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**United Nations
Environment
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**Implementation Committee under the
Non-Compliance Procedure for the
Montreal Protocol
Sixty-first meeting**
Quito, 3 November 2018

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

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The sixty-first meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol was held at the Quorum Convention Centre, Quito, on 3 November 2018.
2. The President of the Committee, Ms. Miruza Mohamed (Maldives), opened the meeting at 10 a.m.
3. Ms. Tina Birmpili, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, welcomed the members of the Committee and the representatives of the Multilateral Fund secretariat and its implementing agencies. She observed that the agenda of the meeting contained only a relatively small number of items, which was a sign of the good progress parties were making in adhering to their commitments and obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Just two parties had still to report their data for 2017, and the rate of compliance for those that had reported was 100 per cent. In addition to hearing presentations by the Secretariat on data reporting and by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, the Committee at its meeting would consider compliance by Ukraine, the issue of blank cells in data reports, and information on the sources of imports of controlled substances. She thanked those members of the Committee whose term would end in 2018, namely the Congo, Georgia, Jordan, Paraguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for their service to the Committee. She drew the Committee's attention to the background documents prepared by the Secretariat and noted that the Secretariat was available to support the work of the Committee by providing clarification or additional information. The Committee could also request additional information from the Fund secretariat and implementing agencies, if needed. In conclusion, she wished the Committee a successful meeting.

II. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

A. Attendance

4. Representatives of the following Committee members attended the meeting: Australia, Chile, Maldives, Paraguay, Poland, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representatives of the Congo, Georgia and Jordan were unable to attend.

5. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, the Chair of the Fund's Executive Committee and representatives of the following implementing agencies of the Fund: the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank.

6. A list of participants is set out in annex II to the present report.

B. Adoption of the agenda

7. The Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/61/R.1), with the addition of item 6 (c), as proposed by a member of the Committee:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Presentation by the Secretariat on data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol and on related issues.
4. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by implementing agencies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) to facilitate compliance by parties.
5. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on non-compliance-related issues: existing plan of action to return to compliance for Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendation 60/2).
6. Data reporting obligations:
 - (a) Reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms (decision XXIX/18);
 - (b) Reporting of information on source countries for imports of ozone-depleting substances;
 - (c) Reporting of information on destination countries for exports of ozone-depleting substances.
7. Other matters.
8. Adoption of the recommendations and report of the meeting.
9. Closure of the meeting.

C. Organization of work

8. The Committee agreed to follow its usual procedures.

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

9. The representative of the Secretariat gave a presentation summarizing the report of the Secretariat on the data provided by parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/61/2 and Add.1). He explained that he would not repeat the information presented to the Committee at its sixtieth meeting, but would provide only updates and new information.

10. With regard to reporting pursuant to Article 9 for 2016 and 2017, one new submission had been received since the last meeting of the Committee, from Lithuania. All submissions under Article 9 were available on the Secretariat's website.

11. With regard to reporting of data under Article 7 for 2017, 195 out of 197 parties had reported by the current meeting; the two outstanding parties were the Central African Republic and Yemen. A total of 190 parties had reported by 30 September, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7. That reporting rate represented a record and continued the improvement in the rate of timely reporting of data observed since 2014.

12. All parties that had reported data for 2017 were in compliance with the control measures for the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances – the first time in recent years that that milestone had been achieved by the Committee’s final meeting of the year. Tables 3 to 5 in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/61/2, together with the table in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/61/2/Add.1, provided explanations for all the cases where consumption or production had exceeded the prescribed limits under the Protocol. All the supporting information for the excess production or consumption was published on the Ozone Secretariat’s website, allowing any party to review and confirm the compliance status of a party. The published information included exemptions granted, laboratory uses reported, stockpiling information and decisions outlining agreed plans of action and commitments for parties previously found to be in non-compliance.

13. With regard to reports by exporting parties of the destinations of their exports of controlled substances, destinations had been reported for 99.3 per cent of exports by weight in 2016, a continued improvement from 98.0 per cent in 2013. The small number of exporting parties not reporting destinations represented only a small proportion of total exports by weight.

14. Two parties had reported excess production in 2017 that was stockpiled: the Czech Republic’s excess production would be destroyed, and that of Israel would be used for feedstock or exported for feedstock. The Czech Republic had provided confirmation that it had the necessary measures in place to prevent the diversion of the substances to unauthorized uses, as required under paragraph 3 of decision XXII/20. Israel had yet to provide the same confirmation, so the Secretariat would update the Committee on the issue at the latter’s next meeting.

15. All four of the parties still allowed the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents had reported for 2017.

16. A total of 20 parties had submitted data reporting forms including blank cells; the number of parties doing so had steadily fallen over the past few years. To date, 18 of the 20 in question had responded to a request for confirmation that the blank cells did indeed represent zero; the two that had still to respond were Dominica and Oman.

17. The Committee took note of the information presented. Members observed that the high rate of compliance was very encouraging and boded well for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

18. The Committee agreed to forward for consideration by the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties the draft decision set out in section A of Annex I to the present report, which would, among other things, record and note with appreciation the number of parties that had reported ozone-depleting-substance data for the year 2017 and related information, as well as list the parties that were in non-compliance with their data-reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Recommendation 61/1

IV. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by its implementing agencies to facilitate compliance by parties

19. The representative of the Multilateral Fund secretariat reported on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by implementing agencies, summarizing information provided in the annex to the note by the secretariat on country programme data and prospects for compliance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/61/INF/R.3). He noted that the document was similar to the one presented to the Implementation Committee at its sixtieth meeting, but included updated information based on data reported in country programme reports and under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol that had been received by 10 October 2018.

20. He noted that the Multilateral Fund secretariat always checked country programme data reports submitted to it against the Article 7 data reports submitted to the Ozone Secretariat, and followed up on any discrepancies. Seven such discrepancies had been identified in the most recent set of country programme data. In four cases the country programme data needed to be corrected; the remaining three indicated possible errors in the Article 7 data, which were being investigated.

21. With regard to progress in phasing out hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), phase-out management plans for consumption had been approved for all countries except the Syrian Arab Republic, and a phase-out management plan for HCFC production had been approved for China, which represented about 95 per cent of total production. Globally, most of the foam manufacturing sector and a large proportion of the air-conditioning manufacturing sector were undergoing

conversion, in most cases to low-global-warming-potential alternatives. All countries were addressing the refrigeration servicing sector. The cumulative amount of HCFCs to be phased out once the phase-out management plans had been fully implemented was over 19,500 ODP-tonnes, representing 60.5 per cent of the starting point for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption.

22. Stage I HCFC phase-out management plans had been approved for 144 countries and stage II plans for 32 countries. A total of US\$1.36 billion had been approved in principle, and US\$805.33 million had been disbursed. The phase-out management plans covered commitments up to 2015 for three countries (all of which were still in compliance), up to 2020 for 109 countries, and up to 2025 for 20 countries. Twelve low-volume-consuming countries had plans in place to phase out HCFCs completely between 2020 and 2035.

23. Three HCFCs – HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 – had accounted for over 99 per cent of total HCFC consumption in 2017. Projects for phasing out 99 per cent of HCFC-141b consumption, 64 per cent of HCFC-142b consumption and 40 per cent of HCFC-22 consumption from the levels of the starting points for those substances had been approved. Most of the remaining HCFC-22 consumption was in the refrigeration servicing sector, though some countries still used significant amounts for manufacturing.

24. Turning to matters related to the Kigali Amendment, he reported that the Executive Committee had made progress in preparing guidelines for funding the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) for submission to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties. Criteria for the consideration of funding for enabling activities included the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment or its indication of its intent to ratify it as early as possible. A total of US\$17.2 million had so far been approved for enabling activities in 119 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 countries), and requests for a further US\$1.6 million for enabling activities in 11 Article 5 countries had been submitted to the eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee in December. A total of US\$950,000 for six Article 5 countries had been included in the Fund's 2019 business plan. The Executive Committee would allow phase-down plans to be submitted up to five years before the freeze in consumption in 2024 (i.e., starting in 2019).

25. The Executive Committee had also agreed to consider providing assistance for HFC projects in the manufacturing sector in order to gain experience with the eligible incremental costs that would involve. So far US\$12.4 million had been approved for seven such HFC investment projects in six Article 5 countries, mostly in the refrigeration sector, and proposals for an additional US\$3.9 million for five HFC projects in five Article 5 countries had been submitted to the Committee for consideration at its eighty-second meeting. A further US\$15.1 million for five HFC investment projects had been included in the 2019 business plan.

26. As of 11 September 2018, all 17 countries not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (non-Article 5 countries) that had pledged to provide fast-start support for implementation of the HFC phase-down had paid additional voluntary contributions for HFC activities, for a total value of US\$25.5 million. So far US\$23.1 million had been disbursed, and the balance of US\$2.4 million would be allocated at the Committee's eighty-second meeting. The eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee would also consider aspects related to the refrigeration servicing sector to support the HFC phase-down, and information to assist the Executive Committee in developing a methodology for establishing the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions. The meeting was also due to discuss the funding of cost-effective management of stockpiles of used or unwanted controlled substances, in light of the paper on disposal being prepared by the Fund secretariat, and cost-effective options for controlling HFC-23 by-product emissions, including the costs of closure of HCFC-22 production swing plants and options for monitoring.

27. The Committee took note of the information presented.

V. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on issues related to non-compliance: existing plan of action to return to compliance for Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendation 60/2)

28. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that Ukraine, under its plan of action to return to compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as recorded in decision XXIV/18, had undertaken to limit its consumption of HCFCs to 16.42 ODP-tonnes in 2017. It had reported

consumption of 13.30 ODP-tonnes and was therefore in compliance with its commitment under its plan of action.

29. The party had also committed itself, under decision XXIV/18, to introducing and implementing systems for licensing imports and setting quotas for ozone-depleting substances; to introducing a gradual ban on imports of equipment containing or relying on ozone-depleting substances and monitoring the implementation of the ban; and to pursuing the passage of new legislation to more closely control consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

30. At its sixtieth meeting, in recommendation 60/2, the Committee had noted with appreciation Ukraine's submission of information relating to the progress made towards completing its legislative and regulatory process for controlling imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances. The Committee had requested an update on the timing of each stage of the process leading to the entry into force of the legislation.

31. Ukraine had subsequently reported that its draft law on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases had been considered by the government committees on economic, financial and legal policy, development of the fuel and energy complex, infrastructure, defence and law enforcement, on 13 July 2018, and that an amended draft law had been submitted for consideration by the Government on 23 July. It had been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 29 August and sent to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) on 4 September. The Government had launched an advocacy campaign among members of the Parliament, and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources would provide support until the legislation was adopted. The representative of the Secretariat added that, although that information was welcome, it did not entirely comply with the request the Committee had made, as it did not provide step-by-step timings for the introduction of the various measures.

32. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation for Ukraine's submission of the information in question, welcoming in particular the fact that the legislation was designed to deal with HFCs as well as ozone-depleting substances. They said that they would appreciate receiving further details of the content of the legislation, which the Secretariat had not yet seen, though they also agreed that it would be inappropriate to include such a request in the recommendation, as parties were under no obligation to report the details of their legislation to the Committee.

33. The Committee therefore agreed:

(a) To note with appreciation the submission by Ukraine of its data under Article 7 for 2017, which confirmed that the party was in compliance with its commitment concerning the consumption of HCFCs under its plan of action to return to compliance, as recorded in decision XXIV/18;

(b) To also note with appreciation the submission by Ukraine of information relating to the progress made towards the adoption of its law on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases;

(c) To request Ukraine to submit to the Secretariat by 31 March 2019, for consideration at the Committee's sixty-second meeting, information on the timing of each stage of the process leading to the entry into force of its law.

Recommendation 61/2

VI. Data reporting obligations

A. Reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms (decision XXIV/14 and recommendation 58/4)

34. The representative of the Secretariat summarized the Committee's previous discussions and recommendations regarding the matter of parties leaving blank cells in their data reports. The Committee had considered the issue at its fifty-fourth meeting, where it was stated that leaving blank cells, in addition to showing disregard for the Committee's recommendations and the decisions of the Meeting of the Parties, amounted to a failure to provide full information and a case of non-compliance with reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Committee had agreed that the Secretariat would list the names of parties that continued to disregard its requests regarding blank cells in data reports, and would, if necessary, adopt a relevant recommendation and draft decision, possibly naming those parties that continued to leave cells blank without explanation.

35. During the Committee's consideration of the issue at its fifty-eighth meeting, it had been noted that following up on the matter of parties' leaving blank cells in their reporting forms entailed

additional work for the Secretariat and resulted in delays in compiling information and assessing parties' compliance. The Committee had requested the Secretariat to include on the agenda of its fifty-ninth meeting the issue of parties' compliance with decision XXIV/14 regarding the reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms. The deliberations at the fifty-ninth meeting had resulted in a draft decision that had been adopted by the Meeting of the Parties as decision XXIX/18.

36. Decision XXIX/18, while noting with appreciation that the majority of parties were complying with decision XXIV/14, had noted that some parties continued to submit forms containing blank cells, which required additional work by the Secretariat to confirm whether or not the cells should have had zero values entered. The decision had urged the parties, when submitting data forms, to ensure that all cells in the forms were completed, and had requested the Implementation Committee to review the status of compliance by the parties with the decision at its sixty-first meeting. As he had mentioned during his presentation under agenda item 3, 20 parties had submitted data reporting forms for 2017 containing blank cells, and 18 of them had subsequently responded to the Secretariat's request for clarification.

37. Responding to questions from members of the Committee, he said that Dominica and Oman had usually in the past submitted forms with blank cells, but had once or twice completed their forms correctly. He explained that the additional work created for the Secretariat by parties' leaving cells blank involved sending them requests for clarification, sometimes more than once; processing the replies and sending acknowledgements of the clarifications provided; and completing the recording of the data. That process in turn delayed full analysis of the data reports. He hoped that the future adoption of an online data reporting tool would solve the problem by requiring those entering the data to confirm that the data being submitted were complete.

38. Committee members observed that, while it was encouraging that the number of parties submitting forms with blank cells continued to decrease, it was indeed necessary to highlight the additional burdens placed on the Secretariat by such submissions. Just before the adoption of the recommendations by the meeting, one of the remaining two parties from which clarifications had been requested provided them.

39. The Committee therefore agreed:

(a) To note with appreciation that most parties, when reporting data as required under Article 7, had entered a number in each cell in the data reporting forms that they submitted to the Secretariat, including zero where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank, as requested in decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18;

(b) To note with concern, however, that 20 parties had submitted forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7 for 2017 containing blank cells, contrary to decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18, which required additional work by the Secretariat;

(c) To further note with concern that, by the end of the Committee's meeting, one party had still not provided clarifications in response to the Secretariat's request;

(d) To forward for consideration by the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties the draft decision set out in section B of Annex I to the present report.

Recommendation 61/3

B. Reporting of information on source countries for imports of ozone-depleting substances

C. Reporting of information on destination countries for exports of ozone-depleting substances

40. The Committee decided to discuss the two agenda sub-items together, as they were closely related.

41. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties had, in decision XXIV/12, requested the Secretariat to include in the reporting forms an annex through which parties reporting imports of ozone-depleting substances could, on a voluntary basis, identify the parties that had exported the substances to them. The Secretariat had also been requested to compile, in January of each year, aggregated information received from importing parties, and to provide that information solely to exporting parties when requested to do so.

42. Between 2013 and 2016 the reporting of the source countries of imports had risen from 39 per cent to 64 per cent of total imports by weight. However, the reports were received mainly from

parties importing large volumes of substances, and over 100 parties had not reported any information on the sources of their imports.

43. A Committee member from Poland introduced a proposal for the Committee to also consider the question of reporting by exporting countries of the destination of their exports, and to deal with both issues in one combined recommendation and draft decision. Both types of reports could be helpful in identifying possible instances of illegal trade. While recognizing that reporting of the sources of imports was voluntary, he believed that, under the terms of decision XVII/16, exporting parties were under an obligation to report the destinations of their exports.

44. The representative of the Secretariat observed that in fact, in decision XVII/16, parties were “urged” to report the destinations of their exports. The Secretariat did not believe that the word implied a requirement, and neither the Secretariat nor the Committee had ever treated such reports as mandatory; otherwise the Secretariat would have presented to the Committee for consideration the issue of parties’ not reporting destinations. Other members of the Committee agreed with that conclusion.

45. The Committee therefore agreed:

(a) To note with appreciation that a majority of parties exporting controlled substances regularly provided information on the countries of destination of their exports, in response to decision XVII/16;

(b) To further note with appreciation that a number of parties importing controlled substances regularly provided information on the source countries of their imports, in response to decision XXIV/12;

(c) To note that that information facilitated the exchange of information and the identification of differences between data reported on imports and data reported on exports, which in turn might facilitate the identification of possible cases of illegal trade;

(d) To note, however, that a large number of importing parties and a small number of exporting parties did not provide the information;

(e) To forward for consideration by the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties the draft decision set out in section C of Annex I to the present report.

Recommendation 61/4

VII. Other matters

46. No other matters were discussed.

VIII. Adoption of the recommendations and report of the meeting

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

IX. Closure of the meeting

48. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 1.20 p.m. on Saturday, 3 November 2018.

Annex I¹

Draft decisions approved by the Implementation Committee at its sixty-first meeting for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decides:

A. Draft decision XXX/--: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that [[195] parties of the 197 parties/all 197 parties] that should have reported data for 2017 have done so, and that 190 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2018 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To note with appreciation that 133 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2018, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and 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;

[3. To note further that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

4. To note with concern that [2 parties], namely [Central African Republic and Yemen, has/have] not reported [its/their] 2017 data as required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places [it/them] in non-compliance with [its/their] data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives [its/their] outstanding data;

5. To urge [Central African Republic and Yemen] to report the required data to the Secretariat as quickly as possible;

6. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of [that party/those parties] at its sixty-second meeting;]

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;

B. Draft decision XXX/--: Reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms

Recalling paragraph 3 of decision XXIX/18, where the Parties were urged when submitting forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7, to ensure that all cells in the forms are completed with a number, including zero where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank;

Recalling further that, by decision XXIX/18 the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol was requested to review the status of compliance by the Parties with paragraph 3 of that decision at its sixty-first meeting;

Noting with appreciation that the majority of parties are continuing to report data consistent with the request made in decision XXIV/14, and reiterated in decision XXIX/18, by recording a number in each cell in the data reporting forms that they submit, including zero where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank;

Noting with concern, however, that there are still a number of Parties which leave blank cells in their Article 7 reports, which requires additional work by the Secretariat;

1. To note that 20 parties submitted forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7 for 2017 containing blank cells, contrary to decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18, and that [19/all] of those Parties provided clarification in response to the request of the Secretariat; [and to urge the remaining Party which has not yet provided clarification, namely Dominica, to do so as soon as possible;]

¹ The annex is presented without formal editing.

2. To urge all Parties, when submitting forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7, to ensure that in the future all cells in the data reporting forms are completed with a number, including zero where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank, in accordance with decision XXIV/14;

3. To request the Implementation Committee to review the status of adherence to paragraph[s 1 and] 2 of the present decision at its sixty-third meeting;

C. Draft decision XXX/--: Reporting information on destination countries for exports and source countries for imports of ozone-depleting substances

Recalling decisions XVII/16 and XXIV/12, which refer to the submission of data on destinations of exports and sources of imports of controlled substances by importing Parties and exporting Parties, respectively, to the Ozone Secretariat in their annual reports in accordance with Article 7;

Noting with appreciation that a majority of Parties exporting controlled substances regularly provide information on the countries of destination for their exports, in response to decision XVII/16;

Further noting with appreciation that a number of Parties importing controlled substances regularly provide information on the source countries of their imports, in response to decision XXIV/12;

Recognising that this information facilitates the exchange of information and identification of differences between data reported on imports and data reported on exports, which in turn may facilitate the identification of possible cases of illegal trade;

Noting, however, that a large number of importing Parties and a small number of exporting Parties do not provide this information;

1. To urge Parties exporting controlled substances to report to the Secretariat information on the destinations of their exports, as called for in Decision XVII/16;

2. To encourage Parties importing controlled substances to report to the Secretariat information on the sources of their imports, as set out in Decision XXIV/12;

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² The annex is presented without formal editing.

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