2015;

4. To request the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization to continue their cooperation with respect to the Trust Fund pursuant to the terms of the agreement contained in annex I to the note on issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the Conference of the Parties and the Meeting of the Parties,² on the understanding that that agreement may be changed from time to time to meet evolving needs and conditions;

5. To urge all Parties and international organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Fund as well as voluntary contributions in kind for the priorities mentioned in the recommendations of the sixth Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers;

6. To request the Secretariat to invite the Parties and relevant international organizations to make annual voluntary contributions to the Fund, and with each successive invitation to the Parties, to report on the prior years' contributions, funded activities, and future planned activities;

7. To request the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization to direct funds received to priorities among those listed within the recommendations of the sixth Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers striving for regional balance, on the understanding that, depending on available funding, an effort should be made to leverage other sources of funding, especially similar funds within the World Meteorological Organization, and provide assistance to a number of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and countries with economies in transition in all regions;

8. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Vienna Convention in 2008 on the operation of, contributions to, and expenditures from the Trust Fund since its inception;

Decision VII/3: Financial matters: financial reports and budgets

1. To welcome the continuing excellent management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Vienna Convention Trust Fund and the very good quality documentation furnished to the meeting;

2. To take note with appreciation of the financial statement of the Trust Fund for the biennium 2004-2005 ended 31 December 2004 and the report on the actual expenditures for 2004 as compared to the approvals for that year, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/4;

3. To approve the budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$897,672 for 2006, \$589,691 for 2007, and \$1,162,601 for 2008 as set out in annex I of the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;³

4. To draw down an amount of \$386,672 and \$559,601 in years 2006 and 2008 from the Fund balance for the purpose of reducing that balance;

5. To ensure, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraph 4, that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to \$511,000 for 2006, \$589,691 for 2007 and \$603,000 for 2008 as set out in annex I of the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.² The contributions of the individual Parties shall be as listed in annex II to that report;

6. To allow the Secretariat to make transfers up to 20 per cent from one main appropriation line of the approved budget to other main appropriation lines;

² Document UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/2-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/2.

³ UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11.

7. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;

Decision VII/4: Eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

To convene the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention back-to-back with the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

X. Adoption of Montreal Protocol Decisions by the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

263. The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides:

Decision XVII/1: Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Montreal Protocol

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

2. To note that, as of 15 December 2005, 179 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 169 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, and 137 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 102 Parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

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

Decision XVII/2: Request by Cyprus to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol

1. To note the request by Cyprus to be removed from the list of developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To approve the request by Cyprus and note further that Cyprus shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol for the year 2005 and thereafter;

Decision XVII/3: Application to Belgium, Poland and Portugal of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol with respect to the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

Acknowledging that Belgium, Poland and Portugal have notified the Secretariat, pursuant to decision XV/3, that their respective ratification processes are under way and that they will do all that is possible to complete those procedures as expeditiously as possible,

Expressing regret that despite their best efforts, Belgium, Poland and Portugal will not be able to ratify the Beijing Amendment before the expiry of decision XV/3 on the last day of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties,

1. That on the basis of the data submitted under Article 7 of the Protocol and the review conducted by the Implementation Committee, Belgium, Poland and Portugal are in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2I and 4 of the Montreal Protocol, including its Beijing Amendment;

2. That the exceptions provided for in paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol shall apply to Belgium, Poland and Portugal from 17 December 2005;

3. That the determination in paragraph 1 of the present decision and the exceptions referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision shall expire at the end of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XVII/4: Application to Tajikistan of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol with respect to the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

Acknowledging that Tajikistan has notified the Secretariat, pursuant to decision XV/3, that its ratification process is under way and that it will do all that is possible to complete that procedure as expeditiously as possible,

Expressing regret that despite its best efforts, Tajikistan will not be able to ratify the Beijing Amendment before the expiry of decision XV/3 on the last day of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties,

1. That on the basis of the data submitted under Article 7 of the Protocol and the review conducted by the Implementation Committee, Tajikistan is in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2I and 4 of the Montreal Protocol, including its Beijing Amendment;

2. That the exceptions provided for in paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol shall apply to Tajikistan from 17 December 2005;

3. That the determination in paragraph 1 of the present decision and the exceptions referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision shall expire at the end of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;

Decision XVII/5: Essential-use nominations for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for controlled substances for 2006 and 2007

Noting with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Medical Technical Options Committee,

Noting with appreciation the progress made since the adoption of decision XV/5 by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol in establishing a certain date by which they will cease submitting nominations for metered-dose inhalers where the sole active ingredient is salbutamol,

Recalling paragraph 6 of decision XV/5 relating to the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers where the active ingredient is not solely salbutamol,

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2006 and 2007 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as specified in the annex to the present decision;

2. That Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, when licensing, authorizing, or allocating essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons for a manufacturer, shall take into account pre- and post-1996 stocks of controlled substances as described in paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, such that no more than a one-year operational supply is maintained by that manufacturer;

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of decision XV/5, to request that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol submit a date to the Ozone Secretariat prior to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties by which time a regulation or regulations to determine the non-essentiality of the vast majority of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers where the active ingredient is not solely salbutamol will have been proposed;

Annex

Essential-use nominations for 2006 and 2007 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers approved by the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties (metric tonnes)

Party	2006		2007	
	Amount nominated	Amount approved	Amount nominated	Amount approved
European Community	539	539	-	-
Russian Federation	400	400	243	243
United States of America	1702	1100	1493	1000

Decision XVII/6: Process agents

Noting with appreciation the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

Noting with appreciation the report by the Executive Committee on process-agent uses in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/25/INF/4), which states that the adoption of technology that results in zero emissions of ozone-depleting substances used as process agents has become the norm for achieving phase-out in the process-agent sector in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

1. To remind Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and Parties not so operating with process-agent applications listed in table A to decision X/14, as revised, that they shall report annually in accordance with paragraph 4 of decisions X/14 and XV/7, respectively, on the use of controlled substances as process-agents;
2. In addition to paragraph 1 above, to request Parties that have emissive use of process-agent uses listed in decisions XVII/7 and XVII/8 to submit data before 31 December 2006 to the Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on plant start-up date, annual capacity subject to applicable laws providing for commercial or other confidentiality protection, and make-up or consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances, total emissions of ozone-depleting substances per year, and confirm that the plant using the controlled substances has been in continuous operations since 30 June 1999;
3. To note that the process-agent applications listed in decision XVII/8 are to be considered as process-agent uses in accordance with the provisions of decision X/14 and are to be confirmed as process agents at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007 based on the information reported in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present decision;
4. Where Parties install or commission new plant after 30 June 1999, using controlled substances as process agents, to request Parties to submit their applications to the Ozone Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel by 31 December 2006, and by 31 December every subsequent year or otherwise in a timely manner that allows the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct an appropriate analysis, for consideration subject to the criteria for essential uses under decision IV/25, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision X/14;
5. To agree that the exemptions referred to in decision X/14 are process-agent uses until a subsequent decision of the Parties declares otherwise, and that the exemptions should not be permanent and should be subject to regular review by the Parties with the aim of retaining or removing process-agent uses;
6. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting in 2007, and every other year thereafter unless the Parties decide otherwise, on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses; the associated make-up quantity of controlled substances; on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes and products not using ozone-depleting substances;

7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review the information submitted in accordance with the present decision and to report and make recommendations to the Parties at their Twentieth Meeting in 2008, and every other year thereafter, on process-agent use exemptions; on insignificant emission associated with a use, and process-agent uses that could be added to or deleted from table A of decision X/14;

8. To request Parties with process-agent uses to submit data to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel by 31 December 2007 and 31 December of each subsequent year on opportunities to reduce emissions listed in table B and for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review in 2008, and every other year thereafter, emissions in table B of decision X/14, taking into account information and data reported by the Parties in accordance with that decision, and to recommend any reductions to the make-up and maximum emission on the basis of that review. On the basis of these recommendations, the Parties shall decide on reductions to the make-up and maximum emissions with respect to table B;

Decision XVII/7: List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

To adopt the following uses of controlled substances as a revised table A for decision X/14;

Table A: List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

No.	Process agent application	Substance
1.	Elimination of NCl_3 in the production of chlorine and caustic	CTC
2.	Recovery of chlorine in tail gas from production of chlorine	CTC
3.	Manufacture of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4.	Manufacture of endosulphan (insecticide)	CTC
5.	Manufacture of isobutyl acetophenone (ibuprofen – analgesic)	CTC
6.	Manufacture of 1-1, bis (4-chlorophenyl) 2,2,2- trichloroethanol (dicofol insecticide)	CTC
7.	Manufacture of chlorosulphonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
8.	Manufacture of poly-phenylene-terephthal-amide	CTC
9.	Manufacture of fluoropolymer resins	CFC-113
10.	Manufacture of fine synthetic polyolefin fibre sheet	CFC-11
11.	Manufacture of styrene butadiene rubber	CTC
12.	Manufacture of chlorinated paraffin	CTC
13.	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12
14.	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters	CFC-113
15.	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC-113
16.	Bromohexine hydrochloride	CTC
17.	Diclofenac sodium	CTC
18.	Phenyl glycine	CTC
19.	Production of Cyclodime	CTC
20.	Production of chlorinated polypropene	CTC
21.	Production of chlorinated EVA	CTC
22.	Production of methyl isocyanate derivatives	CTC
23.	Production of 3-phenoxy benzaldehyde	CTC
24.	Production of 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine	CTC
25.	Production of Imidacloprid	CTC
26.	Production of Bupropfenin	CTC
27.	Production of Oxadiazon	CTC
28.	Production of chloradized N-methylaniline	CTC
29.	Production of Mefenacet	CTC
30.	Production of 1,3- dichlorobenzothiazole	CTC
31.	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM (bromochloro-methane)
32.	Synthesis of ascorbic acid	CTC
33.	Synthesis of ciprofloxacin	CTC
34.	Synthesis of norfloxacin	CTC
35.	Synthesis of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	CTC
36.	Synthesis of diperoxydicarbonate	CTC
37.	Production of sodium dichloroisocyanurate	CTC
38.	Production of radio-labelled cyanocobalamin	CTC
39.	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113

Decision XVII/8: List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

To adopt the following uses of controlled substances as an interim table A bis for decision X/14, subject to reconfirmation and inclusion in a reassessed table A for decision X/14 at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007;

Table A-bis: Interim list of uses of controlled substances as process agents

No.	Process agent application	Substance
40.	Production of p-Bromobenzaldehyde (intermediate)	
41.	Production of fenvalerate (pesticide)	CTC
42.	Manufacture of Losartan Potassium	BCM
43.	Production of 1,2-Chloro-1,4-Naphthoquinone (pharmaceutical)	CTC
44.	Production of Prallethrin (pesticide)	CTC
45.	Production of 2-Methoxybenzoylchloride (pharmaceutical)	CTC
46.	Production of o-Nitrobenzaldehyde (dyes)	CTC
47.	Production of Salimusk (perfume)	CTC
48.	Production of Epoxiconazole (pesticide)	CTC
49.	Production of benzophenone (chemical)	CTC
50.	Production of Picloram; Lontrel (pesticides)	CTC
51.	Production of 3-Methyl-2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde (pesticide, pharma.)	CTC
52.	Production of Difenoconazole (pesticide)	CTC
53.	Production of 2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde (intermediate)	CTC
54.	Production of 2-Thiophene ethanol (pharmaceutical)	CTC
55.	Production of 5-Amino-1,2,3-thiadiazol	CTC
56.	Production of Levofloxacin (pharmaceutical)	CTC
57.	Production of Cinnamic acid (intermediate)	CTC
58.	Production of Ertaczo (pharmaceutical)	CTC
59.	Production of 3,5-Dinitrobenzoyl chloride (3,5-DNBC) (intermediate)	CTC
60.	Production of Fipronil (pesticide)	CTC
61.	Processing of Aluminium, Uranium	CTC, CFC
62.	Production of Furfural (volume chemical)	CTC
63.	Production of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene (volume chemical)	CTC
64.	Production of Triphenylmethylchloride (intermediate)	CTC
65.	Production of Tetrachlorodimethylmethane (volume chemical)	CTC
66.	Production of 4,4'-difluorodiphenylketone (intermediate)	CTC
67.	Production of 4-trifluoromethoxybenzenamine	CTC
68.	Production of 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ketone	CTC

Decision XVII/9: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2006 and 2007

Noting with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee,

Noting with appreciation that some Parties have made substantial reductions in the quantities of methyl bromide authorized, permitted or licensed for 2005 and have significantly reduced the quantities for 2006,

Noting that Parties submitting requests for methyl bromide for 2007 have supported their requests with a national management strategy,

1. For the agreed critical-use categories for 2006, set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2006 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses;

2. For the agreed critical-use categories for 2007, set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex. I/4, the levels of production and consumption for 2007 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in accordance with decision IX/6;

3. That a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;

4. That Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;

5. That each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and that such procedures take into account available stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which this decision applies;

6. That Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide that is used for 2007 critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;

7. To request Parties to endeavour to use stocks, where available, to meet any demand for methyl bromide for the purposes of research and development;

8. To request the Quarantine and Pre-shipment Task Force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate whether soil fumigation with methyl bromide to control quarantine pests on living plant material can in practice control pests to applicable quarantine standards, to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of pest control several months after fumigation for this purpose and to provide a report in time for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

9. That each Party should ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4;

10. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to report for 2005 and annually thereafter, for each agreed critical use category, the amount of methyl bromide nominated by a Party, the amount of the agreed critical use and either:

- (a) The amount licensed, permitted or authorized; or
- (b) The amount used;

Annex

Critical-use exemptions for 2006 and 2007

Table A. 2006 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Belgium	Antique structures and furniture (0.199), Artefacts and structures (0.307), Asparagus (0.225), Berry fruit (0.621), Chicory (0.18), Churches, monuments and ships' quarters (0.059), Cucumber (0.545), Cut flowers (1.956), Electronic equipment (0.035), Empty silo (0.043), Endive (1.65), Flour mill (0.072), Flour mills (4.17), Food premises (0.03), Mills (0.2), Nursery (0.384), Old buildings (0.306), Old buildings (0.282), Pepper and eggplant (1.35), Strawberry runners (0.9), Tomato (protected) (4.5), Tree nursery (0.155), Woodworking premises (0.101)
Germany	Artefacts (0.1), mills and processors (19.35)
Greece	Dried fruit (3.081), Cucurbits (19.2), Cut flowers (6.0), Mills and processors (15.445), Rice and legumes (2.355), Tomatoes (73.6)
Ireland	Mills (0.888)
Italy	Mills and processors (65.0)
Japan	Chestnut (0.3), Cucumber (1.2), Melon (32.3), Peppers (green & hot) (13.5), Watermelon (38.0)
Latvia	Grains (2.502)

Malta	Cucumber (0.127), Eggplant (0.17), Strawberry (0.212), Tomatoes (0.594)
Netherlands	Strawberry runners (0.12)
Poland	Coffee, cocoa beans (2.160)
Portugal	Cut flowers (8.75)
Spain	Rice (42.065)
United Kingdom	Cereal processing plants (8.131), Cheese stores (1.248), Cut flowers (6.05), Dried commodities (rice, fruits and nuts) Whitworths (1.256), Herbs and spices (0.037), Mills (Nabim) (10.195), Mills and processors (biscuits) (1.787), Structures (herbs and spices) (1.872), Structures, processors and storage Whitworths (0.880)
United States of America	Dried beans (7.07)

Table B: 2006 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Belgium*	18.270
Germany*	19.450
Greece*	119.681
Ireland*	0.888
Italy*	65.000
Japan	85.300
Latvia*	2.502
Malta*	1.103
Netherlands*	0.120
Poland*	2.160
Portugal*	8.750
Spain*	42.065
United Kingdom*	31.456

* The production and consumption of the European Community shall not exceed 311.445 metric tonnes for the purposes of the agreed critical uses.

Table C: 2007 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Rice (consumer packs) (5.13), Strawberry runners (35.75)
Canada	Flour mills (30.167), Strawberry runners PEI (7.995), Strawberry runners Quebec (1.826)
Japan	Chestnuts (6.5), Cucumbers (72.4), Ginger field (109.701), Ginger protected (14.471), Melon (182.2), Peppers green and hot (156.7), Watermelon (94.2)
United States of America	Cucurbits (592.891), Dry commodities/structures cocoa beans (64.082), Dried fruit and nuts (78.983), Dry commodities/structures (processed foods, herbs & spices, dried milk and cheese processing facilities) NPMA (82.771), Dry cure pork products (building and product) (18.998), Eggplant field (85.363), Forest nursery seedlings (122.032), Mills and processors (401.889), Nursery stock – fruit trees, raspberries, roses (28.275), Orchard replant (405.400), Ornamentals (137.835), Peppers field (1106.753), Strawberry fruit field (1476.019), Strawberry runners (4.483), Tomato field (2065.246), Turf grass (78.040)

Table D: 2007 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	40.88
Canada	39.988
Japan	636.172
United States of America	5,149.060

Decision XVII/10: Laboratory and analytical critical uses of methyl bromide

1. To authorize, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, production and consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E of the Protocol, necessary to satisfy laboratory and analytical critical uses;

2. To agree, subject to paragraph 3 of the present decision, that the relevant illustrative uses listed in annex IV to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties are laboratory and analytical critical uses until 31 December 2006, subject to the conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;⁴

3. That the uses listed in subparagraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 6 of decision VII/11 and decision XI/15 are excluded from the uses agreed in paragraph 2 of the present decision;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider the uses and criteria referred to in paragraph 2 of the present decision in terms of the relevance of their application to laboratory and analytical critical uses of methyl bromide;

5. To further request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider other possible laboratory and analytical uses for methyl bromide for which information is available;

6. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting on the outcomes of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present decision;

7. To adopt an illustrative list of analytical and laboratory critical uses for methyl bromide at its Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;

8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in 2007 and every other year thereafter on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substance in Annex E of the Protocol;

9. That the Meeting of the Parties shall, on the basis of information reported by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in accordance with paragraph 8 of the present decision, decide on any uses which should no longer be agreed as laboratory and analytical critical uses and the date from which any such restriction should apply;

10. That the Secretariat should establish and maintain for the Parties a current and consolidated list of laboratory and analytical critical uses that the Parties have agreed are no longer laboratory and analytical critical uses;

11. That any decision taken pursuant to paragraph 9 of the present decision should not prevent a Party from nominating a specific use under the critical use procedure set out in decision IX/6;

Decision XVII/11: Recapturing/recycling and destruction of methyl bromide from space fumigation

Welcoming the 2005 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

Noting in particular that the report was inconclusive on recommendations on recapturing, recycling and destruction,⁵ but highlighted local environmental and occupational health and safety concerns,

Recalling decision XI/13, paragraph 7, “to encourage the use of methyl bromide recovery and recycling technology (where technically and economically feasible) to reduce emissions of methyl bromide, until alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses are available”;

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7, annex II.

⁵ See section 7.6, p. 147 of the 2005 progress report.

Noting that recapture of methyl bromide from small-scale fumigations in containers is already carried out in several countries,

Recognizing the need to further reduce methyl bromide emissions in an effort to protect the ozone layer,

1. To encourage Parties who have deployed in the past, currently deploy or plan to deploy technologies to recapture/recycle/destroy or reduce methyl bromide emissions from fixed facilities or sea container fumigation applications to submit to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel details of efficacy, including destruction and removal efficiency (DRE), logistical issues and the economic feasibility of such fumigations, by 1 April 2006;
2. To encourage Parties to report on any harmful by-products created using such technologies;
3. To adopt the form annexed to this decision for the purpose of submitting data;
4. To include the findings of data submitted in the 2006 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and summarize Parties' positive and negative past experiences of recovery and destruction technologies;

Annex

Draft submission form for methyl bromide recapture

Recapture or destruction system used:	
Location:	
Submitting body: (Please provide name and e-mail address of individual to be contacted in the event of a query)	
Commodity treated:	
Fumigation contents and volume:	
Chamber or tent volume:	
Percentage loading of chamber:	
Gas quantity retained by the recapture or destruction system:	
Quantity lost during the fumigation by leakage or reaction:	
Residual free gas left in the enclosure after extraction of methyl bromide into the recapture system:	
Remaining sorbed gas (taking into account any gas naturally present prior to fumigation):	
Quantity of methyl bromide transiting the recapture/destruction system and lost by leaks in the system:	
Measurement of gas exhausted after recapture stopped:	
Total gas present in the fumigated system at start of recapture:	
Net efficiency of recapture:	
Cost per kg recaptured/destroyed (US\$):	

Decision XVII/12: Minimizing production of chlorofluorocarbons by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5

Noting that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol continue to report production of chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, pursuant to Article 2A of the Protocol,

Recalling that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reported to the Parties in its 2004 Basic Domestic Needs Task Force Report that there is no evidence of chlorofluorocarbon supply shortage in recent years and that the bulk market price for chlorofluorocarbons in Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol is not rising, a situation that may be impeding the market penetration of chlorofluorocarbon alternatives in those countries,

Also noting the phase-out schedule for production of chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 by 2010 as set out in Article 2A of the Protocol,

Recognizing the successful efforts of several Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to phase out their chlorofluorocarbon production with assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol,

Recognizing the successful efforts of several Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in phasing out production of chlorofluorocarbons for basic domestic needs,

Mindful of the requirement set out in decision V/25 for Parties supplying the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to report such quantities and secure and report affirmations from receiving Parties, and of decision VII/9 on basic domestic needs,

Noting that sufficient supplies of chlorofluorocarbons are available from production facilities in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and from recycled and reclaimed stocks,

Seeking to phase out chlorofluorocarbon production as soon as possible,

1. To urge all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that produce chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to ensure that such production is truly required by:

(a) Requesting a written affirmation from the prospective importing Party that the chlorofluorocarbons are required and that such importation would not result in its non-compliance, prior to exporting any chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

(b) Including copies of these written affirmations when reporting chlorofluorocarbon production to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 of the Protocol;

2. To request that the Secretariat report at the next Meeting of the Parties and at each regular Meeting of the Parties thereafter, the level of production of chlorofluorocarbons in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 as compared to their allowed production as set out in Article 2A of the Protocol and when doing so to include copies of the affirmations, together with available data on transfer of production rights;

3. To urge all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that have an entitlement to produce chlorofluorocarbons for the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to ensure an accelerated phase-out of their production, and to report back to the Parties at their Eighteenth Meeting on progress in eliminating production of chlorofluorocarbons for basic domestic needs;

4. To consider at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties an adjustment to accelerate the phase-out schedule set out in Article 2A of the Protocol for chlorofluorocarbon production to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

Decision XVII/13: Use of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

Bearing in mind that Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol must reduce consumption of carbon tetrachloride by 85 per cent with respect to their baseline by 2005 and by 100 per cent by 2010,

Considering that carbon tetrachloride has an important use in laboratory and analytical processes; and that alternatives are not yet available for some of them,

Recalling that decision IX/17 introduced an essential-use exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances and decision XV/8 extended that global exemption to 31 December 2007,

Bearing in mind that according to paragraph 7 of decision IV/25, essential-use controls will not be applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 until the phase-out dates applicable to those Parties,

Considering that in some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, the control measures mentioned above may jeopardize carbon tetrachloride availability for analytical and laboratory processes,

1. That the Implementation Committee and Meeting of the Parties should defer until 2007 consideration of the compliance status in relation to control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which provide evidence to the Ozone Secretariat with the data report, submitted in accordance with Article 7, showing that the deviation from the respective consumption target is due to the usage of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes. This deferral should be reviewed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in order to address the period 2007–2009;

2. To urge Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to minimize the consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the criteria and procedures of global exemption for carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses that are currently established for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

Decision XVII/14: Difficulties faced by some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol with respect to chlorofluorocarbons used in the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers

Acknowledging that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol have phased out chlorofluorocarbons but under specific conditions, can apply for essential-use exemption for the consumption of chlorofluorocarbons in the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers as specified by the Meeting of the Parties,

Concerned that Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol which consume chlorofluorocarbons for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers may find it difficult to phase out these substances without incurring economic losses to their countries,

Calling upon the parent pharmaceutical companies to accelerate the transfer of non-chlorofluorocarbon technologies to their joint venture partners in developing countries,

Noting the need for further work to be undertaken to assemble and document the new non-ozone-depleting substances methods of technology for metered-dose inhalers that would allow elimination of further uses of chlorofluorocarbons,

Noting with concern that there is a serious risk that, for some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, consumption levels in 2007 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhaler uses may exceed the allowable amounts,

Aware of the critical need by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for the consumption of metered-dose inhalers for protecting human health,

Recognizing also the difficulties that may be faced by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in obtaining sufficient supply of Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons) controlled substances during the period 2007–2009,

1. To consider at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties a possible decision which would address the difficulties that some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may face in relation to metered-dose inhalers;

2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to examine situations such as these and consider options that might assist this potential situation of non-compliance;

3. To request the Executive Committee to consider appropriate regional workshops to create awareness and educate stakeholders, including doctors and patients, on alternative metered-dose inhalers and on the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons in metered-dose inhaler uses and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to phase out this use;

4. To request the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting to consider the issue;

Decision XVII/15: Coordination between the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

Recalling decision XVI/11, on coordination among United Nations bodies on quarantine and pre-shipment uses,

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Ozone Secretariat to make contact and maintain coordination with the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention regarding reduction in the use of methyl bromide, with specific reference to standard 15 of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures,

Bearing in mind that the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention agreed to submit to the Standards Committee for expedited review proposals for amending the March 2002 standard 15, so as to increase the duration of exposure to methyl bromide during fumigation and increase the minimum required gas concentrations at various stages of the fumigation to ensure its efficacy, which are expected to be considered for adoption by the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2006,

Stressing the importance of managing and, when economically and technically feasible, replacing quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide,

Taking into account the risk to the ozone layer of increasing methyl bromide emissions through quarantine and pre-shipment applications,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to further liaise with the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention regarding the application of standard 15 of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide any information collected by the Quarantine and Pre-shipment Task Force pursuant to decision XVI/10 to the relevant bodies of the International Plant Protection Convention;

Decision XVII/16: Preventing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances

Mindful of the importance of preventing illegal trade to ensuring the smooth and effective phase-out of controlled ozone-depleting substances,

Understanding the need to control both import and export of all controlled ozone-depleting substances by all Parties, in particular through establishment of licensing systems, as required under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol,

Recalling the provisions related to monitoring and control of trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances contained in decisions VII/9, VIII/20, IX/8 and XIV/7,

Recognizing that there are already trade tracking systems established in other environmental conventions as well as international trade statistics databases,

Mindful of the ongoing development of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, which includes as an objective the prevention of illegal international trade, and of decision 23/9 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on chemicals management, requesting the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to promote cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and certain other conventions in addressing international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes,

Acknowledging with appreciation the draft terms of reference for a study on the feasibility of developing an international system of tracking the movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties produced by the Ozone Secretariat, as required by decision XVI/33,

Noting with appreciation the outcome of the workshop of experts from the Parties to the Montreal Protocol organized by the Ozone Secretariat on 3 April 2005 in Montreal on the development of specific areas and a conceptual framework of cooperation in preventing and combating illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances,

Noting with appreciation the Report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing system projects to the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group,⁶

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.1/25/6.

1. To approve the terms of reference for a study on the feasibility of developing an international system of monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties, as presented in the appendix to the present decision, and to request the Ozone Secretariat to undertake such a study, to initiate the necessary tenders and to present the results to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2006;

2. To invite the Ozone Secretariat to consult with other conventions or organizations who might benefit from the outcome of that study to contribute towards its work;

3. To urge all Parties, including regional economic integration organizations, to implement fully their obligations under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol, in particular, the licensing systems for the control of imports, exports, re-exports (re-exports mean exports of previously imported substances) and, if technically and administratively feasible, transit of all controlled ozone-depleting substances, including mixtures containing them, regardless of whether the Party concerned is or is not recognized as the producer and/or importer, exporter or re-exporter of the particular substance or group of substances;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to revise the reporting format resulting from decision VII/9 to cover exports (including re-exports) of all controlled ozone-depleting substances, including mixtures containing them, and to urge the Parties to implement the revised reporting format expeditiously. The Ozone Secretariat is also requested to report back aggregated information related to the controlled substance in question received from the exporting/re-exporting Party to the importing Party concerned;

5. To invite Parties to submit information to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 June 2006 on any existing systems for exchanging information on import and export licenses between importing and exporting Parties;

6. To consider additional control measures with regard to the use of controlled ozone-depleting substances in particular sectors or in particular applications, as this approach may effectively diminish illegal trade activities;

7. To encourage further work on the Green Customs initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme in combating illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances as well as further networking and twinning activities in the framework of regional networks aimed at the exchange of information and experience on both licit and illicit trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances between the Parties, including enforcement agencies;

8. To request the Executive Committee to consider at its forty-eighth meeting the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the Evaluation of Customs Officers Training and Licensing System Projects to the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in particular where they relate to customs training and other elements of capacity building that are needed in combating illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances;

9. To approve a maximum amount of \$200,000 from the Trust Fund of the Vienna Convention as a one-time measure to facilitate the feasibility study on developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between the Parties;

Annex

Terms of reference for a feasibility study on developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between the Parties

1. Describe the logistical and regulatory steps which could be applied to the movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances that are produced and exported for final use in another Party.
2. Describe important components that could usefully be included in an effective system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between the country of export or re-export and the country of import.
3. Describe potential actions that could be used by Parties to assist in monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances as they move between Parties.
4. Assess whether any national or international systems already monitor transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances, including transit trade, and examine information on existing systems for exchanging information on import and export licenses between exporting and importing Parties referred to in the operative paragraph 5, and assess advantages and disadvantages of the systems in question.
5. Examine how tracking mechanisms operate in other international agreements (such as the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) and how they may or may not be useful models for the development of a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances in a manner that would assist in the efforts to reduce illegal trade. Examine the costs and practical difficulties associated with developing and operating tracking systems under the above mentioned international agreements in order to provide an estimate of the practical difficulties and costs with regard to implementation of a tracking system for controlled ozone-depleting substances. Examine the possibilities for securing synergies with related international agreements in tracking illegal trade. Compare the results of the work described in this paragraph with a similar analysis on the possibilities of using existing international trade statistics databases to monitor transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties.
6. Describe sources of information, information requirements (such as: carrier, port of import/export/re-export/transit or transshipment, customs information on ozone-depleting substances being shipped including, inter alia, country of origin and declared producer name, country of final destination and declared purchaser/receiver name) and information flows that would be needed to enable an ozone-depleting substances tracking system to be successful in reducing illegal trade. Describe also the functional governmental or non-governmental units that would need to be involved in providing and monitoring such information, considering both centralized and decentralized systems. Examine relevant international law including international trade rules that may assist in or govern the release of such information including the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreements.
7. Communicate with five to seven producing country Governments and producers and international distributors in those countries as well as with five to seven re-exporting country Governments and international distributors in those countries (representing Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not operating under Article 5) to get their views on the feasibility and cost of obtaining needed information for implementing a transboundary movements monitoring system, and their views on whether such a system would impact on legitimate trade. Also communicate with the Governments and primary distributors in the two or three countries (representing Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not operating under Article 5) responsible for the majority of the transit and transshipment of controlled ozone-depleting substances to discuss the same matters.
8. Taking into account the above, describe, in an overview fashion, two or three likely workable options for transboundary movements monitoring systems that would be useful in reducing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances. Those options should describe the steps and actions that could have to be taken at the producer, distributor, governmental and Secretariat level to better monitor transboundary movements of controlled ozone-depleting substances. Finally, estimates of

the annual user (Government, exporter/importer, Secretariat) costs and system-wide costs for implementation should be provided for each option.

Decision XVII/17: Technical and financial implications of the environmentally sound destruction of concentrated and diluted sources of ozone-depleting substances

Recognizing that, in the preamble to the Montreal Protocol, the Parties affirmed that, for the protection of the ozone layer, precautionary measures should be taken to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge,

Bearing in mind that, for most Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, chlorofluorocarbons which remain to be phased out are concentrated in the refrigeration servicing sector and that, as a result, their final elimination will only be achieved when all existing installed equipment has been replaced,

Considering that the replacement of such equipment necessitates a range of complex activities, including, among other things, economic incentives for end-users and the development of recovery, transport and environmentally sound destruction processes for obsolete equipment, with particular attention paid to training for this purpose and to the destruction of the chlorofluorocarbons released by such processes,

Noting the outcomes of the expert meeting on destruction of ozone depleting substances that will be held in Montreal from 22 to 24 February 2006,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare terms of reference for the conduct of case-studies in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, with regional representation, on the technology and costs associated with a process for the replacement of chlorofluorocarbon-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, including the environmentally sound recovery, transport and final disposal of such equipment and of the associated chlorofluorocarbons;

2. That these studies should explore economic and other incentives which will encourage users to phase out equipment and ozone-depleting substances and to reduce emissions, as well as the viability and costs of setting up destruction facilities in countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and that the said studies should include a regional analysis relating to the management, transport and destruction of chlorofluorocarbons;

3. Also to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review possible synergies with other conventions such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to adopt the recovery and destruction efficiency parameter proposed in the Panel's report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting⁷ as the parameter to be applied in developing the proposed study referred to above;

5. That said terms of reference shall be submitted to the Parties at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and that provision will be made for resources for this purpose in the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

Decision XVII/18: Request for assistance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the meeting of experts on destruction

Noting decision 47/52 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol adopted at its forty-seventh meeting, requesting the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to convene a meeting of experts in Montreal, from 22 to 24 February 2006,

⁷ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Volume 3, Report of the Task Force on Foam End-of-life Issues (May 2005).

Recalling that the Multilateral Fund secretariat was requested⁸ to recruit consultants to collect and prepare data on this subject for dissemination to participants in the meeting of experts and to develop a standard format for reporting data on unwanted, recoverable, reclaimable, non-reusable and virgin stockpiled ozone-depleting substances,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees to submit to the Multilateral Fund secretariat available data to enable the Multilateral Fund secretariat to assess the extent of current and future requirements for the collection and disposition (emissions, export, reclamation and destruction) of non-reusable and unwanted ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 Parties in pursuance of decision 47/52;

Decision XVII/19: Consideration of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment report as it relates to actions to address ozone depletion

Noting with appreciation the special report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System: Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons”, and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s supplementary report that sets out clearly the ozone depletion implications of the issues raised in the special report,

Noting the supplementary report’s conclusion that mitigation strategies relating to banks of ozone-depleting substances will have limited impact on ozone-layer recovery,

Acknowledging the need for Parties to have a full understanding of the policy implications for ozone layer protection of forecast emissions from banks of ozone-depleting substances in both global and regional terms,

Recalling the report of the sixth meeting of Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, which reported that activities under the “mitigation scenario” presented in the special report provided an opportunity to protect the ozone layer further and to reduce greenhouse gases significantly,⁹

Acknowledging that the upcoming 2006 Scientific Assessment Report will cover in more detail some issues raised in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, such as the discrepancy between atmospheric concentrations of ozone-depleting substances and emissions reported,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to organize an experts workshop in the margins of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in 2006, to consider issues as described in paragraph 3 of the present decision, arising from the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s supplementary report;
2. To request Parties to provide nominations for experts to participate in the workshop to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 March 2006, aiming for a balanced representation from regional groups;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present a summary of the reports at the workshop and that experts then produce a list of practical measures relating to ozone depletion that arise from the reports, indicating their associated ozone-depleting substances cost effectiveness and taking into account the full costs of such measures. The list should also contain information on other environmental benefits, including those relating to climate change, that would result from these measures;
4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to produce a report of the workshop to the Parties by 1 September 2006 and report to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;
5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to inform the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of the workshop and invite its representatives to attend as observers and report back to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

⁸ Report of the forty-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61), paragraph 199, decision 47/52.

⁹ WMO Global Ozone Research Monitoring Project, Report No. 48.

6. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to coordinate with the World Meteorological Organization and the Scientific Assessment Panel to clarify the source of the discrepancy between emissions determined from bottom-up methods and from atmospheric measurement, with a view to:

(a) Identifying the use patterns for the total production forecast for the period 2002–2015 in both Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and Parties not so operating;

(b) Making improved estimates of future emissions from banks, including those in the refrigeration, foams and other sectors, given the accuracy of calculations of the size of banks and the emissions derived from them, as well as servicing practices, and issues relating to recovery and recycling and end-of-life;

7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report to the Parties at their Eighteenth Meeting on the activities referred to in paragraph 6;

Decision XVII/20: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note with appreciation that 185 Parties out of the 188 that should have reported data for 2004 have done so, and that 114 of those Parties reported their data by 30 June 2005 in conformance with decision XV/15;

2. To note, however, that the following Parties have still not reported 2004 data: Cook Islands, Mozambique, Nauru;

3. To note that this places the Parties listed in paragraph 2 in non-compliance with their data-reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To urge the Parties listed in paragraph 2, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties at its next meeting;

5. To note also that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

6. To note further that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;

7. To encourage Parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

Decision XVII/21: Non-compliance with data-reporting requirements under Articles 5 and 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Parties recently ratifying the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that Eritrea, temporarily classified as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, has not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat;

2. To note that that situation places that Party in non-compliance with its data-reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives the outstanding data;

3. To acknowledge that Eritrea has only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol and has received approval for data collection assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through the latter's implementing agencies;

4. To note with appreciation Eritrea's commitment to submit its outstanding data no later than the first quarter of 2006;

5. To urge Eritrea to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of that Party with respect to data-reporting at its next meeting;

Decision XVII/22: Non-compliance with data-reporting requirements for the purpose of establishing baselines under Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d)

1. To note that Serbia and Montenegro has not reported data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annexes B and E to the Protocol, as provided for by Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d);

2. To note that that places Serbia and Montenegro in non-compliance with its data-reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives the outstanding data;

3. To stress that compliance by Serbia and Montenegro with the Montreal Protocol cannot be determined without knowledge of those data;

4. To acknowledge that Serbia and Montenegro has only recently ratified the amendments to the Protocol to which the data-reporting obligation relates, but also to note that its has received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through the Fund's implementing agencies;

5. To urge Serbia and Montenegro to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as a matter of urgency to the Secretariat and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of Serbia and Montenegro with respect to data reporting at its next meeting;

Decision XVII/23: Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note with appreciation that 107 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;

2. To note also with appreciation that 37 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;

3. To recognize that licensing systems bring the following benefits: monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances; prevention of illegal trade; and enabling data collection;

4. To urge all the remaining 29 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;

5. To encourage all remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;

6. To urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems to ensure that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

7. To review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

Decision XVII/24: Reports of the Parties submitted under Article 9 of the Montreal Protocol on research, development, public awareness and exchange of information

1. To note with appreciation the reports submitted by the following 28 Parties in accordance with Article 9 of the Montreal Protocol: Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Jordan, Latvia, Mauritius, Malaysia, Monaco, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan;

2. To recall that paragraph 3 of Article 9 states that, every two years, each Party shall submit to the Secretariat a summary of activities it has conducted pursuant to that Article, and that relevant activities include promotion of research and development, information exchange on technologies for reducing emissions of ozone-depleting substances, alternatives to the use of controlled substances and the costs and benefits of relevant control strategies, awareness-raising on the environmental effects of controlled substances emissions and other substances that deplete the ozone layer;

3. To recognize that information relevant to the reporting obligation contained in paragraph 3 of Article 9 may be generated through cooperative efforts undertaken in the context of regional ozone networks, ozone research managers activities under Article 3 of the Vienna Convention, participation by Parties in the assessment work of both the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel under Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol, and national public awareness-raising initiatives;

4. To note that the reporting under Article 9, paragraph 3, could be undertaken through electronic means, and to note also that the information contained in these reports could be shared through the Ozone Secretariat's website;

5. To note that such activities continue to play an important role in global efforts to protect the ozone layer and that dissemination of information on such activities, through Article 9, also contributes to these efforts;

6. To therefore urge all Parties to submit information in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 9;

Decision XVII/25: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia and request for a plan of action

1. To note that Armenia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 October 1999 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and that the Council of the Global Environment Facility has approved \$2,090,000 to enable Armenia's compliance;

2. To note further that Armenia has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2004 of 1.020 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of zero ODP-tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Armenia is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for methyl bromide under the Protocol;

3. To request Armenia, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Armenia may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. To monitor closely the progress of Armenia with regard to the phase-out of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). 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. In that regard, Armenia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Armenia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the

Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/26: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Azerbaijan

1. To note that Azerbaijan ratified the Montreal Protocol, London and Copenhagen Amendments on 21 June 1996, and the Montreal Amendment on 28 September 2000, and is classified as a Party not operating under Article 5 of the Protocol. The Council of the Global Environment Facility has approved \$6.867 million to enable Azerbaijan's compliance;

2. To note with appreciation that Azerbaijan has confirmed the introduction of a ban on the import of controlled substances in Annex A group I (CFCs), in accordance with decision XVI/21, but also note with concern that the Party did not achieve total phase out of these controlled substances by 1 January 2005 in accordance with that decision;

3. To further note that Azerbaijan had expressed reservations as to its ability to enforce its import ban given its lack of expertise in the tracking of ozone-depleting substances, and recall that Azerbaijan was not able to fulfil its commitments contained in decision X/20 and decision XV/28 to achieve total phase-out of Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) by 1 January 2001 and 1 January 2003, respectively;

4. To note with appreciation, however, the Party's action in cooperation with UNEP to seek further assistance from the Global Environment Facility to address this situation and to request Azerbaijan to report to the Secretariat on the status of this initiative, in time for the Committee's consideration at its next meeting;

5. To agree, in the light of Azerbaijan's recurrent inability to return to compliance with the Protocol in accordance with the decisions of the Meetings of the Parties and the Party's reservations as to its capacity to enforce its newly introduced ban on the import of controlled substances in Annex A group I (CFCs), to request exporting Parties to assist Azerbaijan implement its commitment by ceasing export of those controlled substances to that Party, and to further caution Azerbaijan in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that, in the event that the Party does not achieve total phase out of Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFC) by 1 January 2006, the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties shall consider implementation of item C of the indicative measures, which could include action available under Article 4 to cease supply of Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) to Azerbaijan;

Decision XVII/27: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bangladesh

1. To note that Bangladesh ratified the Montreal Protocol on 2 August 1990, the London Amendment on 18 March 1994, the Copenhagen Amendment on 27 November 2000 and the Montreal Amendment on 27 July 2001 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in September 1994. The Executive Committee has approved \$1,852,164 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note also that Bangladesh's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 0.8667 ODP-tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 0.892 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note with appreciation Bangladesh's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bangladesh specifically commits itself:

(a) To maintain methyl chloroform consumption at no more than the 2004 level of 0.550 ODP-tonnes from 2005 until 2009, and then to reduce methyl chloroform consumption as follows:

(i) To 0.2600 ODP-tonnes in 2010;

- (ii) To zero ODP-tonnes in 2015, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after that date;
- (b) To monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas;
- 4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above have already enabled Bangladesh to return to compliance in 2004, to congratulate the country on that progress and to urge it to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and to phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III;
- 5. To monitor closely the progress of Bangladesh with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. 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. In that regard, Bangladesh should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bangladesh, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/28: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina

- 1. To note that Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 September 1993 and the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments on 11 August 2003, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in March 1999. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol has approved \$2,900,771 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
- 2. To note also that Bosnia and Herzegovina's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 1.548 ODP-tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 3.600 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003 and consumption of 2.44 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2004, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
- 3. To note with appreciation Bosnia and Herzegovina's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures, and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bosnia and Herzegovina specifically commits itself:
 - (a) To reduce methyl chloroform consumption from 2.44 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:
 - (i) To 1.3 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
 - (ii) To zero ODP-tonnes in 2006, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2015;
 - (b) To establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas, by the end of January 2006;
- 4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to compliance in 2006 and to urge Bosnia and Herzegovina to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III;
- 5. To monitor closely the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. 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. In that regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with

item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/29: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Chile

1. To note that Chile ratified the Montreal Protocol on 26 March 1990, the London Amendment on 9 April 1992, the Copenhagen Amendment on 14 January 1994, the Montreal Amendment on 17 June 1998 and the Beijing Amendment on 3 May 2000, and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1992. The Executive Committee has approved \$10,388,451 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note also that Chile's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 6.445 ODP-tonnes and its baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 212.510 ODP-tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 6.967 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform and 274.302 ODP-tonnes of methyl bromide in 2003 and consumption of 3.605 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform and consumption of 262.776 ODP-tonnes of methyl bromide in 2004, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol in 2003 and under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol in 2003 and 2004;

3. To note with appreciation Chile's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform and methyl bromide control measures, and to note that under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Chile specifically commits itself:

(a) To maintain methyl chloroform consumption at no more than 4.512 ODP-tonnes from 2005 until 2009, and then to reduce methyl chloroform consumption as follows:

- (i) To 1.934 ODP-tonnes in 2010;
- (ii) To zero ODP-tonnes by 1 January 2015, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after that date;

(b) To reduce methyl bromide consumption from 262.776 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:

- (i) To 170 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
- (ii) To zero ODP-tonnes by 1 January 2015, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties after that date;

(c) To introduce an enhanced ozone-depleting substances licensing and import quota system from the moment the bill is approved in Parliament and to ensure compliance in the interim period by adopting regulatory measures that the Government is entitled to apply;

4. To note that Chile has reported data for 2004 that indicate that it has already returned to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures, to congratulate Chile on that progress, and to urge the Party to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action to achieve total phase-out of methyl chloroform;

5. To note also that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Chile to return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures by 2005, and to urge Chile to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to achieve total phase-out of methyl bromide;

6. To monitor closely the progress of Chile with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform and methyl bromide. 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. In that regard, Chile should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance.

Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Chile, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform and methyl bromide that is the substances that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/30: Potential non-compliance in 2004 with consumption of the controlled substances in Annex B group I (other fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons) by China, and request for a plan of action

1. To note that China ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 14 June 1991 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 22 April 2003, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in March 1993. The Executive Committee has approved \$623,438,283 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note further that China has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs), for 2004 of 20.539 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 20.5336 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that, in the absence of further clarification, China is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures of the Protocol;

3. To request China, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. China may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule;

4. To monitor closely the progress of China with regard to the phase-out of the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs). 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. In that regard, China should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions China, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/31: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ecuador

1. To note that Ecuador ratified the Montreal Protocol on 10 April 1990 and the London Amendment on 30 April 1990, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in February 1992. The Executive Committee has approved \$5,493,045 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note also that Ecuador's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 1.997 ODP-tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 3.484 ODP-tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note with appreciation Ecuador's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Ecuador specifically commits itself:

(a) To reduce methyl chloroform consumption from 2.50 ODP-tonnes in 2004 to 1.3979 ODP-tonnes in 2005;

(b) To monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas;

4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Ecuador to return to compliance in 2005 and to urge Ecuador to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform);

5. To monitor closely the progress of Ecuador with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. 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. In that regard, Ecuador should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Ecuador, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is, the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/32: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Federated States of Micronesia

1. To note that Federated States of Micronesia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 6 September 1995 and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments on 27 November 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in March 2002. The Executive Committee has approved \$74,680 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note further that the Federated States of Micronesia has reported annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), for 2002, 2003 and 2004 of 1.876, 1.691 and 1.451 ODP-tonnes respectively, which exceed the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 1.219 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances in each of those years, and that Federated States of Micronesia is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;

3. To note with appreciation Federated States of Micronesia's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Federated States of Micronesia specifically commits itself:

(a) To reduce consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), from 1.451 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:

(i) To 1.351 ODP-tonnes in 2005;

(ii) To phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), by 1 January 2006, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) To introduce a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system, by 1 January 2006;

4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Federated States of Micronesia to return to compliance in 2006, and to urge Federated States of Micronesia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs);

5. To monitor closely the progress of Federated States of Micronesia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs). 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. In that regard, Federated States of Micronesia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Federated States of Micronesia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/33: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Fiji

1. To note that Fiji ratified the Montreal Protocol on 23 October 1989, the London Amendment on 9 December 1994 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 17 May 2000, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1993. The Executive Committee has approved \$542,908 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note also that Fiji's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 0.6710 ODP-tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of methyl bromide of 1.506 ODP-tonnes in 2003 and 1.609 ODP-tonnes in 2004, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol in those years;

3. To note with appreciation Fiji's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Fiji specifically commits itself:

- (a) To reduce methyl bromide consumption from 1.609 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:
 - (i) To 1.5 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
 - (ii) To 1.3 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
 - (iii) To 1.0 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
 - (iv) To 0.5 ODP-tonnes in 2008;
- (b) To monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
- (c) To commence implementation of a methyl bromide import quota system in 2006;

4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Fiji to return to compliance in 2008, and to urge Fiji to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of methyl bromide;

5. To monitor closely the progress of Fiji with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. 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. In that regard, Fiji should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Fiji, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under

Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/34: Revised plan of action to return Honduras to compliance with the control measures in Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that Honduras ratified the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 1993 and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 24 January 2002, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$3,342,025 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To recall decision XV/35, which noted that Honduras was in non-compliance in 2002 with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol to freeze its consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) at its baseline level of 259.43 ODP-tonnes, but also noted with appreciation the plan of action submitted by Honduras to ensure its prompt return to compliance in 2005;

3. To note with concern, however, that while Honduras has reported consumption of methyl bromide for 2004 of 340.80 ODP-tonnes that is less than its reported consumption for 2003, it is still inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XV/35 to reduce its methyl bromide consumption to 306.1 ODP-tonnes in 2004;

4. Further to note the advice of Honduras that its stakeholders remain committed to methyl bromide phase out and that an additional two years would be required to overcome the technical difficulties that were the cause of the Party's deviation from its commitments contained in decision XV/35;

5. To note with appreciation that Honduras has submitted a revised plan of action for methyl bromide phase-out in controlled uses, and to note, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, that under the revised plan Honduras specifically commits itself:

(a) To reduce methyl bromide consumption from 340.80 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:

- (i) To 327.6000 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
- (ii) To 295.8000 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
- (iii) To 255.0000 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
- (iv) To 207.5424 ODP-tonnes in 2008;

(b) To monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, in force since May 2003;

(c) To monitor its ban on imports of equipment using ozone-depleting substances, in force since May 2003;

6. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Honduras to return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures in 2008 and to urge Honduras to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide);

7. To monitor closely the progress of Honduras with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). To the degree that Honduras 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. In that regard, Honduras should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Honduras, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as

ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/35: Potential non-compliance in 2004 with the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs) by Kazakhstan, and request for a plan of action

1. To recall decision XIII/19, which noted that Kazakhstan was in non-compliance from 1998 to 2000 with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol to maintain total phase-out of its consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), but also noted with appreciation the plan of action submitted by Kazakhstan to ensure its prompt return to compliance;

2. To note with concern, however, that Kazakhstan reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), in 2004 of 11.2 ODP-tonnes, which is inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XIII/19 to reduce its consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), to zero in 2004;

3. To note further with concern that Kazakhstan has not submitted to the Implementation Committee the requested explanation for this deviation and strongly to urge the Party to submit this information, along with its ozone-depleting substance data report for 2005, and to report on its commitment, also contained in decision XIII/19, to implement a ban on the import of equipment using ozone-depleting-substances, as a matter of urgency, in time for consideration by the Committee at its next meeting;

4. To remind the Party of paragraph 4 of decision XIII/19, which records the agreement of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to monitor the progress of Kazakhstan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments contained in decision XIII/19. In this regard, the Parties requested that Kazakhstan should submit a complete copy of its country programme and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Kazakhstan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments contained in decision XIII/19 and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Kazakhstan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through decision XIII/19, however, the Parties cautioned Kazakhstan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties should consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4 designed to ensure that the supply of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/36: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Kyrgyzstan

1. To note that Kyrgyzstan ratified the Montreal Protocol on 31 May 2000, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in July 2002. The Executive Committee has approved \$1,206,732 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note further that Kyrgyzstan has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), for 2004 of 2.40 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of zero ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Kyrgyzstan is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;

3. To note with appreciation Kyrgyzstan's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures, and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Kyrgyzstan specifically commits itself:

(a) To maintain consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), at no more than the 2004 level of 2.40 ODP-tonnes in 2005, and then to reduce halon consumption as follows:

- (i) To 1.20 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
 - (ii) To 0.60 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
 - (iii) To phase out consumption of these controlled substances by 1 January 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
- (b) To monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
- (c) To introduce a ban on the import of equipment containing halons and equipment that uses halons by 1 January 2006;
- (d) To introduce an import quota system to limit annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), by the beginning of 2006;
4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Kyrgyzstan to return to compliance in 2008 and to urge Kyrgyzstan to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons);
5. To monitor closely the progress of Kyrgyzstan with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons). 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. In that regard, Kyrgyzstan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Kyrgyzstan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/37: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

1. To note that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 July 1990, the London Amendment on 12 July 2001 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 24 September 2004, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in December 2000. The Executive Committee has approved \$5,198,886 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To note further that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) is 633.067 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption in 2003 and 2004 of 714.500 ODP-tonnes of those substances. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 94.050 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption in 2004 of 96.000 ODP-tonnes of that substance. As a consequence, in 2003 the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol, while in 2004 it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Articles 2A and 2H of the Protocol;

3. To note with appreciation the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's halon and methyl bromide control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya specifically commits itself:

- (a) To maintain consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), at no more than the 2004 level of 714.500 ODP-tonnes in 2005 and then to reduce halon consumption as follows:
- (i) To 653.910 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
 - (ii) To 316.533 ODP-tonnes in 2007;

- (iii) To phase out halon consumption by 1 January 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
- (b) To maintain consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) at no more than the 2004 level of 96.000 ODP-tonnes in 2005 and 2006 and then to reduce methyl bromide consumption as follows:
 - (i) To 75.000 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
 - (ii) To phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2010, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
- 4. To recall the commitment of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, contained in decision XV/36, to establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, and to monitor its ban on imports of equipment using ozone-depleting substances, introduced in 2003;
- 5. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to return to compliance with the Protocol's halon and methyl bromide control measures in 2007, and to urge the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of halon and methyl bromide;
- 6. To monitor closely the progress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) and the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). 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. In that regard, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) and the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/38: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Sierra Leone, and request for a plan of action

- 1. To note that Sierra Leone ratified the Montreal Protocol and all its amendments on 29 August 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in December 2003. The Executive Committee has approved \$660,021 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
- 2. To note further that Sierra Leone has reported annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), for 2004 of 18.45 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 16.00 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Sierra Leone is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
- 3. To request Sierra Leone, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Sierra Leone may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of equipment using ozone-depleting substances, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
- 4. To monitor closely the progress of Sierra Leone with regard to the phase-out of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons). 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. In that regard, Sierra Leone should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Sierra Leone, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely

manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/39: Revised plan of action for the early phase-out of methyl bromide in Uruguay

1. To note that Uruguay ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 January 1991, the London Amendment on 16 November 1993, the Copenhagen Amendment on 3 July 1997, the Montreal Amendment on 16 February 2000 and the Beijing Amendment on 9 September 2003. The country is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$5,457,124 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. To recall that Uruguay's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 11.2 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 17.7 ODP-tonnes of methyl bromide in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Uruguay was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To recall further that Uruguay had submitted a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures, which was contained in decision XV/44 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties;

4. To note that Uruguay reported consumption of 11.1 ODP-tonnes of methyl bromide in 2004. This level of consumption, while consistent with the requirement that Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol freeze their methyl bromide consumption in 2004 at their baseline level, was inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XV/44 to reduce its methyl bromide consumption to a level no greater than 4 ODP-tonnes in 2004;

5. To note with appreciation, however, that Uruguay submitted a revised plan of action for methyl bromide early phase-out in controlled uses, and to note, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, that under the revised plan Uruguay specifically commits itself:

(a) To reduce methyl bromide consumption from 11.1 ODP-tonnes in 2004 as follows:

- (i) To 8.9 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
- (ii) To 8.9 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
- (iii) To 8.9 ODP-tonnes in 2009;
- (iv) To 6.0 ODP-tonnes in 2010;
- (v) To 6.0 ODP-tonnes in 2011;
- (vi) To 6.0 ODP-tonnes in 2012;
- (vii) To phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2013, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) To monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas;

6. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Uruguay to maintain compliance and to urge Uruguay to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide);

7. To monitor closely the progress of Uruguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that Uruguay 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. In that regard, Uruguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that

may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Uruguay, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XVII/40: The 2006-2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2006–2008 of \$470,000,000 on the understanding that \$59,600,000 of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2003–2005 triennium, and that \$10,000,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2006–2008 triennium. The Parties note that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 2003–2005 stand at \$7,511,984;

2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of \$133,466,667 for 2006, \$133,466,667 for 2007, and \$133,466,666 for 2008 as it appears in annex III to the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;¹⁰

3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2006–2008 is committed by the end of 2008, and that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

Decision XVII/41: Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

Mindful of the conclusions contained in the revised final report by the Treasurer and the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the implementation of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism and its impact on the operations of the Fund, prepared in response to decision XIII/4 and subsequently revised at the request of the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-second meeting,

Reaffirming the purpose and objective of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism as set out in paragraph 2 of decision XI/6 to promote the timely payment of contributions and to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the level of available resources of the Multilateral Fund,

Recalling that decision XI/6 established the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism on a trial basis for the 2000–2002 replenishment period and that decision XIV/40 extended the trial period for a further three years,

Noting that the latest report by the Treasurer on the status of the Fund as at 31 May 2005 shows that there has been an overall gain due to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism of \$4,644,136,

Mindful that decision XIV/40 included an agreement that, if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism was to be used for the next replenishment period, Parties choosing to pay in national currencies would calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 July 2004,

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for a further trial period of three years;

2. That Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 July 2004. Subject to paragraph 3 below, Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11.

3. That no Party should change currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium period;
4. That only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;
5. To urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
6. To agree if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the next replenishment period, that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2008;

Decision XVII/42: Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets

Recalling decision XVI/44 on financial matters,

Noting the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the biennium 2004–2005 ended 31 December 2004;¹¹

Recognizing that voluntary contributions are an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

Welcoming the continued efficient management demonstrated by the Secretariat of the finances of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund;

1. To approve the 2006 budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$4,678,532 and to take note of the proposed budget of \$4,690,667 for 2007, as set out in annex IV to the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;¹²
2. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down \$586,668 in 2006;
3. To approve, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraph 2 above, total contributions to be paid by the Parties of \$4,091,864 for 2006 and note the contributions of \$4,690,667 for 2007, as set out in annex V to the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;¹³
4. Also to approve that the contributions of individual Parties shall be listed in annex V to the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;¹⁴
5. To authorize the Secretariat to maintain a constant operating cash reserve of the estimated annual planned expenditures that will be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund. In 2005, Parties contributed 7.5 per cent of the approved budget for 2005; in 2006, the operating cash reserve will increase to 8.3 per cent, and in 2007 it will increase to 15 per cent;
6. To express its concern over delays in payment of the agreed contributions by Parties, contrary to the provisions in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
7. To urge all Parties to pay their contributions promptly and in full and further to urge Parties that have not done so to pay their contributions for prior years as soon as possible;
8. To encourage Parties, non-Parties, and other stakeholders to contribute financially and with other means to assist members of the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies with their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/4 and Corr.1.

¹² UNEP/OzL.Conv.7/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

9. Also to encourage Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders to contribute financially and with other means to assist in the provision of financial assistance to the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee;

10. To invite Parties to notify the Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol of all contributions made to the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund at the time such payments are made;

11. In accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, to request the Executive Secretary to provide Parties with an indication of the financial implications of draft decisions which cannot be met from existing resources within the budget of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund;

12. To request that the Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Meeting of the Parties as approved, within the budgets and the availability of financial resources in the Trust Fund;

13. To allow the Secretariat to make transfers up to 20 per cent from one main appropriation line of the approved budget to other main appropriation lines;

14. To request the Secretariat to inform the Open-ended Working Group on all sources of income received, including the reserve and fund balance and interest, as well as actual and projected expenditures and commitments, and to request the Executive Secretary to provide an indicative report on all expenditures against budget lines;

15. Also to request the Open-ended Working Group to keep under review the financial information provided by the Secretariat, including the timeliness and transparency of that information;

Decision XVII/43: Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee in 2005;

2. To confirm the positions of Cameroon, Georgia, Guatemala, Nepal and the Netherlands for one further year and to select Argentina, Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria and Poland as members of the Committee for a two-year period from 1 January 2006;

3. To note the selection of Georgia to serve as President and of New Zealand to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Implementation Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2006;

Decision XVII/44: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2005;

2. To endorse the selection of Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Italy, Japan, Sweden and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and the selection of Brazil, Burundi, Guinea, India, Mexico, Syrian Arab Republic and Zambia as members representing Parties operating under that paragraph, for one year with effect from 1 January 2006;

3. To note the selection of Mr. Khaled Klaly (Syrian Arab Republic) to serve as Chair and Ms. Lesley Dowling (Australia) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2006;

Decision XVII/45: Endorsement of new co-chairs of the technical options committees of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To endorse the following new Co-Chairs of the Technical Options Committees:

(a) Halon Technical Options Committee: David Catchpole and Dan Verdonik;

(b) Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee: Michelle Marcotte, Ian Porter, Mohamed Besri and Marta Pizano;

(c) Chemicals Technical Options Committee: Ian Rae and Masaaki Yamabe;

2. To thank the following Co-Chairs who are stepping down from their positions, for their outstanding efforts on behalf of the Montreal Protocol:

- (a) Jonathan Banks (Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee);
- (b) Nahum Marban-Mendoza (Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee);

Decision XVII/46: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Mr. Tom Land (United States of America) and Mr. Nadzri Yahaya (Malaysia) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2006;

Decision XVII/47: Dates of future Montreal Protocol meetings

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the Ozone Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in organizing and servicing the Meetings of the Parties, meetings of the Open-ended Working Group, and meetings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees,

Recognizing that certain legal requirements of the Montreal Protocol and actions of the Parties depend on sufficient time being available for Parties to consider information supplied by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel related to possible amendments and adjustments of the Protocol, and the requirement under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for a Party to submit such information six months prior to the Meeting of the Parties,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to:

- (a) Post on its website by 31 January each year the indicative dates for the next two meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and Meetings of the Parties, ensuring to the extent possible that the Open-ended Working Groups are held back-to-back with the meetings of the Executive Committee and that the scheduling of the Meeting of the Parties is done in consultation with the host Government;
- (b) If, subsequent to such posting, circumstances arise that necessitate a change to such indicative meeting dates, to revise the posting on its website and to notify the Parties within one week of such change;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to:

- (a) Post on its website by 20 January in the year in which the meetings take place, the dates in the coming year for its meetings and meetings of its technical options committees;
- (b) Make best endeavours to provide annual reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees and any task force reports approximately seven months before the Meeting of the Parties in order to allow sufficient time for the Parties to take into account information in the reports related to possible amendments and adjustments;
- (c) If, subsequent to such posting, circumstances arise that necessitate a change in a meeting date, to revise the posting on its website and notify the Secretariat within one week of such change.

Decision XVII/48: Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in India with a firm date to be announced as soon as possible.

Comments made at the time of adoption of decisions

264. The representative of Colombia thanked the budget group for the work performed and recognized the efforts of the Secretariat to ensure rational use of the resources of the trust funds. Nevertheless, she wished to express her concern with regard to the progressive budgetary increases, which naturally translated into increases in the contributions of developing country Parties. Colombia considered that all requisite efforts should be made to ensure that that type of increase did not occur in the budgets either of the Vienna Convention or of the Montreal Protocol. She also expressed the wish that these comments be taken into account on future occasions.

265. The representative of Mexico noted that, as it had done at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, her country wished to express its disagreement with the application of the United Nations scale of assessments, which had had the effect of increasing Mexico's contribution by almost 70 per cent relative to the preceding scale. That did not take account of countries' real ability to pay, given that many developing countries paid an assessment that was significantly higher than that paid by many developed countries. As a result, Mexico might incur arrearages, notwithstanding the importance that it attached to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, as well as to the latter's application and implementation.

266. Mexico considered that a number of measures, including the following, should be taken into account: an adjustment in the scale of assessments based on the current membership of the Convention and its Protocol, taking into account the principle of the Parties' ability to pay; no increase in the contributions without that adjustment; gradual and progressive percentage increases in the assessments, based on an established and consensual methodology agreed by the Parties; as well as measures to reduce the assessments by means of voluntary contributions.

XI. Adoption of the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

267. The present report was adopted on Friday, 16 December 2005, on the basis of the draft reports submitted to the meeting.

XII. Closure of the meeting

268. The Parties expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and people of Senegal for their excellent assistance and hospitality during the meeting.

269. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 8.00 p.m. on Friday, 16 December 2005.

Annex I

Trust fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: revised approved 2005 and approved 2006, 2007 and 2008 budgets

			Revision proposed							
			w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)	w/m	2008 (US\$)
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT									
1100	<i>Project personnel</i>									
	1101	Executive Secretary (D-2) (shared with the Montreal Protocol (MP))	6	115,000	6	117,500	6	117,500	6	120,000
	1104	Scientific Affairs Officer (P-5) (shared with MP)	6	82,500	6	85,000	6	87,500	6	90,000
	1105	Administrative Officer (P-4) (paid by UNEP)		0		0		0		0
	1107	Programme Officer (Communication and Information) (P3)	12	112,000	12	120,000	12	125,000	12	125,000
1199	Subtotal			309,500		322,500		330,000		335,000
1300	<i>Administrative support</i>									
	1301	Administrative Assistant (G-7) (Shared with MP)	6	13,000	6	13,800	6	14,750	6	14,750
	1303	Programme Assistant (G-6)	12	20,000		20,600		21,100		21,100
	1304	Information Assistant (G-6) (shared with MP)	6	11,000	6	11,500	6	11,500	6	11,500
	1305	Programme Assistant (G-6) (Shared with MP)	6	10,000	6	10,500	6	11,000	6	11,500
	1310	Bilingual Senior Secretary (G-6)	12	18,000	12	18,500	12	19,000	12	20,000
	1322	Preparatory and Parties meetings (shared with MP every 3 years, it applies to 2005 and 2008)		210,000		0		0		210,000
	1324	Meetings of the Bureau		20,000		0		0		20,000
	1326	Promotion activities for the protection of the Ozone Layer		10,000		5,000		5,000		10,000
	1327	Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers		28,000		0		0		30,000
	1328	Secretariat workshop on the TEAP/IPCC report				40,000				

1399	Subtotal		340,000	119,900	82,350	348,850
1600	<i>Travel on official business</i>					
	1601	Staff travel on official business	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
1699	Subtotal		30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL		679,500	457,400	427,350	713,850
20	CONTRACTS					
	2200/2300	Subcontracts				
	2201 or	Study on ODS tracking system [#]		200,000		
	2301					
2299/2399	Subtotal			200,000		
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL		0	200,000	0	0
3300	<i>Participation costs of developing countries</i>					
	3301	Secretariat workshop on the TEAP/IPCC report		50,000		
	3302	Preparatory and Parties meetings	125,000	0	0	0
	3304	Bureau meetings	20,000	0	0	20,000
	3307	Meeting of Ozone Research Managers	175,000	0	0	175,000
3399	Subtotal		320,000	50,000	0	195,000
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL		320,000	50,000	0	195,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT					
4100	<i>Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500)</i>					
	4101	Miscellaneous expendables (shared with MP)	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
4199	Subtotal		9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
4200	<i>Non-expendable equipment</i>					
	4201	Personal computers and accessories	0	0	2,500	2,500
	4202	Portable computers	0	5,000	0	5,000
	4203	Other office equipment (server, fax, scanner, furniture, etc.)	0	5,000	0	5,000
	4204	Photocopiers	0	0	0	0
4299	Subtotal		0	10,000	2,500	12,500
4300	<i>Premises</i>					
	4301	Rental of office premises (shared with MP)	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000

4399	Subtotal		14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL		23,000	33,000	25,500	35,500
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT					
5100	<i>Operation and maintenance of equipment</i>					
	5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with MP)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
5199	Subtotal		7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
5200	<i>Reporting costs</i>					
	5201	Reporting	7,500	5,000	5,000	7,500
	5202	Reporting (Ozone Research Managers meeting report)	7,500	0	0	10,000
5299	Subtotal		15,000	5,000	5,000	17,500
5300	<i>Sundry</i>					
	5301	Communications	20,300	25,000	25,000	25,000
	5302	Freight charges (documents)	16,500	12,000	12,000	20,000
	5304	Others (Ozone layer protection public awareness campaign)	0	5,000	20,000	5,000
5399	Subtotal		36,800	42,000	57,000	50,000
5400	<i>Hospitality</i>					
	5401	Hospitality	10,000	0	0	10,000
5499	Subtotal		10,000	0	0	10,000
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL		68,800	54,000	69,000	84,500
99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST		1,091,300	794,400	521,850	1,028,850
	Programme support costs (13%)		141,869	103,272	67,841	133,751
	GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)		1,233,169	897,672	589,691	1,162,601
	<i>Draw down from Trust Fund balance*</i>		100,000	100,000	0	0
	<i>Contribution from Secretariat's 2001 unspent balance**</i>		76,886	0	0	0
	<i>Additional draw down from Trust Fund balance***</i>		0	286,672		559,601
	<i>Subtotal contributions</i>		176,886	386,672	0	559,601
	Contribution to be paid by the Parties		1,056,283	511,000	589,691	603,000

Note:

* The draw down of \$100,000 in 2005 from the Trust Fund balance is in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision VI/3.

Paragraph 6 of decision VI/3 ensures that the contribution of the Parties for 2005 will be at the level of \$1,056,283.

** The draw down of \$76,886 was stipulated in paragraph 5 of decision VI/3.

***The additional draw down of \$286,672 and \$559,601 in 2006 and 2008 respectively is in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision VII/3. The contribution of the Parties for 2006, 2007 and 2008 is set at \$511,000, \$589,691 and 603,000 respectively in accordance with paragraph 5 of decision VII/3.

The Parties have agreed on a one-time basis to allocate \$200,000 from the Vienna Convention Trust fund to a study on an ODS tracking system.

Annex II

Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Scale of Contributions by the Parties for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 based on the United Nations scale of assessments

(General Assembly Resolution A/RES/58/1 B of 3 March 2004, with no Party paying more than 22 per cent) (in United States dollars)

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Afghanistan	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Albania	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Algeria	0.076	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Angola	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Argentina	0.956	0.956	0.951	4,858	5,606	5,733
Armenia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Australia	1.592	1.592	1.583	8,090	9,336	9,547
Austria	0.859	0.859	0.854	4,365	5,038	5,151
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bahamas	0.013	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bahrain	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Barbados	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Belarus	0.018	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Belgium	1.069	1.069	1.063	5,432	6,269	6,411
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Benin	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Bhutan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bolivia	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Botswana	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Brazil	1.523	1.523	1.515	7,740	8,932	9,133
Brunei Darussalam	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Burundi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Cambodia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Cameroon	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Canada	2.813	2.813	2.798	14,295	16,497	16,869
Cape Verde	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Chad	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Chile	0.223	0.223	0.222	1,133	1,308	1,337
China	2.053	2.053	2.042	10,433	12,040	12,311
Colombia	0.155	0.155	0.154	788	909	930
Comoros	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Congo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Cook Islands	-	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Croatia	0.037	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Cuba	0.043	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Cyprus	0.039	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Czech Republic	0.183	0.183	0.182	930	1,073	1,097
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Denmark	0.718	0.718	0.714	3,649	4,211	4,306
Djibouti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.035	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Ecuador	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Egypt	0.120	0.120	0.119	610	704	720
El Salvador	0.022	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Eritrea	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Estonia	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.486	12,705	14,661	14,992
Fiji	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Finland	0.533	0.533	0.530	2,709	3,126	3,196
France	6.030	6.030	5.997	30,644	35,362	36,161
Gabon	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Gambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Georgia	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Germany	8.662	8.662	8.614	44,019	50,798	51,944
Ghana	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Greece	0.530	0.530	0.527	2,693	3,108	3,178
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Guatemala	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Guyana	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Haiti	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Honduras	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Hungary	0.126	0.126	0.125	640	739	756
Iceland	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
India	0.421	0.421	0.419	2,139	2,469	2,525
Indonesia	0.142	0.142	0.141	722	833	852
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.157	0.157	0.156	798	921	941
Ireland	0.350	0.350	0.348	1,779	2,053	2,099
Israel	0.467	0.467	0.464	2,373	2,739	2,800
Italy	4.885	4.885	4.858	24,825	28,648	29,294
Jamaica	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Japan	19.468	19.468	19.361	98,933	114,169	116,745
Jordan	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0.025	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Kenya	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Kuwait	0.162	0.162	0.161	823	950	971
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Latvia	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Lebanon	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Lesotho	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Liberia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.132	0.132	0.131	671	774	792
Liechtenstein	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Lithuania	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0.077	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Madagascar	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Malawi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Malaysia	0.203	0.203	0.202	1,032	1,190	1,217
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mali	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Malta	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mauritius	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mexico	1.883	1.883	1.873	9,569	11,043	11,292
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Monaco	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mongolia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Morocco	0.047	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Myanmar	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Namibia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Nauru	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Nepal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Netherlands	1.690	1.690	1.681	8,588	9,911	10,135
New Zealand	0.221	0.221	0.220	1,123	1,296	1,325

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Nicaragua	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Niger	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Nigeria	0.042	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Niue	-	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Norway	0.679	0.679	0.675	3,451	3,982	4,072
Oman	0.070	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Pakistan	0.055	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Palau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Panama	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Paraguay	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Peru	0.092	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Philippines	0.095	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Poland	0.461	0.461	0.458	2,343	2,703	2,765
Portugal	0.470	0.470	0.467	2,388	2,756	2,818
Qatar	0.064	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	1.796	1.796	1.786	9,127	10,533	10,770
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Romania	0.060	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Russian Federation	1.100	1.100	1.094	5,590	6,451	6,596
Rwanda	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Samoa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Saudi Arabia	0.713	0.713	0.709	3,623	4,181	4,276
Senegal	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Seychelles	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Singapore	0.388	0.388	0.386	1,972	2,275	2,327
Slovakia	0.051	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Slovenia	0.082	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Somalia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
South Africa	0.292	0.292	0.290	1,484	1,712	1,751
Spain	2.520	2.520	2.506	12,806	14,778	15,112
Sri Lanka	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Sudan	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Suriname	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Swaziland	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Sweden	0.998	0.998	0.993	5,072	5,853	5,985
Switzerland	1.197	1.197	1.190	6,083	7,020	7,178
Syrian Arab Republic	0.038	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Thailand	0.209	0.209	0.208	1,062	1,226	1,253
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Togo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Tonga	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.022	0.000	0.000	0	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	Year 2006 Contributions by Parties	Year 2007 Contributions by Parties	Year 2008 Contributions by Parties
Tunisia	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Turkey	0.372	0.372	0.370	1,890	2,182	2,231
Turkmenistan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Uganda	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Ukraine	0.039	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.235	0.235	0.234	1,194	1,378	1,409
United Kingdom	6.127	6.127	6.093	31,136	35,931	36,742
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
United States of America	22.000	22.000	21.879	111,801	129,017	131,929
Uruguay	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Venezuela	0.171	0.171	0.170	869	1,003	1,025
Viet Nam	0.021	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Yemen	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Zambia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0	0
Total	102.475	100.554	100.000	511,000	589,691	603,000

Annex III

Contributions by Parties to the sixth replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (2006, 2007 and 2008)
{Replenishment in the amount of US\$470 million, of which US\$400.4 million is from new contributions}

No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for 2005–2006	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment with no Party contributing more than 22%	Annual contributions (United States dollars) for 2006, 2007 and 2008	Average Inflation Rate for the period 2003 to 2005	Qualifying FERM Use Yes=1 No=0	FERM User's Currencies Rates of Exchanges	FERM User's National Currencies	FERM User's Payments in National Currencies
1	Australia	1.592	1.993114241	2,660,143.14	2.57%	1	1.3847	Australian Dollar	3,683,500.21
2	Austria	0.859	1.075430360	1,435,341.05	1.77%	1	0.8058	Euro	1,156,597.82
3	Azerbaijan	0.005	0.006259781	8,354.72	7.20%	1	4904.3333	Azerbaijan Manat	40,974,336.01
4	Belarus	0.018	0.022535211	30,077.00	19.53%	0			
5	Belgium	1.069	1.338341158	1,786,239.33	1.90%	1	0.8058	Euro	1,439,351.65
6	Bulgaria	0.017	0.021283255	28,406.05	4.27%	1	1.5738	Lev	44,705.44
7	Canada	2.813	3.521752739	4,700,365.99	2.23%	1	1.275	Canadian Dollar	5,992,966.64
8	Cyprus	0.039	0.048826291	65,166.82	2.97%	1	0.4667	Cyprus Pound	30,413.36
9	Czech Republic	0.183	0.229107981	305,782.79	1.63%	1	25.505	Czech Koruna	7,798,989.95
10	Denmark	0.718	0.898904538	1,199,737.92	1.67%	1	5.995	Danish Krone	7,192,428.85
11	Estonia	0.012	0.015023474	20,051.33	2.73%	1	12.6085		252,817.20
12	Finland	0.533	0.667292645	890,613.25	0.80%	1	0.8058	Euro	717,656.16
13	France	6.030	7.549295775	10,075,793.43	2.13%	1	0.8058	Euro	8,119,074.34
14	Germany	8.662	10.844444444	14,473,718.52	1.50%	1	0.8058	Euro	11,662,922.38
15	Greece	0.530	0.663536776	885,600.42	3.33%	1	0.8058	Euro	713,616.82
16	Hungary	0.126	0.157746479	210,538.97	5.17%	1	200	Forint	42,107,793.43
17	Iceland	0.034	0.042566510	56,812.10	2.90%	1	70.3333	Icelandic Krona	3,995,782.63
18	Ireland	0.350	0.438184664	584,830.46	2.87%	1	0.8058	Euro	471,256.39
19	Israel	0.467	0.584663537	780,330.93	0.50%	1	4.4683	Shekel	3,486,752.71
20	Italy	4.885	6.115805947	8,162,562.34	2.40%	1	0.8058	Euro	6,577,392.73

21	Japan	19.468	22.000000000	29,362,666.67	-0.20%	1	108.1667	Yen	3,176,062,756.53
22	Latvia	0.015	0.018779343	25,064.16	5.17%	1	0.5348	Lats	13,404.31
23	Liechtenstein	0.005	0.006259781	8,354.72	0.90%	1	1.235	Swiss Franc	10,318.08
24	Lithuania	0.024	0.030046948	40,102.66	0.90%	1	2.7823	Litas	111,577.63
25	Luxembourg	0.077	0.096400626	128,662.70	2.20%	1	0.8058	Euro	103,676.41
26	Malta	0.014	0.017527387	23,393.22	2.33%	1	0.3445	Maltese Lira	8,058.96
27	Monaco	0.003	0.003755869	5,012.83	2.13%	1	0.8058	Euro	4,039.34
28	Netherlands	1.690	2.115805947	2,823,895.67	1.67%	1	0.8058	Euro	2,275,495.13
29	New Zealand	0.221	0.276682316	369,278.66	2.27%	1	1.5072	New Zealand Dollar	556,576.80
30	Norway	0.679	0.850078247	1,134,571.10	1.43%	1	6.6885	Norwegian Krone	7,588,578.81
31	Poland	0.461	0.577151800	770,305.27	2.17%	1	3.4533	Zloty	2,660,095.18
32	Portugal	0.470	0.588419405	785,343.77	2.70%	1	0.8058	Euro	632,830.01
33	Russian Federation	1.100	1.377151800	1,838,038.60	12.47%	0			
34	Slovakia	0.051	0.063849765	85,218.15	6.23%	1	31.7703	Slovak Koruna	2,707,406.30
35	Slovenia	0.082	0.102660407	137,017.42	3.93%	1	193.3333	Tolar	26,490,030.56
36	Spain	2.520	3.154929577	4,210,779.34	3.13%	1	0.8058	Euro	3,393,045.99
37	Sweden	0.998	1.249452269	1,667,602.30	1.40%	1	7.3217	Swedish Krona	12,209,683.73
38	Switzerland	1.197	1.498591549	2,000,120.19	0.90%	1	1.235	Swiss Franc	2,470,148.43
39	Tajikistan	0.001	0.001251956	1,670.94	10.23%	0			0.00
40	Ukraine	0.039	0.048826291	65,166.82	9.47%	1	5.33		347,339.17
41	United Kingdom	6.127	7.670735524	10,237,875.01	1.57%	1	0.5475	Pound Sterling	5,605,236.57
42	United States of America	22.000	22.000000000	29,362,666.67	2.70%	1	1	United States Dollar	29,362,666.67
43	Uzbekistan	0.014	0.017527387	23,393.22	12.57%	0			
	T O T A L	86.198	100.000000000	133,466,666.67					

Annex IV

Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Revised approved 2005 and approved 2006 and 2007 budgets

			w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)	
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
1100	Project personnel								
	1101	Executive Secretary (D-2) (shared with the Vienna Convention (VC))	6	115,000	6	117,500	6	117,500	
	1102	Deputy Executive Secretary (D-1)	12	210,000	12	215,000	12	220,000	
	1103	Senior Legal Officer (P-5)	12	150,000	12	155,000	12	160,000	
	1104	Senior Scientific Affairs Officer (P-5) (shared with VC)	6	82,500	6	85,000	6	87,500	
	1105	Administrative Officer (P-4) (paid by UNEP)		0		0		0	
	1106	Database Manager (Information System & Technology - P3)	12	110,000	12	120,000	12	125,000	
	1107	Programme Officer (Communication & Information - P3) (paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0	
	1108	Programme Officer (Monitoring and Compliance) - P3	12	112,000	12	120,000	12	125,000	
	1199	Subtotal		779,500		812,500		835,000	
	1200	Consultants							
	1201	Assistance in data-reporting, analysis and promotion of the implementation of the Protocol		50,000		50,000		50,000	
	1299	Subtotal		50,000		50,000		50,000	
	1300	Administrative support							
	1301	Administrative Assistant (G-7) (shared with VC)	6	13,000	6	13,800	6	14,750	
	1302	Personal Assistant (G-6)	12	24,750	12	25,250	12	25,500	
	1303	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0	
	1304	Information Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	11,000	6	11,500	6	11,500	

		w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)
1305	Programme Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	10,000	6	10,500	6	11,000
1306	Documents Clerk (G-4)	12	16,500	12	17,000	12	17,500
1307	Data Assistant (G-6)	12	24,000	12	24,960	12	25,958
1308	Programme Assistant - Fund (G-6) (paid by UNEP)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1309	Logistics Assistant (G-3) (paid by UNEP)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1310	Bilingual Senior Secretary (G-6) (to be paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1320	Temporary Assistance	12	17,000	12	17,500		18,000
1321	Open-ended Working Group meetings		420,000		450,000		450,000
1322	Preparatory and Parties meetings (shared with VC every three years, applies to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention)		350,000		500,000		500,000
1323	Assessment panel meetings*		168,300		134,150		100,000
1324	Bureau meetings		20,000		20,000		20,000
1325	Implementation Committee meetings		74,000		84,000		84,000
1326	Montreal Protocol informal consultation meetings to promote ratification and compliance		10,000		5,000		5,000
1329	Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties		0		0		0
1399	Subtotal		1,158,550		1,313,660		1,283,208
1600	Travel on official business						
1601	Staff travel on official business		150,000		210,000		210,000
1602	Conference Services staff travel on official business		15,000		15,000		15,000
1699	Subtotal		165,000		225,000		225,000

			w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL			2,153,050		2,401,160		2,393,208
20	CONTRACTS							
	2200/2300	Subcontracts						
		2201/ 2301		Study on ODS tracking system**		0		
	2299/2399	Subtotal						
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL			0		0		0
30	MEETING/PARTICIPATION COMPONENT							
	3300	Support for participation						
		3301		Assessment panel meetings*	500,000	550,000		450,000
		3302		Preparatory and Parties meetings	350,000	350,000		350,000
		3303		Open-ended Working Group meetings	300,000	300,000		300,000
		3304		Bureau meetings	20,000	20,000		20,000
		3305		Implementation Committee meetings	135,000	125,000		125,000
		3306		Consultations in an informal meeting	10,000	10,000		10,000
		3308		Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties	0	0		0
	3399	Subtotal		1,315,000		1,355,000		1,255,000
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL			1,315,000		1,355,000		1,255,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT							
	4100	Expendable equipment (items under \$1,500)						
		4101		Miscellaneous expendables (shared with VC)	17,000	17,000		17,000
	4199	Subtotal		17,000		17,000		17,000
	4200	Non-expendable Equipment						
		4201		Personal computers and accessories	5,000	2,000		5,000
		4202		Portable computers	2,000	4,000		0
		4203		Other office equipment (server, fax, scanner, furniture etc.)	7,000	5,000		5,000

			w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)
	4204	Photocopiers #		4,000		6,000		10,000
4299	Subtotal			18,000		17,000		20,000
4300	Premises							
	4301	Rental of office premises (shared with VC)		27,000		27,500		28,000
4399	Subtotal			27,000		27,500		28,000
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL			62,000		61,500		65,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT							
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment							
	5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with VC)		19,270		19,500		20,000
5199	Subtotal			19,270		19,500		20,000
5200	Reporting costs							
	5201	Reporting		54,000		50,000		50,000
	5202	Reporting (assessment panels)		15,000		60,000		15,000
	5203	Reporting (Protocol awareness)		5,000		5,000		5,000
5299	Subtotal			74,000		115,000		70,000
5300	Sundry							
	5301	Communications		35,000		35,000		35,000
	5302	Freight charges (documents)		60,000		70,000		60,000
	5303	Training		6,500		6,500		6,500
	5304	Others (International Ozone Day & 20th anniversary of Montreal Protocol)		12,000		10,000		10,000
5399	Subtotal			113,500		121,500		111,500
5400	Hospitality							
	5401	Hospitality		10,000		15,000		15,000
5499	Subtotal			10,000		15,000		15,000
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL			216,770		271,000		216,500
99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST			3,746,820		4,088,660		3,929,708
	<i>Programme support costs (13%)</i>			<i>487,086</i>		<i>531,525</i>		<i>510,861</i>
	GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)			4,233,906		4,620,185		4,440,569
	Operating cash reserve exclusive of PSC***				281,012	58,347		250,097
	TOTAL BUDGET				4,514,917	4,678,532		4,690,667

	w/m	2005 (US\$)	w/m	2006 (US\$)	w/m	2007 (US\$)
Drawdown from the Trust Fund balance ¹			533,280	266,720		0
Drawdown from Secretariat's unspent 2001 balance ²			67,239	33,630		0
Drawdown from the Trust Fund's interest income ³			83,350	166,650		0
Additional drawdown from the Trust Fund's balance and interest income ⁴			333,394	119,668		0
Sub-total of drawdown			1,017,263	586,668		0
Contributions from the Parties			3,497,654	4,091,864		4,690,667

* Financial assistance has been provided by the Parties for 2006, on an exceptional basis, to cover the costs of expert assistance to MBTOC up to a maximum of \$34,150; 2006 will be the last year for such supplemental MBTOC funding.

** Funding for a study on an ODS tracking system, pursuant to decision XVI/33, will be funded from the Vienna Convention Trust Fund.

***The Parties have agreed that the operating cash reserve for 2005 will be 7.5 per cent of the approved budget (decision XVI/44, paragraph 6). The cash reserve set for 2005 has been adjusted by the Secretariat to conform with the implementation guidelines issued by the United Nations. In 2006, the operating cash reserve will increase to the level of 8.3% in accordance with the decision XVII/42 on financial matters. In 2007, the reserve will increase to 15%, to be maintained at that level henceforth.

¹ Decision XV/52 on the drawdown of \$800,000 in 2005 has been superseded by paragraph 3 of decision XVI/44, which apportioned the total drawdown between 2005 and 2006.

² The draw-down of \$100,869 to be applied in 2005 has been superseded by paragraph 3 of decision XVI/44, which apportioned the total drawdown as in note 1 above.

³ Decision XV/52, which calls for a further drawdown of \$250,000 for 2005, has been superseded by paragraph 3 of decision XVI/44, as in note 1 above.

⁴ This draw down is pursuant to paragraph 3 of decision XVI/44, as in note 1 above.

To allow the Secretariat to purchase required photocopiers.

Annex V

Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Scale of Contributions by the Parties for the years 2006 and 2007 based on the United Nations scale of assessments (General Assembly Resolution A/RES/58/1 B of 3 March 2004, with no Party paying more than 22 per cent) (in United States dollars)

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Afghanistan	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Albania	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Algeria	0.076	0.000	0.000	0	0
Angola	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Argentina	0.956	0.956	0.951	38,903	44,596
Armenia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Australia	1.592	1.592	1.583	64,784	74,264
Austria	0.859	0.859	0.854	34,955	40,071
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahamas	0.013	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahrain	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Barbados	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belarus	0.018	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belgium	1.069	1.069	1.063	43,501	49,867
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Benin	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bhutan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bolivia	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Botswana	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Brazil	1.523	1.523	1.515	61,976	71,045
Brunei Darussalam	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bulgaria	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burundi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cambodia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cameroon	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Canada	2.813	2.813	2.798	114,470	131,221
Cape Verde	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Central African Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chad	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chile	0.223	0.223	0.222	9,075	10,403
China	2.053	2.053	2.042	83,543	95,769
Colombia	0.155	0.155	0.154	6,307	7,230
Comoros	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Congo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cook Islands	-	0.000	0.000	0	0
Costa Rica	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cote d' Ivoire	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Croatia	0.037	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cuba	0.043	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cyprus	0.039	0.000	0.000	0	0
Czech Republic	0.183	0.183	0.182	7,447	8,537
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Denmark	0.718	0.718	0.714	29,218	33,493
Djibouti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.035	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ecuador	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0
Egypt	0.120	0.120	0.119	4,883	5,598
El Salvador	0.022	0.000	0.000	0	0
Eritrea	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estonia	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ethiopia	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.486	101,733	116,621
Fiji	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Finland	0.533	0.533	0.530	21,689	24,864
France	6.030	6.030	5.997	245,380	281,289
Gabon	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Gambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Georgia	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Germany	8.662	8.662	8.614	352,484	404,067
Ghana	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Greece	0.530	0.530	0.527	21,567	24,724
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guatemala	0.030	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guyana	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Haiti	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Honduras	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004-2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Hungary	0.126	0.126	0.125	5,127	5,878
Iceland	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0
India	0.421	0.421	0.419	17,132	19,639
Indonesia	0.142	0.142	0.141	5,778	6,624
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.157	0.157	0.156	6,389	7,324
Ireland	0.350	0.350	0.348	14,243	16,327
Israel	0.467	0.467	0.464	19,004	21,785
Italy	4.885	4.885	4.858	198,786	227,877
Jamaica	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Japan	19.468	19.468	19.361	792,215	908,148
Jordan	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kazakhstan	0.025	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kenya	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kuwait	0.162	0.162	0.161	6,592	7,557
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Latvia	0.015	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lebanon	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lesotho	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Liberia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.132	0.132	0.131	5,372	6,158
Liechtenstein	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lithuania	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Luxembourg	0.077	0.000	0.000	0	0
Madagascar	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malawi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Malaysia	0.203	0.203	0.202	8,261	9,470
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mali	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malta	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritania	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritius	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mexico	1.883	1.883	1.873	76,625	87,839
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Monaco	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mongolia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Morocco	0.047	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Myanmar	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Namibia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nauru	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nepal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Netherlands	1.690	1.690	1.681	68,772	78,836
New Zealand	0.221	0.221	0.220	8,993	10,309
Nicaragua	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niger	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nigeria	0.042	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niue	-	0.000	0.000	0	0
Norway	0.679	0.679	0.675	27,631	31,674
Oman	0.070	0.000	0.000	0	0
Pakistan	0.055	0.000	0.000	0	0
Palau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Panama	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Paraguay	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Peru	0.092	0.000	0.000	0	0
Philippines	0.095	0.000	0.000	0	0
Poland	0.461	0.461	0.458	18,760	21,505
Portugal	0.470	0.470	0.467	19,126	21,925
Qatar	0.064	0.000	0.000	0	0
Republic of Korea	1.796	1.796	1.786	73,085	83,780
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Romania	0.060	0.000	0.000	0	0
Russian Federation	1.100	1.100	1.094	44,763	51,313
Rwanda	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Lucia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Samoa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.713	0.713	0.709	29,014	33,260
Senegal	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0.019	0.000	0.000	0	0
Seychelles	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Singapore	0.388	0.388	0.386	15,789	18,100
Slovakia	0.051	0.000	0.000	0	0
Slovenia	0.082	0.000	0.000	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Somalia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
South Africa	0.292	0.292	0.290	11,882	13,621
Spain	2.520	2.520	2.506	102,547	117,554
Sri Lanka	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sudan	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Suriname	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Swaziland	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sweden	0.998	0.998	0.993	40,612	46,555
Switzerland	1.197	1.197	1.190	48,710	55,838
Syrian Arab Republic	0.038	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tajikistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Thailand	0.209	0.209	0.208	8,505	9,749
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Togo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tonga	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.022	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tunisia	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
Turkey	0.372	0.372	0.370	15,138	17,353
Turkmenistan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uganda	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ukraine	0.039	0.000	0.000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.235	0.235	0.234	9,563	10,962
United Kingdom	6.127	6.127	6.093	249,327	285,814
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
United States of America	22.000	22.000	21.879	895,250	1,026,261
Uruguay	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0

Name of Party	UN scale of assessment for year 2004–2006	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2006 contributions by Parties	2007 contributions by Parties
Uzbekistan	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Venezuela	0.171	0.171	0.170	6,959	7,977
Viet Nam	0.021	0.000	0.000	0	0
Yemen	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zambia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Total	102.473	100.554	100.000	4,091,864	4,690,667