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**Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties
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Substances that Deplete the
Ozone Layer**
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**Draft decisions forwarded by the Open-ended Working Group for
consideration by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties**

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decides,

[...]

**A. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on essential-use nominations for non-Article 5
Parties**

[Noting the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees, in particular the Panel's recommendation for a further review of 2006 essential-use nominations and for clarification of certain criteria to determine when CFCs are to be considered essential,

Mindful that the Parties established the essential-use process under Article 2A of the Protocol as a temporary exemption, but that 2006 will be the eleventh year of essential-use authorizations under that exemption,

Recognizing, therefore, the need for strict scrutiny of all essential-use nominations for years after 2005, in order to move toward closure of the essential-use exemption for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

1. To authorize for 2005 and 2006 the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers where the sole active ingredient is not salbutamol, as specified in the annex to the present decision;

2. To clarify that the plan of action referred to in decision XV/5, paragraph 4 should be submitted to the Ozone Secretariat no later than 15 April 2005;

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3. To request each nominating Party to submit to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel no later than 15 April 2005 any supplementary information, if necessary, in support of its essential-use nomination for CFC-salbutamol for 2006 and any essential-use nomination for 2007;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake an assessment in 2005 of any essential-use nomination for CFC-salbutamol for 2006 and any CFC essential-use nomination for 2007, in particular with reference to paragraph 1 (a) of decision IV/25, together with any information supplied by the nominating Party pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present decision, and to submit a report to the Parties by 31 May 2005 that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision XV/5, states whether specific CFC metered-dose inhalers are considered essential for all or part of a Party's nomination;

5. To clarify that the phrase "sufficient quantity" in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IV/25 means that a metered-dose inhaler manufacturer owns, or has agreement to acquire from another company, no more than a one-year supply of CFCs;

6. To request each nominating Party to confirm, as part of its essential-use application, that each metered-dose inhaler manufacturer that has requested CFC volumes:

(a) Does not own, or has no agreement to acquire from another company, more than a one-year supply of CFCs;

(b) Following decision VIII/10, is conducting continuous research and development on alternatives to CFC metered-dose inhalers with all due diligence and, where appropriate, in collaboration with other companies;

7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to defer recommendation of any essential-use nomination, or part thereof, to the extent that any Party has not provided the certifications requested in paragraph 6 of the present decision;

8. To urge the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:

(a) To modify the handbook on essential-use nominations to reflect the provisions of decision XV/5 as previously requested, and to do the same with respect to the present decision, by 1 December 2004;

(b) To allow a nominating Party to submit in its nomination aggregated data by region or product groups for CFC metered-dose inhalers intended for sale in the markets of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 where more specific data are not available;

(c) To provide a clear description of the additional information required in cases where all or part of the volume of CFCs in a Party's nomination are not recommended.

Appendix

Essential-use nominations for 2005 and 2006

CFC essential-use nominations and approvals for 2005 (metric tonnes); nominated for 2006; and for re-assessment in 2006

Party	2005		2006		
	Amount nominated	Amount approved	Amount nominated	Amount approved for MDIs where the sole active ingredient is not salbutamol	Amount for re-assessment in 2005 where the sole active ingredient is salbutamol
European Community	--	--	550.0	334 ^a	216 ^a
Poland	4.2	b	4.2	b	B
Russian Federation	--	--	286.0	c	C
Ukraine	53.1	53.1	--	--	--
United States of America	--	--	1,990 ^d	570	1,330
Total	57.3	53.1	2,830.2	904	1,546

- a. Supplementary information provided to TEAP by the European Community in July 2004;
- b. Data submitted in support of the nomination for 2005 and 2006 were incomplete and ATOC was unable to recommend the nomination. The nomination may be addressed within the essential use quota for the European Community of which Poland is a member;
- c. TEAP was unable to recommend and suggested a review of the nomination in 2005;
- d. TEAP noted that the United States nomination stated that 70 per cent of its nomination was for salbutamol and 30 per cent for non-salbutamol active ingredients.]

B. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on assessment of the portion of the refrigeration service sector made up by chillers and identification of incentives and impediments to the transition to non-CFC equipment

Noting with appreciation the report of the chiller task force on the collection of data and assessment of the portion of the refrigeration service sector made up by chillers, as decided in decision XIV/9,

Noting that the chiller sector has been and will be a long-term challenge for both developed and developing countries owing to its distinct character, as has been brought out by the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

Recognizing the need to develop a management plan for CFC-based chillers in the vulnerable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to facilitate CFC phase-out in chillers,

Recognizing also the urgent need for effective replacement programmes to phase out consumption of CFCs,

Recognizing further the need for economic incentives for assisting enterprises in these countries for speeding the replacement programme,

Recognizing the impediments and uncertainties brought out by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in its report related to the lack of information for decision makers and lack of policies and regulatory measures needed to be set up for CFC phase-out in the chiller sector,

To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider:

- (a) Funding of additional demonstration projects to help demonstrate the value of replacement of CFC-based chillers, pursuant to relevant decisions of the Executive Committee;
- (b) Funding actions to increase awareness of users in countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, of the impending phase-out and options that may be available for dealing with their chillers and to assist Governments and decision makers;
- (c) Requesting those countries preparing or implementing refrigerant management plans to consider developing measures for the effective use of the ozone-depleting substances recovered from the chillers to meet servicing needs in the sector;

C. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on terms of reference for the study on the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, based on the draft submitted by Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as modified in plenary

Recalling decisions VII/24, X/13 and XIII/1 on previous terms of reference for a study on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund,

Recalling also decisions VIII/4, XI/7 and XIV/39 on previous replenishments of the Multilateral Fund,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting, to enable the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, among other things:

(a) All control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee including decisions agreed by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its forty-fifth meeting, in so far as the decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2006–2008; [in addition, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report should include a scenario which indicates costs associated with implementation by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the adjustment relating to methyl bromide proposed by the European Community;] [*United States of America*]

(b) The need to allocate resources to enable all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol [and to take all steps necessary for their future compliance]; [*India*]

(c) Agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including those in the production sector), non-investment projects and sectoral or national phase-out plans;

(d) Approved country programmes;

(e) Financial commitments in 2006–2008 relating to national or sectoral phase-out plans agreed by the Executive Committee;

[(e) bis The provision of funds for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum,] [*group of Latin American and Caribbean countries, with the support of the United States*] [taking into account the time lag in project implementation;] [*United States*]

(f) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies;

(g) The impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect that this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination; [*Alternative text*: The current trends in the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;] [*Syrian Arab Republic*]

(h) Administrative costs of the implementing agencies and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;

[(h) bis Analysis of the ability of the Multilateral Fund to commit and make full use of all its available resources, including carried over resources and estimated interest and other income accruing to the Fund;] [*Japan*]

[(h) ter Status of and improvement in the financial management based on the review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol;] [*Japan*]

2. That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol study; [*Alternative text*: That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the evaluation and review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol to be undertaken by the Parties in 2004, pursuant to decision XIII/3;] [*Japan*]

3. That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful; [*Alternative text*: That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should hold broad consultations with all relevant sources of information deemed useful;] [*Syrian Arab Republic*]

4. That the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

[5. That the Panel shall assess and evaluate the costs of the environmentally sound management and destruction of ozone-depleting substances and related equipment in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;] [*Colombia*]

D. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on terms of reference for the study on the 2006-2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, submitted by the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries

[*Aware* of the upcoming negotiations on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the next triennium,

Noting that some Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 have never paid their contributions to the Multilateral Fund or have done so in an amount inferior to one annual contribution,

Recalling paragraph (c) of decision 39/5 of the Executive Committee, which urged those Parties to pay their contributions for the 2003–2005 triennium to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the 2005–2007 control measures of the Montreal Protocol and to avoid shortfalls arising from the non-payment or delayed payment of pledged contributions during the compliance period for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

To urge those Parties to pay their outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund as soon as possible, in view of the current compliance needs of Parties operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;]

E. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on a feasibility study on the development of a system of tracking international trade in ozone-depleting substances, submitted by Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam

[Mindful of decision XIV/7 on the monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, which encouraged each Party to consider means and continued efforts to monitor international transit trade,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the 2003 workshop on cooperation between customs and ODS officers in the south-east Asia-Pacific and south Asian region, held in Phuket, Thailand in October 2003, in identifying the obstacle posed by transit trade to the efforts of customs authorities in the region to stop illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the 2004 workshop on cooperation between customs and ODS officers in the south-east Asia-Pacific and south Asian region, held in Agra, India, in April 2004, in identifying the need to have a tracking system in place to counter the misuse of present licensing schemes,

Acknowledging the workshop's recommendation to the Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol to develop a system to control transit trade in ozone-depleting substances,

Recalling previous decisions of the Parties dealing with monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances, customs codes, ozone-depleting substances import and export licensing systems and prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, namely decisions II/12, VI/19, VIII/20, IX/8, IX/22, X/18, XI/26 and XIII/12,

Understanding the importance of actions aimed at improving the monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances for a timely and smooth phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in accordance with the agreed schedules,

To request the Secretariat to carry out a study on the feasibility of developing a system of tracking trade in ozone-depleting substances, including transshipment, import for re-export, and transit trade in ozone-depleting substances, in consultation with, as appropriate, the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Customs Organization and noting international agreements with transit licensing systems such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Convention on Temporary Admission (Istanbul Convention), and report thereon to the [Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth session] [Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties];

F. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on multi-year exemptions submitted by the United States of America

[Recalling that, in decision Ex.I/3, the Parties agreed to consider the elaboration of criteria and a methodology for authorizing multi-year exemptions,

Decides:

1. That a Party nominating a multi-year critical-use exemption should submit such a nomination consistent with the deadline applicable to single-year nominations for critical-use exemption;

2. That a Party nominating multi-year exemptions should strive to ensure that the amount of methyl bromide requested in the nomination for critical-use exemption generally demonstrates a downward trend over the duration of the exemption request;

3. That the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will evaluate all years of the request in any multi-year nomination for critical-use nomination in accordance with its normal review process and schedule of meetings, and provide recommendations for all years requested with respect to those Parties that have made such a nomination; such reviews will occur simultaneously with reviews by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee of single-year nominations for critical-use exemptions;

4. That, in performing an evaluation on a multi-year nomination for critical-use exemption, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will apply the relevant criteria agreed upon by the Parties in decision IX/6 and Ex.I/4, paragraph 9 (c), to multi-year nominations for critical-use exemption in the normal course of its meeting schedule, and using the same standards and presumptions that it applies to single-year critical-use exemptions nominations;

5. That the first Meeting of the Parties following the evaluation by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will consider both single and multi-year nominations for critical-use exemptions made by applicants, and the related recommendations of Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, over the full period of time requested by the critical-use exemption applicant, taking into account the criteria set out in decisions IX/6 and Ex.I/4, paragraph 9 (c);

6. That a Party receiving a multi-year critical-use exemption should apply the criteria of decisions IX/6 and Ex.I/4 paragraph 9 (c), where relevant, when licensing, permitting, or authorizing the use of methyl bromide pursuant to a multi-year critical-use exemption that has been approved by the Parties;

7. That each Party receiving a multi-year critical-use exemption approved by the Meeting of the Parties may request reconsideration of its approved critical-use exemption on the basis of changed circumstances; such requests should be submitted by the agreed deadline for annual nominations for critical-use exemption, and will be evaluated by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above;

8. That the first Meeting of the Parties following the evaluation by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will consider any request for reconsideration of an approved nomination for critical-use exemption described in paragraph 7, and the related recommendations from the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee;]

G. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on trade in products and commodities treated with methyl bromide, submitted by Kenya, as amended by plenary

[Noting that most of the Parties or States operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Montreal Protocol derive a significant portion of their national income from trade in commodities which rely on methyl bromide for their production or shipment,

Acknowledging that the special needs of Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, were considered when the phase-out schedules for methyl bromide were established under the Montreal Protocol;

1. To urge the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, subject to rights and obligations under other international agreements, not to restrict trade in products or commodities from Parties that are otherwise in compliance with their Montreal Protocol obligations solely because the commodities or products have been treated with methyl bromide, or because the commodities have been produced or grown on soil treated with methyl bromide;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review this issue;]

H. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on a request for technical and financial support relating to methyl bromide alternatives, submitted by Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger and Senegal

[Considering the Copenhagen Amendment on the total elimination of methyl bromide,

Considering the constant increase in the number of derogations therefrom for the purposes of essential uses,

Considering the significant quantities of requests for pre-shipment and quarantine uses,

Considering the conclusions of the regional workshop on experiences in using alternatives to methyl bromide, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 8 to 11 March 2004,

Considering that some Article 5 countries use little or no methyl bromide,

To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, with a view to implementing the Montreal Protocol:

(a) To increase technical and financial support to those countries in order to identify strategies to combat soil parasites of essential crops using alternatives to methyl bromide as defined by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee within the context of integrated pest management;

(b) To request the Ozone Secretariat to translate into the official United Nations languages, and to publish in those languages, the assessment reports prepared by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee on alternatives to methyl bromide;]

I. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on assessment of the normative authorization of the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment, feedstock and wooden pallet fumigation, submitted by Guatemala and extended by Colombia

[Reaffirming the obligation to phase out production and consumption of methyl bromide,

Noting that the global consumption of methyl bromide for the period 1991–2001 was assessed for soil fumigation, quarantine and pre-shipment use and for feedstock,

Mindful that the consumption by Parties operating under paragraph 12 of Article 5 increased from 9,644 tonnes to 10,009 tonnes, an increase of 3.7 per cent, and that Parties not so operating reduced consumption by 11,082 tonnes, from 33,630 tonnes to 22,548.8 tonnes, a reduction of 33 per cent, whereas total quarantine and pre-shipment use increased from 3,390 tonnes to 14,150 tonnes, an increase of 10,760 tonnes,

Noting that over the last three years feedstocks have been increasing and that the approved application of methyl bromide for the treatment of wooden pallets represents an additional increase of ever larger proportions,

Considering that the increasing authorized use of methyl bromide in certain sectors is becoming a real threat to the reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption,

Bearing in mind that, under standard 15 of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, of March 2002, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations issued guidelines regulating wood packaging materials in international trade, which approved fumigation by methyl bromide for wood packaging to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with wood packaging used in trade,

Considering that coordination among United Nations bodies is indispensable for the attainment of their common goals,

Noting that the Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to develop a study of possible alternatives for the quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct an assessment of the normative authorization of the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment, feedstock and wooden pallet fumigation in order to prevent the discretionary use of methyl bromide and avert the risk that such use might overshadow the efforts made to reduce methyl bromide consumption in agriculture;

To request the Ozone Secretariat to make contact with the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to review the approved process and to exchange of information with a view to developing specific alternatives for the treatment of wood packaging and other applications of methyl bromide stipulated by that organization as phytosanitary measures;]

J. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on flexibility in the use of alternatives for the phasing out of methyl bromide submitted by Guatemala

[*Noting* that the adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide in developing countries in particular needs to be re-evaluated based on hard data and on the progress achieved in applying such alternatives,

Noting also the existence of political, social, economic and environmental disparities in the capability of Article 5 Parties to comply fully with the phase-out mandates,

Noting further that developing countries, that is, Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, rely heavily on agricultural production and that the adoption of alternative technologies to substitute for the use of methyl bromide requires a lead time of three–five years so as to prevent a reduction in crop yields that might adversely affect rural employment and household income and result in economic losses and a reduction in exports, particularly in the melon-growing sector, as well as to prevent certain consequent social or economic problems or political unrest,

Mindful that Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should promote innovative incentives to support their methyl bromide reduction plans and country strategies, which incentives may play an important role in enabling Parties to promote the use of transitional replacements for methyl bromide,

1. To keep under review the benchmarks for compliance with phase-out targets as progress is evaluated in the application of specific alternatives to the use of methyl bromide;

2. To request the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to make available technical and financial support to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which have demonstrated their commitment to methyl bromide reductions but which, for valid social and economic reasons, require additional time to comply with their phase-out commitments so as not to compromise their agricultural production and their social and economic stability;]

K. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on sources of carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions submitted by the European Community and the United States of America

[*Noting* with appreciation the 2002 report of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the April 2002 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on destruction technologies,

Recognizing the need to understand the latest technology and best practices for mitigating emissions and destruction of carbon tetrachloride,

Expressing concern that measured atmospheric concentrations of carbon tetrachloride are significant,

Recognizing the need further to assess the sources of carbon tetrachloride being measured in the atmosphere,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess global emissions of carbon tetrachloride being emitted:

(a) From feedstock and process agent sources situated in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

(b) From sources situated in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 already addressed by existing agreements with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;

(c) From feedstock and process agent uses of carbon tetrachloride applied in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 not yet addressed by agreements with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;

(d) From sources situated both in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and in those not so operating that co-produce carbon tetrachloride;

(e) From waste and incidental quantities of carbon tetrachloride that are not destroyed in a timely and appropriate manner;

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess potential solutions for the reduction of emissions for the categories above;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for the consideration of the Parties at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2006;]

L. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on the review of approved destruction technologies pursuant to decision XIV/6 of the Parties

Recalling the report of the task force on destruction technologies presented to the Parties at the twenty-second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group,

Noting the need to keep the list of approved destruction technologies up to date,

Mindful of the need to minimize any additional workload for the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel,

1. To request the initial co-chairs of the task force on destruction technologies to reconvene in order to solicit information, from the technology proponents, exclusively on destruction technologies identified as “emerging” in the 2002 report of the task force on destruction technologies;

2. Further to request the co-chairs, if new information is available, to evaluate and report, based on the development status of these emerging technologies, whether they warrant consideration for addition to the list of approved destruction technologies;

3. To request that that report be presented through the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel to the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting;

M. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on the need to ensure equitable geographical representation in the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund submitted by Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey

[Recognizing the necessity to ensure equal geographical representation in the Executive Committee,

Noting that, for historical reasons, no seat has been allocated in the Executive Committee for the countries of eastern Europe and central Asia operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

Decides to amend paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee, as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in decision IX/16, to read:

- “2. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Parties from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and seven Parties from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group shall select its Executive Committee members. Seven seats allocated to the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall be allocated as follows: two seats to Parties of the African region, two seats to Parties of the region of Asia and the Pacific, two seats to Parties of the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, and one seat to Parties of the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The members of the Executive Committee shall be endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties”];

N. Decision XVI/___: Draft decision on the situation of very low-volume consuming countries submitted by the Maldives

[Recalling the reporting requirement for Article 5 Parties under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol,

Mindful of the non-compliance procedures set by the Protocol and the Meeting of the Parties,

Noting the shrinking supplies globally of ozone-depleting substances, especially the Annex A substances,

Aware of the market demands of supplies of Annex A substances,

Recognizing the difficulties faced by very low-volume consuming countries in obtaining Annex A substances at an economical and competitive cost because of low volumes,

1. That Parties with a baseline consumption of not more than 30 tonnes and designated as very low-volume consuming countries, will:
 - (a) Report their consumption under Article 7 every year;
 - (b) Import not more than twice their baseline consumption in a given year;
 - (c) Report annually to the Ozone Secretariat on their use and remaining stock of Annex A substances;
2. That the Implementation Committee will review the compliance status of such Parties once every two years;

3. That Parties eligible for this status:
 - (a) Should have been in compliance with the 1999 freeze commitment;
 - (b) Should have a baseline consumption of less than 30 tonnes;
 - (c) Should have a licensing system in place;
 - (d) Should have ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;]
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