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BUREAU OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

BUREAU OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Second meeting
Beijing, 27 November 1999

UPDATE ON THE ACTIONS TAKEN ON THE DECISIONS OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION AND THE TENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present note summarizes the actions taken on the decisions which were adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer at its fourth meeting, held in San José, Costa Rica, on 25 and 27 November 1996 (see UNEP/OzL.Conv.4/6, paras. 15-16) and by the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer held in Cairo, Egypt, on 23 and 24 November 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, paragraphs 93, 94, 97 and 98).

Decision IV/1: Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol

2. The status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments as of 30 September 1999 was as follows: Vienna Convention, 171 Parties; Montreal Protocol, 170 Parties; London Amendment, 136 Parties; Copenhagen Amendment, 99 Parties; and Montreal Amendment, 24 Parties. As of 30 September 1999, the following countries had ratified the Montreal Amendment: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Djibouti, Germany, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Jordan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Trinidad and Tobago.

3. According to Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Montreal Amendment, the Amendment should enter

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into force on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification. This condition has been fulfilled, and the Amendment will enter into force on 10 November 1999. The Secretariat has reminded all Parties of the urgent need to ratify this Amendment.

Decision IV/2: Reports of the three assessment panels

4. No action was required on this decision.

Decision IV/3: Recommendations of the Third Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers

5. The Secretariat interacted with Argentina, Chile, New Zealand in order to maintain and further develop the monitoring and archiving of measurements of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone, including vertical profiles and other trace species and aerosols, and to pursue the development and implementation of new observational capacities, such as aircraft and satellite-based measurements. The Secretariat also interacted with, *inter alia*, the following organizations: World Meteorological Organization (WMO), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), European Commission, Network for the Detection of Stratospheric Change (NDSC), Stratospheric Processes and their Role in Climate (SPARC), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), and International Global Atmospheric Chemistry (IGAC).

6. The Secretariat sent a letter to all Parties to the Vienna Convention on 5 March 1999 requesting information on the activities carried out by the countries in the regions to implement decisions IV/3 and IV/4 of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. It also requested information through the Energy and OzonAction Programme of the Technology, Industry and Economics Division of UNEP and the UNEP regional offices for Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and West Asia.

7. In response to that request, the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and the Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) interacted with the countries in their regions, some of which sent reports on the activities carried out in implementation of decisions IV/3 and IV/4. Those countries were: Belize, Brazil, Chile, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar and Syrian Arab Republic, respectively.

8. The following countries reported directly to the Secretariat: Australia, Austria, Estonia, Fiji, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Uganda and United Arab Emirates.

9. In addition, the following Parties presented their national reports to the Fourth Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, held in Geneva from 28 to 30 April 1999: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.
10. The national reports and the reports on decisions IV/3 and IV/4 are contained in the WMO/UNEP report of the Fourth Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 45. This report is being distributed to all Parties and relevant institutions.
11. The Secretariat, in consultation with NASA, the European Commission, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and others, has reviewed the reports in order to increase research on stratospheric ozone and ultraviolet radiation.
12. The Montreal Protocol's Scientific Assessment Panel, together with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and in close coordination with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), produced the IPCC special report on aviation and the global atmosphere. A joint session of IPCC working groups I and III met in San José, Costa Rica from 12 to 14 April 1999, to discuss the report and approve the summary for policymakers while, at its fifteenth session, IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) held from 15 to 18 April 1999, adopted the conclusions of the joint session of the working groups I and III. The special report and the summary for policymakers were circulated to all Parties. The summary for policymakers was transmitted to Parties in all six official languages of the United Nations.
13. WMO reported to the first meeting of the Bureau of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention that work on coordinated and compatible UV-B measurements and their archiving was still going on. Progress had been achieved over the past three years in ensuring uniformity in the calculation of indices to measure UV-B radiation. In addition, WMO was coordinating the work of several groups which had put forward recommendations on the uniformity of calibrations.
14. Training activities had been carried out by WMO in 30 different countries, involving three or four observers in each country, as well as high-level training in 12 different countries. Bilateral training was available and three countries had training centres.
15. With regard to the current status of the Global Ozone Observing System (GO₃OS) and the monitoring of UV-B, WMO reported that there was a need to improve the quality of reporting.

Decision IV/4: Funding matters

16. To date, the only project approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the monitoring of ozone and UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries has been the 1993 project for Southern Cone ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse-gas monitoring.
17. On 24 February 1999, the Secretariat wrote to the GEF Secretariat requesting information on

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activities of projects supported by GEF in order to implement this decision. In response, the GEF Secretariat stated that, to date, there had been no requests for GEF support in response to decision IV/4. By way of explanation of this lack of requests, the GEF Secretariat also stated:

"Eligibility of any project proposals to the GEF is determined by its Operational Policy framework. The scope of GEF operations is clarified in the GEF Operational Strategy approved by the GEF Council in 1995. The strategy provides that financing shall be driven by the interests of participating countries. These should be expressed in project proposals conforming with GEF operational goals and principles.

"The operational goal of the GEF in the Ozone focal area is outlined in chapter five of the strategy. This is to provide short term support for the phase out of ozone depleting substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol in GEF recipient countries that are not eligible under the Financial Mechanism of the Protocol.

"Operational Principles for GEF financing of targeted research were approved in 1997. They specify the role of targeted research in GEF operations as follows: Targeted research is goal oriented research that supports the GEF operational strategy by providing information, knowledge and tools that improve the quality and effectiveness of the developments and implementation of GEF projects and programs. The role of GEF in the field of research is not directed towards a better understanding of the global environment per se, but it is focused on generating knowledge aimed at improving the effectiveness of GEF's core activity."

18. Mr. Vassily Tselikov, acting President of the Bureau of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, sent a letter to the GEF Secretariat expressing concern at the lack of support for the monitoring of ozone and UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries.

19. Canada, through Environment Canada, has actively supported the implementation of decision IV/4 to expand GO₃OS to the tropics and the southern hemisphere. Environment Canada has participated in the network meetings of the Latin America and the Caribbean region on various occasions and made presentations on UV-B radiation and its implications for human health and the environment. A number of countries of the Caribbean Ozone Network jointly submitted an official application for the instalment of two UV-B radiation monitoring stations in the Caribbean (Barbados) and in Central America (Costa Rica), through Canadian assistance. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Environment Canada are seeking ways to finance the project. In addition, Finland is promoting the submission of a proposal to the Ibero-American Bank for improving observation capabilities in South America.

Decision IV/5: Budget and financial matters

20. The contributions to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for the period 1996-1998 were as follows:

| Year | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Amounts due | \$826,338 | \$361,089 | \$382,341 |
| Amounts received by 31 December of the respective year | \$546,857 | \$203,638 | \$181,233 |
| Expenditure for the year | \$766,288 | \$206,795 | \$174,984 |

21. Unpaid contributions for prior years as at 31 August 1999 totalled to \$266,213. For 1999, of the \$1,207,988 due to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, \$502,676 had been received. In paragraph 5 of decision IV/5, all Parties were urged to pay their outstanding contributions on time and in full. An updated status of contributions for 1998 and 1999 will be presented at the meeting of the Bureau.

**Decision IV/6: Fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to
the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**

22. The fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention will be held in conjunction with the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Beijing, from 29 November to 3 December 1999 at the Beijing International Convention Centre.

**Decision X/1. Ratification of the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol,
London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments**

23. The status of implementation of the decisions of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol is contained in the annex to the report of the Executive Director to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, document UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/2. In the present note we are concerned with new developments in the specific decisions since July 1999.

24. The status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, as of 30 September 1999, is set out in paragraph 2 above.

25. The Secretariat has reminded all Parties to ratify the Amendments not yet ratified by them. It has also requested all non-Parties to the Montreal Protocol to ratify the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments expeditiously.

**Decision X/2: Data and information provided by the Parties in
accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol**

26. By 30 September 1999, 150 Parties had reported data for 1997 and 78 Parties for 1998.

Decision X/8: New substances with ozone-depleting potential

27. The Secretariat received a request from the Netherlands on the chemical 6-bromo-2-methoxy-naphthalene, or BMN, CAS No. 5111-65-9, and sent the information to the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for them to carry out further assessments on BMN and to determine its ozone-depleting potential (ODP).

28. The Scientific Assessment Panel informed the Secretariat that a meaningful determination of the ODP of a compound with significant ODP requires laboratory studies and modelling analyses that generally cost in excess of \$100,000.

Decision X/13: Terms of reference for a study on the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

29. The report entitled Supplement to the April 1999 TEAP replenishment report, August 1999 was finalized by the task force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and was distributed in September 1999 to all Parties. The Ad-Hoc Group on Replenishment met once again in Washington D C, on 30 September and 1 October 1999 to discuss the supplementary report and to negotiate the 2000-2002 replenishment. Further discussions will continue in the technical segment of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision X/14: Process agents

30. As at 30 September 1999, no Party had reported on the use of controlled substances as process agents, the level of emissions from those uses and the containment technologies used by them to minimize emissions of controlled substance. One non-Article 5 Party (France) had reported data for inclusion in tables A and B of decision X/14.

Decision X/16: Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the light of the Kyoto Protocol

31. The report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel will be presented to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision X/17: Production sector

32. The Chairman of the Executive Committee will report to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on this issue.

Decision X/30: Financial matters: financial report and budgets

33. The status of contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for 1998 was as follows:

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| Year | 1998 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount due | 3,679,702 |
| Amount received by 31 December 1998 | 1,514,880 |

34. The updated status of contributions for 1998 and 1999 will be presented at the second joint meeting of the Bureaux.
