

Decisions Adopted by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

(Advance, unedited consolidation)

The Meeting of the Parties *decides*:

A. Decision XIX/-: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Protocol

1. To note with satisfaction the large number of countries that 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 21 September 2007, 191 Parties had ratified the Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer, 191 Parties had ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 186 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 178 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 156 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and 130 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;

B. Decision XIX/-: Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee in the year 2007;

2. To confirm the positions of Bolivia, Georgia, India, Tunisia and the Netherlands for one further year and to select Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand and Russian Federation as members of the Committee for a two-year period commencing 1 January 2008;

3. To note the selection of Tunisia to serve as President and of the Russian Federation to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur, respectively, of the Implementation Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2008;

C. Decision XIX/-: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat in the year 2007;

2. To endorse the selection of Belgium, Australia, Romania, Germany, Japan, Sweden, and the 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 Gabon, Sudan, China, India, Lebanon, Dominican Republic and Uruguay as members representing Parties operating under that paragraph, for one year effective from 1 January 2008;

3. To note the selection of [] (Gabon) to serve as Chair and Mr. Husamuddin Ahmadzai (Sweden) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2008;

D. Decision XIX/-: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Mr. Mikkel Aaman Sorensen (Denmark) and Ms. Judy Francis Beaumont (South Africa) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2008;

E. Decision XIX/-: Financial matters: financial reports and budgets

1. To approve the 2008 budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the amount of \$4,618, 880 and to take note of the proposed 2009 budget of \$4,887,129, as set out in annex [I] to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

2. To authorize the Ozone Secretariat to draw down \$341,947 in 2008;

3. To approve, as a consequence of the draw-down referred to in paragraph 2 above, total contributions to be paid by the Parties at \$4,276,933 for 2008;

4. That the contributions of individual Parties shall be listed in annex [II] to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

5. To authorize the Ozone 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. The Parties agree to increase the approved budget for the operating cash reserve for 2008 to 11.3 per cent and contribute 3.7 per cent of the budget for the cash operating reserve in 2009, after which time the Parties will strive to maintain an operating cash reserve of 15 per cent;

6. To express its concern over delays in payment of 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;

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

10. To request the Executive Secretary, in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, to provide Parties with an indication of the financial implications of draft decisions whose implementation cannot be funded from existing resources within the budget of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund;

11. To request the Ozone Secretariat to ensure its implementation of secretariat-related decisions adopted by the Meeting of the Parties as approved and within the budget and the availability of financial resources in the Trust Fund;

12. To request the Ozone 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;

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

F. Decision XIX/-: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons)

The Parties agree to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), by way of an adjustment in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and as contained in the annex to the present decision, on the basis of the following:

1. For Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 Parties), to choose as the baseline the average of the 2009 and 2010 levels of, respectively, consumption and production; and
2. To freeze, at that baseline level, consumption and production in 2013;
3. For Parties operating under Article 2 of the Protocol (Article 2 Parties) to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2020, on the basis of the following reduction steps:
 - (a) By 2010 of 75 per cent;
 - (b) By 2015 of 90 per cent;
 - (c) While allowing 0.5 per cent for servicing the period 2020–2030;
4. For Article 5 Parties to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2030, on the basis of the following reduction steps:
 - (a) By 2015 of 10 per cent;
 - (b) By 2020 of 35 per cent;
 - (c) By 2025 of 67.5 per cent;
 - (d) While allowing for servicing an annual average of 2.5 per cent during the period 2030–2040;
5. To agree that the funding available through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the upcoming replenishments shall be stable and sufficient to meet all agreed incremental costs to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with the accelerated phase-out schedule both for production and consumption sectors as set out above, and based on that understanding, to also direct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to make the necessary changes to the eligibility criteria related to the post-1995 facilities and second conversions;
6. To direct the Executive Committee, in providing technical and financial assistance, to pay particular attention to Article 5 Parties with low volume and very low volume consumption of HCFCs;
7. To direct the Executive Committee to assist Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out;
8. To direct the Executive Committee, as a matter of priority, to assist Article 5 Parties in conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs;
9. To encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;
10. To request Parties to report regularly on their implementation of paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol;
11. To agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Phasing-out first those HCFCs with higher ozone-depleting potential, taking into account national circumstances;

- (b) Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;
- (c) Small and medium-size enterprises;
12. To agree to address the possibilities or need for essential use exemptions, no later than 2015 where this relates to Article 2 Parties, and no later than 2020 where this relates to Article 5 Parties;
13. To agree to review in 2015 the need for the 0.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 3, and to review in 2025 the need for the annual average of 2.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 4 (d);
14. In order to satisfy basic domestic needs, to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels until 2020, and, for the period after that, to consider no later than 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs;
15. In accelerating the HCFC phase-out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions;

Annex to the decision on Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons)

Adjustments agreed by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties relating to the controlled substances in group I of Annex C of the Montreal Protocol

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, and on the basis of assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C to the Protocol, as follows:

Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

1. The current paragraph 8 of Article 2F of the Protocol shall become paragraph 2, and the current paragraph 2 shall become paragraph 3.

2. The current paragraphs 3 to 6 shall be replaced by the following paragraphs, which shall be numbered paragraphs 4 to 6:

“4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2010, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of the calculated level referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by up to ten per cent of its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C as referred to in paragraph 2.

5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2015, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, ten per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, ten per cent of the calculated level referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, its calculated level of

production may exceed that limit by up to ten per cent of its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C as referred to in paragraph 2.

6. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2020, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed zero. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed zero. However:

i. each Party may exceed that limit on consumption by up to zero point five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in any such twelve-month period ending before 1 January 2030, provided that such consumption shall be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing on 1 January 2020;

ii. each Party may exceed that limit on production by up to zero point five per cent of the average referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article in any such twelve-month period ending before 1 January 2030, provided that such production shall be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing on 1 January 2020.”

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

3. The current sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 8 *ter* of Article 5 shall be replaced by the following sub-paragraphs, which shall become sub-paragraphs (a) to (e):

“(a) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2013, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, the average of its calculated levels of consumption in 2009 and 2010. Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2013 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, the average of its calculated levels of production in 2009 and 2010;

(b) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2015, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, ninety per cent of the average of its calculated levels of consumption in 2009 and 2010. Each such Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, ninety per cent of the average of its calculated levels of production in 2009 and 2010.

(c) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2020, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, sixty-five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of consumption in 2009 and 2010. Each such Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, sixty-five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of production in 2009 and 2010.

(d) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2025, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, thirty-two point five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of consumption in 2009 and 2010. Each such Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed, annually, thirty-two point five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of production in 2009 and 2010.

(e) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2030, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex

C does not exceed zero . Each such Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed zero. However:

i. each such Party may exceed that limit on consumption in any such twelve-month period so long as the sum of its calculated levels of consumption over the ten-year period from 1 January 2030 to 1 January 2040, divided by ten, does not exceed two point five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of consumption in 2009 and 2010, and provided that such consumption shall be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing on 1 January 2030;

ii. each such Party may exceed that limit on production in any such twelve-month period so long as the sum of its calculated levels of production over the ten-year period from 1 January 2030 to 1 January 2040, divided by ten, does not exceed two point five per cent of the average of its calculated levels of production in 2009 and 2010, and provided that such production shall be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing on 1 January 2030.”

4. The current sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 8 *ter* of Article 5 shall become sub-paragraphs (f) and (g).

G. Decision XIX/-: Eligibility of South Africa for financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund

Recalling decision IX / 27, which, while accepting the classification of South Africa as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, noted that South Africa has undertaken not to request financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling commitments undertaken by developed countries prior to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties,

Noting that the adjustment for HCFC control measures of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties contains new obligations undertaken by all developing countries, including South Africa,

That South Africa, as a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, is eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling its commitments to phase out both production and consumption of HCFCs, consistent with decision [X] of the Nineteenth meeting of the Parties.

H. Decision XIX/-: Additional work on hydrochlorofluorocarbons

Taking note of the possibility of adjusting the Montreal Protocol to accelerate the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and the impact of those adjustments on efforts towards the recovery of the ozone layer,

Expressing appreciation for the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees in analyzing the global status of hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption, banks, emissions and technologies, noting the need for further information on alternative technology acceptance and promotion among Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 Parties),

Welcoming the European Commission’s intention to organize and hold a workshop in 2008 on alternatives to HCFCs and their availability in Article 5 Parties,

Taking into consideration the difficulties faced by some Article 5 Parties facing specific climatic conditions and other unique operating conditions, such as those as in mines that are not open pit mines, in the air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a scoping study addressing the prospects for the promotion and acceptance of alternatives to HCFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors in Article 5 Parties, with specific reference to specific climatic conditions and unique operating conditions, such as those as in mines that are not open pit mines, in some Article 5 Parties;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide a summary of the outcome of the study referred to in the preceding paragraph in its 2008 progress report with a view

to identifying areas requiring more detailed study of the alternatives available and their applicability.

I. **Decision XIX/-: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009**

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

Noting that Parties submitting requests for methyl bromide have supported their requests with management strategies as requested under decision Ex.I/4,

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2008 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, 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 2008 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XVIII/13;

2. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2009 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2009 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. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that recent findings with regard to the adoption rate of alternatives are annually updated and reported to the Parties in its first report of each year and inform the work of the Panel;

4. That when assessing supplemental requests for critical use exemptions for 2009 for a specific nomination, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the most current information, including any information on domestic implementation of related 2008 and 2009 critical uses, in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision IX/6;

5. 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;

6. 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;

7. 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, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1(b)(ii) of decision IX/6. 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;

8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue publishing annually in its progress report prior to each meeting of the Open-ended Working Group the stocks of methyl bromide held by each nominating Party as reported in that Party's accounting framework report;

9. To recognize the continued contribution of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's expertise and to agree that, in accordance with section 4.1 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference, the Committee should continue to develop its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available members of the Committee;

10. To note the importance of transparency in the critical-use exemption process and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide to the Open-ended Working Group at its next meeting a written explanation of its methodology for using its meta-analysis in its work and to disclose to the Parties in a written explanation any significant changes or deviations it intends to make to that methodology before it undertakes any such change or deviation;

11. That Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide for 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;

12. That each Party should continue to 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;

Annex

Critical-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009

Table A. 2008 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Rice (1.80)*
Canada	Pasta (6.067)
Israel	Dates (1.800), flour mills (0.312), broomrape (250.000), cucumber – protected (18.750), cut flowers – bulbs – protected (114.450), cut-flowers – open field (44.750), melon – protected and field (87.500), potato (93.750), sweet potatoes (111.500), strawberry runners (Sharon and Ghaza) (31.900), strawberry fruit – protected (Sharon and Ghaza) (105.960),
Poland	Coffee and cocoa beans (0.500), Medicinal herbs and mushrooms (0.500), Strawberry runners (11.995)
Spain	Cut flowers (Andalucia and Catalonia) (17.000), Strawberry runners (215.000), Strawberry and pepper – research (0.151)

* This amount was first approved in decision XVIII/13, conditional on the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's 2007 progress report.

Table B: 2008 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	1.80**
Canada	6.067
Israel	860.672
Poland *	12.995
Spain *	232.151

* The production and consumption of the European Community shall not exceed 245.146 metric tonnes for the purposes of the agreed critical uses.

** This amount was first approved in decision XVIII/13, conditional on the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's 2007 progress report.

Table C: 2009 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (29.790), Rice (7.820)
Canada	Mills (26.913), Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (7.462)
Japan	Chestnuts (5.800), Cucumber (34.300), Ginger – field (63.056), Ginger – protected (8.325), Melon (91.100), Pepper green and hot (81.149), Watermelon (21.650)
United States of America	Commodities (45.623), NPMA food processing structures (cocoa beans removed) (54.606), Mills and processors (291.418), Dried cured pork (18.998), Cucurbits (407.091), Eggplant – field (48.691), Forest nursery seedlings (122.060), Nursery stock – fruit, nut, flower (25.326), Orchard replant (292.756), Ornamentals (107.136), Peppers – field (548.984), Strawberry – field (1,269.321), Strawberry runners (7.944), Tomatoes – field (1,003.876), Sweet potato slips (18.144)

Table D: 2009 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	37.610
Canada	34.375
Japan	305.380
United States of America	3,961.974*

* Minus available stocks

J. Decision XIX/-: Terms of reference for the study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Recalling decisions VII/24, X/13, XIII/1 and XVI/35 on previous terms of reference for studies on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund,

Recalling also decisions VIII/4, XI/7, XIV/39, and XVII/40 on previous replenishments of the Multilateral Fund,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties, and to present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-eighth meeting, to enable the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2009–2011 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 Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth meetings insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2009–2011, including scenarios which indicate eligible incremental costs and cost-efficiencies associated with implementation by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the adjustments and decisions relating to HCFCs, and, in addition, the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2012–2014 and 2015–2017 in order to provide information to support a stable level of funding that would be updated prior to figures for those periods being finalized;

(b) The need to allocate resources to enable all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2I of the Montreal Protocol and possible new agreed compliance measures relevant to the period 2009–2011 under the Montreal Protocol;

(c) Rules and guidelines agreed by the Executive Committee, up to and including its fifty-fourth meeting, 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 2009–2011 relating to national or sectoral phase-out plans agreed by the Executive Committee;

(f) The provision of funds for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum, taking into account the time lag in project implementation;

(g) 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;

(h) The impact that the international market, ozone-depleting substance control measures and country phase-out activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, the corresponding effects on the price of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;

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

2. That, in undertaking this task, the Panel should consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

3. To request the Panel to provide additional information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in each of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and to study the financial and other implications of a possible longer replenishment period, in particular whether such a measure would provide for more stable levels of contributions;

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-eighth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

5. To request the Panel to take into account the conclusions resulting from the study conducted by the Executive Committee pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision XVIII/9 in the event that proposals for control measures related to the subject of that study are submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

H. Decision XIX/-: Revision of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee

To amend paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee, as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Decision IX/16 and the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties in Decision XVI/38, to read:

“8. The Executive Committee shall have the flexibility to hold two or three meetings annually, if it so decides, and shall report at each Meeting of the Parties on any decision taken there. The Executive Committee should consider meeting, when appropriate, in conjunction with other Montreal Protocol meetings.”

I. Decision XIX/-: Preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances

Acknowledging the need for action to prevent and to minimize illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances and the importance of this issue in continuing discussions on the future of the Protocol,

Mindful of decision XVIII/18, which requested the Parties to provide written comments on the report entitled “ODS Tracking Feasibility Study on developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties” and requested the Ozone Secretariat to provide a compilation of such comments to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007,

Noting with appreciation the comments of the Parties on the medium- and longer-term options put forward in the tracking feasibility study,

Noting that there are other initiatives that could be used in the monitoring of the transboundary movements of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties,

Acknowledging that an important first step toward effective monitoring of transboundary movements of ozone-depleting substances between Parties would be better implementation and enforcement of existing mechanisms,

Acknowledging the initiative to attempt to combat illegal trade through informal prior informed consent by countries in the South Asian and South East Asia and Pacific regions and implementation of Project Sky Hole Patching by the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office of the World Customs Organization,

Recognizing the benefits of transparency and information sharing on measures established by Parties to combat illegal trade,

Noting that action relevant to trade in ozone-depleting substances may occur in other forums such as the World Customs Organization,

1. To remind all Parties of their obligation under Article 4B of the Protocol to establish an import and export licensing system for all controlled ozone-depleting substances;

2. To urge all Parties to fully and effectively implement and actively enforce their systems for licensing the import and export of controlled ozone-depleting substances as well as recommendations contained in existing decisions of the Parties, notably decisions IX/8, XIV/7, XVII/12, XVII/16 and XVIII/18;

3. That Parties wishing to improve implementation and enforcement of their licensing systems in order to combat illegal trade more effectively may wish to consider implementing domestically on a voluntary basis the following measures:

- (a) Sharing information with other Parties, such as by participating in an informal prior informed consent procedure or similar system;
- (b) Establishing quantitative restrictions, for example import and/or export quotas;
- (c) Establishing permits for each shipment and obliging importers and exporters to report domestically on the use of such permits;
- (d) Monitoring transit movements (trans-shipments) of ozone-depleting substances, including those passing through duty-free zones, for instance by identifying each shipment with a unique consignment reference number;
- (e) Banning or controlling the use of non-refillable containers;
- (f) Establishing appropriate minimum requirements for labeling and documentation to assist in the monitoring of trade of ozone-depleting substances;
- (g) Cross-checking trade information, including through private-public partnerships;
- (h) Including any other relevant recommendations from the ozone-depleting substances tracking study.

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to continue to collaborate with the World Customs Organization in relation to possible actions by Parties on any new amendments to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System with respect to ozone-depleting substances and to report to the Meeting of Parties on actions taken at the World Customs Organization.

J. Decision XIX/-: Essential-use nominations for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for controlled substances for 2008 and 2009

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

Mindful that, according to decision IV/25, chlorofluorocarbon use for metered-dose inhalers does not qualify as essential if technically and economically feasible alternatives or substitutes are available that are acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health,

Noting the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's conclusion that technically satisfactory alternatives to chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhalers are available for short-acting beta-agonists, and other therapeutic categories for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

Mindful that paragraph 8 of decision XII/2 allows the transfer of chlorofluorocarbons between metered-dose inhaler companies,

Welcoming the continued progress in several Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in reducing their reliance on chlorofluorocarbon-containing metered dose inhalers as alternatives are developed, receive regulatory approval and are marketed for sale,

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2008 and 2009 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, specified in the annexes 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 a manufacturer of metered-dose inhalers shall ensure, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, that pre- and post-1996 stocks of controlled substances are taken into account such that no more than a one-year operational supply is maintained by the manufacturer;

3. That Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol will request each company, consistent with paragraph 1 of decision VIII/10, to notify the relevant authority, for each metered-dose inhaler product for which the production of chlorofluorocarbons is requested, of:

- (a) The company's commitment to the reformulation of the concerned products;

- (b) The timetable in which each reformulation process may be completed;
 - (c) Evidence that the company is diligently seeking approval of any chlorofluorocarbon-free alternative(s) in its domestic and export markets and transitioning those markets away from its chlorofluorocarbon products;
4. The Parties listed in Annex A to the present decision shall not nominate for the production of essential use volumes of chlorofluorocarbon for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers in 2010 or any year thereafter.

Annex A

Essential-use authorizations for 2008 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers approved by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties (in metric tonnes)

Party	2008 approved amount
European Community	200
Russian Federation	212

Annex B

Essential-use authorizations for 2009 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers approved by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties (in metric tonnes)

Party	2009 approved amount
United States of America	282

K. Decision XIX/: Essential-use exemption for chlorofluorocarbons -113 for aerospace applications in the Russian Federation

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

Taking into consideration that adequate identified alternatives for chlorofluorocarbon-113 (CFC-113) do not currently exist for use in the aerospace industry of the Russian Federation and that the search for its alternatives continues, as confirmed in the 2006 assessment report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee,

Noting the readiness of the Russian Federation to explore the possibility of importing CFC-113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks in accordance with the recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee,

Also noting that the Russian Federation is ready to receive prior to February 2008 a small group of experts in replacing ozone-depleting substance solvents in the aerospace industry nominated by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee with the aim of evaluating the applications and recommending proven alternatives where possible,

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption of CFC-113 in the Russian Federation for essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons in its aerospace industry in the amount of 140 metric tonnes in 2008;
2. To authorize the volume of 130 metric tonnes of CFC-113 nominated for 2009 by the Russian Federation provided that no alternatives are identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that can be implemented by 2009;
3. To request the Russian Federation to explore further the possibility of importing CFC-113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks in accordance with the recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee.

L. Decision XIX/-: Replacement of table A and table A bis in Relevant Process Agent Decisions

1. To adopt the table in the appendix to the present decision as a list of process agent applications to replace table A of decision X/14 as it was amended in decision XVII/7 and to replace table A-bis in decision XVII/8.

Appendix

Table A List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

	Process	ODS
1	Elimination of NCl ₃ in chlor-alkali production	CTC
2	Chlorine recovery by tail gas absorption in chlor-alkali production	CTC
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4	Production of endosulfan	CTC
5	Production of ibuprofen	CTC
6	Production of dicofol	CTC
7	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
8	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC
9	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC 11
10	Production of chlorinated paraffin	CTC
11	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC 12
12	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters	CFC 113
13	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC 113
14	Production of cyclodime	CTC
15	Production of chlorinated polypropene	CTC
16	Production of chlorinated EVA	CTC
17	Production of methyl isocyanate derivatives	CTC
18	Production of 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde	CTC
19	Production of 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine	CTC
20	Production of imidacloprid	CTC
21	Production of bupropfen	CTC
22	Production of oxadiazon	CTC
23	Production of chloradized N-methylaniline	CTC
24	Production of 1,3-dichlorobenzothiazole	CTC
25	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM
26	Synthesis of 2,4-D (2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	CTC
27	Synthesis of DEHPC (di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate)	CTC
28	Production of radio-labelled cyanocobalamin	CTC
29	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC 113
30	Production of vinyl chloride monomer	CTC
31	Production of sultamicillin	BCM
32	Production of prallethrin (pesticide)	CTC
33	Production of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (for dyes)	CTC
34	Production of 3-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
35	Production of 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
36	Production of 2-thiophene ethanol	CTC

37	Production of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (3,5-DNBC)	CTC
38	Production of 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ketone	CTC
39	Production of <i>m</i> -nitrobenzaldehyde	CTC
40	Production of tichlopidine	CTC
41	Production of <i>p</i> -nitro benzyl alcohol	CTC
42	Production of tolclofos methyl	CTC

M. Decision XIX/-: Follow-up to the 2006 Assessment Report by the Halons Technical Options Committee

Welcoming the 2006 report of the Halons Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

Welcoming also the continuing reduction in global halon use,

Noting the concern expressed by the Halons Technical Options Committee about the availability of certain halons around the world,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake a further study on projected regional imbalances in the availability of halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 and to investigate and propose mechanisms to better predict and mitigate such imbalances in the future;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, when undertaking the study, to consult with the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the outcomes of its study on the operation of halon banks around the world and to use such information from that study as may be relevant to its own review;

3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to make available 2004, 2005 and 2006 halon consumption figures by type of halon to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its study;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to submit its study in time to allow the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to consider its results;

5. To encourage Parties which have requirements for halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 to provide the following information to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 April 2008 to assist the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel with its study:

(a) Projected need for halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 to support critical or essential equipment through the end of its useful life;

(b) Any difficulties experienced to date, or foreseen, in accessing adequate halons to support critical or essential equipment;

6. To encourage Parties, on a regular basis, to inform their critical users of halon, including the maritime industries, the aviation sector and military of the need to prepare for reduced access to halons in the future and to take all actions necessary to reduce their reliance on halons;

7. To request the Ozone Secretariat to write to the International Maritime Organization secretariat and to the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization to draw their attention to the decreasing availability of halons for marine and aviation uses, and to the need to take all actions necessary to reduce reliance on halons in the respective sectors.

N. Decision XIX/-: Use of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

Recognizing the difficulties faced by countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol in their search for viable alternatives to analytical methods that comply with international standards,

Considering that carbon tetrachloride plays an important role in analytical and laboratory processes and that there are currently no alternatives to it for some of those processes in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

Recalling that in decision XVII/13 the Parties agreed that the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties should defer until 2007 consideration of the compliance status in relation to the Montreal Protocol control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

Recalling also that in decision XVII/13 the Parties agreed that the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties would review the deferral referred to above in order to address the period 2007–2009,

1. That the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties should defer until 2010 the consideration of the compliance status in relation to the control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which provide evidence to the Ozone Secretariat with their data reports, submitted in accordance with Article 7, showing that any deviation from the respective consumption target is due to the use of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes;

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 global exemption criteria and procedures for laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride currently established for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

O. Decision XIX/-: Laboratory and analytical-use exemption

1. To extend until 31 December 2011 the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption, under the conditions set out in annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties¹ and decisions XV/8, XVI/16, and XVIII/15, for the controlled substances in all annexes and groups of the Montreal Protocol except Annex C, group 1;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee to provide, by the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, a list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances, indicating those for which alternatives exist and which are therefore no longer necessary and describing those alternatives;

3. To eliminate the testing of organic matter in coal from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of controlled substances.

P. Decision XIX/-: Request by Romania to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol

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

2. To approve the request by Romania and note further that Romania shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol from 1 January 2008.

Q. Decision XIX/-: Terms of reference for the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

The Meeting of the Parties decides:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent and highly useful work conducted by the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and their colleagues worldwide in preparing their 2006 assessment reports, including the 2007 synthesis report;

2. To request the three assessment panels to update their 2006 reports in 2010 and submit them to the Secretariat by 31 December 2010 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2011;

3. To request the assessment panels to keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7.

of any important new developments;

4. That for the 2010 report the Scientific Assessment Panel should consider issues including:

- (a) Assessment of the state of the ozone layer and its future evolution;
- (b) Evaluation of the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic ozone depletion and the predicted changes in these phenomena;
- (c) Evaluation of the trends in the concentration of ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere and their consistency with reported production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances and the likely implications for the state of the ozone layer;
- (d) Assessment of the interaction between climate change and changes on the ozone-layer;
- (e) Assessment of the interaction between tropospheric and stratospheric ozone;
- (f) Description and interpretation of the observed changes in global and polar ozone and in ultraviolet radiation, as well as future projections and scenarios for those variables, taking into account among other things the expected impacts of climate change;
- (g) Assessment of consistent approaches to evaluating the impact of very short-lived substances, including potential replacements, on the ozone layer;
- (h) Identification and reporting, as appropriate, on any other threats to the ozone layer;

5. That the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel should consider the following issues for future updates and the 2010 report:

- (a) Continued identification of the environmental impacts of ozone depletion and the environmental impacts of the interaction of ozone depletion and climate change for all areas that are assessed;
- (b) Assessment of the effects on human health from stratospheric ozone depletion;
- (c) Assessment of the impact of increased UV-B radiation on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and their interactions with each other and biogeochemical cycles;
- (d) Impacts of stratospheric ozone depletion on the troposphere and its implications for the environment;
- (e) Assessment of the significance of UV-B radiation on materials;

6. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should, among other matters, consider the following topics:

- (a) The impact of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances on sustainable development, particularly in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and countries with economies in transition;
- (b) Technical progress in all sectors;
- (c) Technically and economically feasible choices for the reduction and elimination of ozone-depleting substances through the use of alternatives, taking into account their impact on climate change and overall environmental performance;
- (d) Technical progress on the recovery, reuse and destruction of ozone-depleting substances;
- (e) Accounting for: the production and use in various applications of ozone-depleting substances; ozone-depleting substances in inventories; ozone depleting substances in products; and the production and use in various applications of very short-lived substances;
- (f) Accounting of emissions of all relevant ozone-depleting substances with a view to updating continuously use patterns and coordinating such data with the Scientific Assessment Panel in order periodically to reconcile estimated emissions and atmospheric concentrations.

R. Decision XIX/-: Non-compliance in 2005 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol governing production of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I, (CFCs) and the requirements of Article 2 of the Protocol with regard to the transfer of CFC production rights by Greece

Noting that Greece ratified the Montreal Protocol on 29 December 1988, its London Amendment on 11 May 1993, the Copenhagen Amendment on 30 January 1995, the Montreal Amendment on 27 January 2006 and the Beijing Amendment on 27 January 2006 and is classified as a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

Noting also that Greece has reported annual production for the Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) of 2,142.000 ODP-tonnes for 2005 to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable production level for those controlled substances of 730 ODP-tonnes,

Noting with appreciation the explanation submitted by the Party that 1,374 ODP-tonnes of its excess production of CFCs is attributable to a transfer of CFC production allowances from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Greece in 2005, but noting with concern that Greece did not notify the Secretariat prior to the date of the transfer in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 of the Protocol,

Noting also the explanation submitted by Greece that the 38 ODP-tonnes of total reported CFC production in 2005 that was not accounted for by the transfer of production allowances reflected the Party's misunderstanding as to the calculation of its baseline for the production of CFCs to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol and data reporting errors by the Party for the baseline year 1995,

Noting further the information submitted by Greece in support of its request to revise the data for the year 1995 that is used to calculate the Party's baseline for the production of CFCs to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol,

Recalling recommendation 39/16 of the Implementation Committee under the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol, which concluded that the information submitted by Greece did not meet the requirements of decision XV/19 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties for substantiating requests for the revision of baseline data, primarily because the Party could not verify the accuracy of the proposed new baseline data as required by paragraph 2 (a) (iii) of decision XV/19,

Noting with appreciation, however, that Greece ceased CFC production in January 2006, will not issue licenses to produce CFCs in the future and reported ozone-depleting substances data for 2006 that confirms its return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC production control measures in that year,

1. That Greece was in non-compliance in 2005 with the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol that prescribe the procedure for the transfer of production rights, while acknowledging the Party's regret at its failure to comply with the notification requirement of Article 2 and its undertaking to ensure that any future transfers are conducted in accordance with that Article;
2. That Greece was also in non-compliance in 2005 with the production control measures under the Montreal Protocol for the controlled substances contained in Annex A, group I (CFCs) of the Protocol;
3. To monitor whether the Party continues to refrain from producing CFCs. To the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing;
4. To caution Greece in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance 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 action available under Article 4;

S. Decision XIX/-: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Paraguay

Noting that Paraguay ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London Amendment on 3 December 1992, the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on 27 April 2001 and the Beijing Amendment on

18 July 2006, 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 February 1997,

Noting also that the Executive Committee has approved \$1,787,030 from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol to enable Paraguay's compliance,

1. That Paraguay has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I, (CFCs) for 2005 of 250.7 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 105.3 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Montreal Protocol for CFCs in 2005,

2. That Paraguay has reported annual consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 0.7 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds its maximum allowable consumption of 0.1 ODP-tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Montreal Protocol for carbon tetrachloride in 2005,

3. To record with appreciation the submission by Paraguay of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC and carbon tetrachloride control measures, under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Paraguay specifically commits itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption to no greater than:

(i) 31.6 ODP-tonnes in 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(ii) Zero ODP-tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) To reducing carbon tetrachloride consumption to no greater than:

(i) 0.1 ODP-tonnes in 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(ii) Zero ODP-tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(c) To monitoring its import licensing and quota system for ozone-depleting substances and to extending that system to carbon tetrachloride;

(d) To monitoring the implementation of its ban on the export of all ozone-depleting substances and the import of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, whether new or used, which use CFC-11 and CFC-12;

4. To urge Paraguay to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride;

5. To monitor closely the progress of Paraguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride. To the degree that the Party is working toward 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, Paraguay 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;

6. To caution Paraguay in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance 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 CFCs and carbon tetrachloride that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

T. Decision XIX/-: Potential non-compliance in 2005 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol governing consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) by Saudi Arabia and request for a plan of action

Noting that Saudi Arabia ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London and Copenhagen Amendments on 1 March 1993 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

Noting also that the Executive Committee has approved \$65,000 from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to enable Saudi Arabia's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol,

1. That Saudi Arabia reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2005 of 27.6 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds its maximum allowable consumption level of 0.5 ODP-tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and is therefore presumed in the absence of further clarification to be in non-compliance in 2005 with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol for methyl bromide;

2. To request Saudi Arabia to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 29 February 2008, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance. Saudi Arabia 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;

3. To monitor closely the progress of Saudi Arabia with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that the Party is working toward 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, Saudi Arabia 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;

4. To caution Saudi Arabia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance 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 methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

U. Decision XIX/-: Request for change in baseline data by Turkmenistan

Noting that Turkmenistan has submitted a request to revise its consumption data for the Annex E controlled substance (methyl bromide) for the baseline year 1998 from zero to 14.3 ODP-tonnes,

Noting also that decision XV/19 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties sets out the methodology for the submission and review of requests for the revision of baseline data,

Noting with appreciation the extensive efforts undertaken by Turkmenistan to fulfil the information requirements of decision XV/19, in particular its efforts to verify the accuracy of its proposed new baseline data through the inspection of methyl bromide use sites,

1. That Turkmenistan has presented sufficient information in accordance with decision XV/19 to justify its request to change its baseline data on the consumption of methyl bromide;

2. To change the baseline consumption data of Turkmenistan for methyl bromide for the year 1998 from zero to 14.3 ODP-tonnes.

V. Decision XIX/-: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

Noting with appreciation that [130] Parties out of the 190 that should have reported data for 2006 have done so and that 72 of those Parties reported their data by 30 June 2007 in accordance with decision XV/15,

Noting with concern, however, that the number of Parties that have reported 2006 data is lower than the number of Parties that reported 2005 data by September of 2006,

Noting that a lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol,

Noting also 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;

1. To urge the Parties that have yet to report their data for 2006 to report the required data to the Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, working closely with the implementing agencies where appropriate;
2. To request the Implementation Committee to review at its next meeting the situation of those Parties that have not submitted their 2006 data by that time;
3. 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;

W. Decision XIX/-: Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

Noting that paragraph 3 of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol requires each Party, within three months of the date of introducing its system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed substances in Annexes A, B, C and E of the Protocol, to report to the Secretariat on the establishment and operation of that system,

Noting with appreciation that 143 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol have established import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances as required under the terms of the amendment,

Noting also with appreciation that 26 Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances,

Recognizing that licensing systems provide for the monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, prevent illegal trade and enable data collection,

1. To record that Barbados, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Haiti, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan are Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol, that they have not yet established import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances and are therefore in non-compliance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that financial assistance has been approved for all of them;
2. To request each of the 12 Parties listed in paragraph 1 to submit to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency and no later than 29 February 2008, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its fortieth meeting, a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone-depleting substances;
3. To encourage all remaining Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances if they have not yet done so;
4. To urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

5. To review periodically the status of the establishment of import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances by all Parties to the Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

X. Decision XIX/-: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Islamic Republic of Iran

Noting that the Islamic Republic of Iran ratified the Montreal Protocol on 3 October 1990, the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Protocol on 4 August 1997 and the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol on 17 October 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 in June 1993,

Noting also that the Executive Committee approved \$65,323,350 from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol to enable the Islamic Republic of Iran's compliance,

Noting further that decision XVII/13 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties provides that the Implementation Committee should defer until 2007 consideration of compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures by any Article 5 Party that provides evidence to the Ozone Secretariat with its annual data report that a deviation from the Protocol's annual consumption limit was due to the use of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes,

Congratulating the Islamic Republic of Iran on its reported data for carbon tetrachloride consumption in 2006, which shows that it was in compliance with its obligations under the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for that substance in that year,

1. That the Islamic Republic of Iran reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 13.6 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 11.6 ODP-tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, but that the Party's excess consumption was for laboratory and analytical uses;

2. To record with appreciation the submission by the Islamic Republic of Iran of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures, under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Islamic Republic of Iran specifically commits itself:

(a) To reducing consumption to no greater than:

(i) 11.6 ODP-tonnes in 2007;

(ii) Zero ODP-tonnes in 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

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

3. To urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of carbon tetrachloride;

4. To monitor closely the progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride. To the degree that the Party is working toward 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 Islamic Republic of Iran 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;

5. To caution the Islamic Republic of Iran 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 carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Y. Decision XIX/-: Implementation of paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12 with respect to the reporting of 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

Recalling that decision XVII/12 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties urges Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, prior to exporting to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to request written affirmations from such Parties that the chlorofluorocarbons are required by them and that their importation will not result in those Parties' non-compliance,

Recalling also that paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12 urges all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol that produce chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties so operating to include in their annual data reports to the Secretariat copies of the written affirmations they receive from prospective importing Parties pursuant to that decision,

Recalling further that paragraph 2 of decision XVII/12 requests the Secretariat to report at each regular meeting of the Parties the level of production of chlorofluorocarbons in Parties not operating under Article 5 to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties so operating, as compared to their allowed production set out in Article 2A of the Protocol, and when doing so to include copies of the affirmations referred to above, together with available data on transfer of production rights,

To request the Implementation Committee under the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol to review, on the basis of the report prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision XVII/12, the implementation by the Parties of paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12, and report its conclusions, including any appropriate recommendations, to the Meeting of the Parties.

Z. Decision XIX/-: Selection of new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel

1. To thank the following Co-Chairs who served as Co-Chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel since its inception for their long and outstanding efforts on behalf of the Montreal Protocol:

- (a) Mr. Daniel Albritton (United States of America);
- (b) Mr. Robert Watson (United States of America);

2. To express sadness at the passing of Dr. Gérard Mégie (France) and admiration for his work as Co-Chair of the Scientific Assessment Panel, in which capacity he guided the preparation of the Panel's 1998 and 2002 assessment reports;

3. To select the following new Co-Chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel:

- (a) Mr. John Pyle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- (b) Mr. Paul Newman (United States of America);
- (c) Mr. A. Ravishankara (United States of America).

AA. Decision XIX/--: Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Doha, Qatar in 2008.

BB. Montreal Declaration

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Celebrating with pride, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, the successful conclusion of a landmark agreement on the accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons thereby making great strides in the global effort to protect the ozone layer and at the same time providing opportunities for further beneficial impacts to the environment including for climate change

Acknowledging with honour the historic global cooperation achieved over the past twenty years under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to restore and protect the Earth's ozone layer for this and future generations, and noting in particular:

That the Montreal Protocol has made substantial and verified progress toward the recovery of the ozone layer and is recognized as one of the most successful multilateral environmental agreements,

That the success of the Montreal Protocol reflects unprecedented spirit of cooperation between developed and developing countries,

That the Montreal Protocol operates on the concept of shared but differentiated responsibilities of the Parties with a commitment by all parties to participate and be fully engaged,

That the Montreal Protocol is underpinned by institutions providing scientific, economic, environmental and technical support informing policy making by Parties, as well as the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which has been instrumental in assisting Parties with compliance and associated capacity building,

That the Ozone Secretariat has fully supported all Parties in the success of the Montreal Protocol,

That the Montreal Protocol has stimulated the development of technological innovations contributing significantly to the protection of the environment and human health,

That actions taken to protect the ozone layer have resulted in significant beneficial impacts on global atmospheric issues, including climate change,

That the Montreal Protocol, from its inception, welcomed and benefited from broad participation across all parts of society,

Recognizing that even with the achievements of the Montreal Protocol the ozone layer remains vulnerable and will require many decades to recover and that its long-term protection is dependent on continued vigilance, dedication and action by the Parties,

Recognizing the importance of all Parties meeting their phase-out obligations and taking appropriate measures to prevent ozone-depleting substances from threatening the ozone layer,

Recognizing the continuing role that the Montreal Protocol plays in benefiting the most vulnerable parts of the planet and their populations,

1. *Reaffirm* their commitment to phase out the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances consistent with their Montreal Protocol obligations;
2. Recognize the need for continued vigilance to safeguard progress made to date on achieving the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and to address emerging issues;
3. *Strive* for the earliest possible ratification of all amendments to the Protocol;
4. *Recognize* the historic and ongoing importance of near universal participation in a treaty with demonstrable, measurable, ambitious yet pragmatic goals and the role played by the mechanisms established, in particular the Multilateral Fund, to provide technical, policy and financial assistance;
5. Recognize the importance of assisting Article 5 Parties, through various means including transfer of technology, information exchange and partnership for capacity building, in fulfilling their obligations under the Protocol;
6. *Acknowledge the* vital contribution of science to our understanding of the ozone layer and threats to it and that protection of the ozone layer will require a continued global commitment and a sustained level of scientific research, monitoring and vigilance.
7. Recognize the extraordinary accomplishments and services provided to the Parties by the Montreal Protocol's supporting institutions and the importance of their continued role,
8. *Recognize* the importance of accelerating the recovery of the ozone layer, in a way that also addresses other environmental issues, notably climate change
9. *Recognize* the opportunity for cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and other relevant international bodies and agreements to enhance human and environmental protection,

Annex [...]

Financial matters: financial reports and budgets

TRUST FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER
Revised approved 2007 and proposed 2008 and 2009 budgets

			w/m	2007 (US\$)	w/m	2008 (US\$)	w/m	2009 (US\$)
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT							
1100	Project personnel							
	1101	Executive Secretary (D-2) (shared with the Vienna Convention, VC)	6	135,500	6	139,565	6	143,752
	1102	Deputy Executive Secretary (D-1)	12	241,000	12	248,230	12	255,677
	1103	Senior Legal Officer (P-5)	12	165,000	12	169,950	12	175,049
	1104	Senior Scientific Affairs Officer (P-5) (shared with VC)	6	87,500	6	90,125	6	92,829
	1105	Administrative Officer (P-4) (paid by UNEP)		0		0		0
	1106	Database Manager (Information System & Technology - P3)	12	122,000	12	125,660	12	127,294
	1107	Programme Officer (Communication & Information - P3) (paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
	1108	Programme Officer (Monitoring and Compliance) - P3	12	120,000	12	123,600	12	127,308
1199	Sub-total			871,000		897,130		921,908
1200	Consultants							
	1201	Assistance in data-reporting, analysis and promotion of the implementation of the Protocol		30,000		40,000		40,000
1299	Sub-total			30,000		40,000		40,000
1300	Administrative Support							
	1301	Administrative Assistant (G-7) (shared with VC)	6	18,000	6	18,900	6	19,845
	1302	Personal Assistant (G-6)	12	28,500	12	29,925	12	31,421
	1303	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
	1304	Information Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	14,500	6	15,225	6	15,986
	1305	Programme Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	13,000	6	13,650	6	14,333
	1306	Documents Clerk (G-4)	12	19,000	12	19,950	12	20,948
	1307	Data Assistant (G-6)	12	31,000	12	32,550	12	34,178
	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) (paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
	1320	Temporary Assistance		18,000		18,900		18,900
	1321	Open-ended Working Group Meetings ¹		556,432		450,000		450,000

	1322	Preparatory and Parties Meetings (shared with VC every three years, applies to the twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 2008	500,000	350,000	500,000
	1323	Assessment Panel Meetings	100,000	100,000	100,000
	1324	Bureau Meeting	20,000	20,000	20,000
	1325	Implementation Committee Meetings ²	90,000	111,200	111,200
	1326	MP informal consultation meetings	5,000	5,000	5,000
	1399	Sub-total	1,413,432	1,185,300	1,341,810
	1600	Travel on Official Business			
	1601	Staff travel on official business	210,000	210,000	210,000
	1602	Conference Services staff travel on official business	15,000	15,000	15,000
	1699	Sub-total	225,000	225,000	225,000
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL		2,539,432	2,347,430	2,528,718
30	MEETING/PARTICIPATION COMPONENT				
	3300	Support for Participation ³			
	3301	Assessment Panel Meetings	500,000	500,000	500,000
	3302	Preparatory and Parties Meetings	350,000	400,000	350,000
	3303	Open-ended Working Group Meetings	344,000	300,000	300,000
	3304	Bureau Meeting	20,000	20,000	20,000
	3305	Implementation Committee Meetings	125,000	125,000	125,000
	3306	Consultations in an informal meeting	20,000	10,000	10,000
	3399	Sub-total	1,359,000	1,355,000	1,305,000
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL		1,359,000	1,355,000	1,305,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT				
	4100	Expendable Equipment (items under \$1,500)			
	4101	Miscellaneous expendables (shared with VC)	17,000	17,000	22,000
	4199	Sub-total	17,000	17,000	22,000
	4200	Non-Expendable Equipment			
	4201	Personal computers and accessories	5,000	5,000	10,000
	4202	Portable computers	2,273	0	5,000
	4203	Other office equipment (server, fax, scanner, furniture etc.)	8,000	5,000	10,000
	4204	Photocopiers	10,000	10,000	10,000
	4299	Sub-total	25,273	20,000	35,000
	4300	Premises			
	4301	Rental of office premises (shared with VC)	28,000	28,000	33,000
	4399	Sub-total	28,000	28,000	33,000
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL		70,273	65,000	90,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT				
	5100	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment			
	5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with VC)	20,000	20,000	25,000
	5199	Sub-total	20,000	20,000	25,000
	5200	Reporting Costs			
	5201	Reporting ³	50,000	50,000	55,000
	5202	Reporting (Assessment Panels)	15,000	15,000	15,000
	5203	Reporting (Protocol Awareness)	5,000	5,000	5,000
	5299	Sub-total	70,000	70,000	75,000

5300	Sundry				
	5301	Communications	35,000	40,000	46,000
	5302	Freight charges	70,000	60,000	60,000
	5303	Training	6,500	6,500	10,500
	5304	Others (International Ozone Day & 20th anniversary of Montreal Protocol) ³	10,000	10,000	10,000
5399	Sub-total		121,500	116,500	126,500
5400	Hospitality				
	5401	Hospitality ³	15,000	15,000	20,000
5499	Sub-total		15,000	15,000	20,000
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL		226,500	221,500	246,500
99	TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST		4,195,205	3,988,930	4,170,218
	<i>Programme support costs (13%)</i>		<i>545,376</i>	<i>518,560</i>	<i>542,127</i>
	GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)		4,740,581	4,507,490	4,712,345
	Operating cash reserve exclusive of PSC		0	111,390	174,784
	TOTAL BUDGET		4,740,581	4,618,880	4,887,129
	Draw down ⁴		463,648	341,947	610,196
	Contribution from the Parties		4,276,933	4,276,933	4,276,933

¹ The cost of the 2-day workshop on Future Challenges of the Montreal Protocol held back to back with the 27th Open-ended Working Group has been added to this line.

² The Parties have decided to allocate \$21,200 for one additional day's Implementation Committee meeting in the year, back to back with the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

³ It is understood that in order to facilitate the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol for 2007 only, lines 5200, 5304, 5401 and 3300 can be augmented with any unspent funds from any other budget line, and can also be augmented with participation funds that have accrued or may accrue due to travel Cancellations by participants.

⁴ The draw-down in 2007 has been adjusted to maintain the agreed level of contributions by the Parties. Draw down levels in 2008 and 2009 have been set with a view toward maintaining the level of contributions constant through 2009.

Explanatory notes for the revised approved 2007 and proposed 2008 and 2009 budgets of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Budget line	Comment
Personnel component 1101–1108	Indicative professional salary costs applicable to the Nairobi duty station for 2008–2009 have been used for the 2008 and 2009 budget proposals. Unspent commitments normally revert to the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund. An adjustment has been made in these budget lines to cover changes in the salaries and entitlements of staff in the professional and higher categories.
1105	The post of Administrative Officer continues to be paid from the 13 per cent programme support costs based on actual expenditures. The Secretariat requests the approval of the Parties for the reclassification of this post to P-5 level to reflect the increased responsibility and work levels since it was recommended for upgrading in 1998.
Consultants – 1201	Assistance in data reporting, updating of publications and translation of essential features of the Ozone Secretariat website, as well as in the development of a fully interlinked digital system at the Secretariat, will continue to be required. Funds under this line may be transferred to line 1100 to create or support short-term professional posts if necessary.
Administrative support/personnel 1301–1307	Standard general service salary costs applicable to the Nairobi duty station have been used for the 2008 and 2009 budget proposals. An adjustment has been made in these budget lines in 2007 to cover an increase in salaries, which took effect in November 2006.
1308 and 1309	The posts of Programme Assistant (Fund) and Logistics Assistant continue to be paid from the 13 per cent programme support costs.
1310	The post of bilingual secretary is funded from the Vienna Convention trust fund.
1320	The Secretariat still continues to require funding for general temporary assistance, particularly in the area of documents preparation for meetings, regular website development and maintenance, archiving and arrangements for participants' attendance at meetings.
Administrative support/conference services – 1321–1326	Necessary funds may be transferred from the conference servicing budget lines (1321–1326) should such services be required to be rendered either by individual consultancies or under corporate contracts. The current conference servicing costs have been based on the following reasons and assumptions: 1321: The budget proposed is for one meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to be held each year in 2008 and 2009 in Nairobi or at another United Nations venue, in the six official United Nations languages. 1322: The budget for 2008 is lower than in 2007 as the cost of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2008 is shared with the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. It is assumed that the Meeting of the Parties and its preparatory meeting will be held in Nairobi in 2008 and 2009, in the six official United Nations languages. When meetings are not held in Nairobi, the additional costs that that entails will be borne by the Government hosting the meetings.

Budget line	Comment
	<p>1323: The budget allocation in 2008 and 2009 will cover the costs of organizing annual meetings of the assessment panels and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's technical options committees, together with communication and other sundry costs related to the work of panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>
	<p>1324: One Bureau meeting is scheduled for each of the years 2008 and 2009, with provision for interpretation and document translation into the appropriate languages based on the membership of the Bureau.</p>
	<p>1325: At least two Implementation Committee meetings of three days' duration are scheduled for each of the years 2008 and 2009 with interpretation and document translation as required, to be held back-to-back with the Open-ended Working Group meetings and the meetings of the Parties in those years. The Parties have agreed to add one additional day's meeting in the year, back to back with the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.</p>
	<p>1326: At least one informal consultation meeting per year, expected to take place in Nairobi, is envisaged for 2008 and 2009 to facilitate the work of assisting the Parties and also in promoting ratification of and compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.</p>
<p>Travel on official business – 1601-1602</p>	<p>Travel on official business for 2008 and 2009 is being maintained at the 2007 level.</p>
<p>Meetings/Participation component – 3300</p>	<p>Participation of representatives of developing countries</p>
	<p>The participation of representatives of Article 5 Parties in the various Protocol meetings is assumed at \$5,000 per meeting per representative, taking into account not more than one person's travel costs per country, using the most appropriate and advantageous economy-class fare and United Nations daily subsistence allowances.</p>
<p>3301</p>	<p>The budget provision requested in 2008 and 2009 for members and experts of the assessment panels and the technical options committees attending assessment panel meetings is being maintained at 2007 levels.</p>
<p>3302</p>	<p>In 2008, the total participation costs, based on some 80 participants attending the joint eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, is borne fully by the Montreal Protocol Trust fund. In 2009, the budget allocation reverts back to 2007 levels.</p>
<p>3303</p>	<p>Participation costs are based on some 60 participants attending the Open-ended Working Group meetings in both 2008 and 2009.</p>
<p>3304</p>	<p>Participation costs are based on one Bureau meeting a year for four Bureau members from developing countries or countries with economies in transition at each meeting.</p>
<p>3305</p>	<p>The participation costs for the two Implementation Committee meetings per year are based on eight members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at each meeting and one representative each from three or four countries invited by the Implementation Committee at each meeting. Provision has also been made for travel by the Implementation Committee President or Vice-President from an Article 5 Party to attend three Executive Committee meetings a year.</p>
<p>3306</p>	<p>Funds have been allocated to finance the participation of two participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition as part of informal consultations in 2008 and 2009 on critical issues relating to the Montreal Protocol, which, it is expected, will be held in Nairobi.</p>

Budget line	Comment
Equipment and premises component	
Expendable equipment – 4101	The cost of miscellaneous expendables is being increased minimally in 2009 to take into account inflation. Resource utilization is being monitored constantly in order to maintain low expenditure levels.
Non-expendable equipment – 4200	A minimal provision in 2008 and 2009 has been made to provide for increased server capacity and to enable the Secretariat to replace equipment as and when required.
Premises (rent) – 4300	The allocation for rental of premises in 2009 has a minimal increase to reflect inflation.
Miscellaneous component	
Operation and maintenance of equipment – 5101	The provision for operation and maintenance of equipment is being increased minimally in 2009 to cover increased maintenance costs for constantly increasing server capacity and additional computing requirements for staff.
Reporting costs (including editing, translation, duplication, publication and printing) – 5201–5203	General reporting costs for the Secretariat are provided for under these lines. Line 5202 is reserved for reporting of assessment panels.

Advance unedited draft

Budget line	Comment
Sundry – Communications – 5301	Careful monitoring of telecommunications resources and the use of electronic mail instead of facsimile communications enable the Secretariat to maintain a relatively low budget provision under this line.
Freight and post – 5302	The additional dispatch of documentation in connection with the twentieth anniversary has been taken into consideration in the revision of the 2007 budget.
Training – 5303	The provision for training will be maintained to meet evolving training needs and to cater for training schemes introduced by the United Nations as a result of the ongoing human resources reform programme.
Others (International Ozone Day and twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol) – 5304	<p>In 2007, the amount requested was for celebration activities in connection with the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Montreal Protocol and the International Year of the Ozone Layer, as declared by the Parties in decision XVI/45.</p> <p>The Ozone Secretariat will continue to provide assistance to certain countries during 2008 and 2009 to assist in their preparations for the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.</p>
Hospitality – 5401	<p>Hospitality arrangements follow the usual procurement procedures of the United Nations.</p> <p>In 2008, the cost of the official hospitality reception is being shared between the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention because of the joint Twentieth Meeting of the Parties and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. An additional amount of \$5,000 for 2009 is being requested as the cost for that year will not be shared with the Vienna Convention.</p>

Annex [...]

Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Scale of Contributions by the Parties for 2008 and 2009 based on the United Nations scale of assessments

(General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/237 of 13 February 2007 with a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent)

(in United States dollars)

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Afghanistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Albania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Algeria	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Angola	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Argentina	0.325	0.325	0.324	13,853	13,853

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Armenia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Australia	1.787	1.787	1.781	76,171	76,171
Austria	0.887	0.887	0.884	37,808	37,808
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahamas	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahrain	0.033	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Barbados	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belarus	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belgium	1.102	1.102	1.098	46,973	46,973
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Benin	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bhutan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bolivia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Botswana	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Brazil	0.876	0.876	0.873	37,339	37,339
Brunei Darussalam	0.026	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bulgaria	0.020	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	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cameroon	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Canada	2.977	2.977	2.967	126,894	126,894
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	0.161	0.161	0.160	6,863	6,863
China	2.667	2.667	2.658	113,680	113,680
Colombia	0.105	0.105	0.105	4,476	4,476
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	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cote d' Ivoire	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Croatia	0.050	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cuba	0.054	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cyprus	0.044	0.000	0.000	0	0
Czech Republic	0.281	0.281	0.280	11,978	11,978
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Denmark	0.739	0.739	0.737	31,500	31,500
Djibouti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ecuador	0.021	0.000	0.000	0	0
Egypt	0.088	0.000	0.000	0	0
El Salvador	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Eritrea	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estonia	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ethiopia	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.492	106,562	106,562
Fiji	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Finland	0.564	0.564	0.562	24,040	24,040
France	6.301	6.301	6.280	268,579	268,579
Gabon	0.008	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	8.577	8.577	8.548	365,593	365,593
Ghana	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Greece	0.596	0.596	0.594	25,404	25,404
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guatemala	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guinea	0.001	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	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Honduras	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Hungary	0.244	0.244	0.243	10,400	10,400
Iceland	0.037	0.000	0.000	0	0
India	0.450	0.450	0.448	19,181	19,181
Indonesia	0.161	0.161	0.160	6,863	6,863
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.180	0.180	0.179	7,672	7,672
Ireland	0.445	0.445	0.443	18,968	18,968
Israel	0.419	0.419	0.418	17,860	17,860
Italy	5.079	5.079	5.062	216,492	216,492
Jamaica	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Japan	16.624	16.624	16.568	708,595	708,595
Jordan	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kazakhstan	0.029	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kenya	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kuwait	0.182	0.182	0.181	7,758	7,758
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Latvia	0.018	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lebanon	0.034	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	0.062	0.000	0.000	0	0
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lithuania	0.031	0.000	0.000	0	0
Luxembourg	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Madagascar	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malawi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malaysia	0.190	0.190	0.189	8,099	8,099
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mali	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malta	0.017	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	2.257	2.257	2.249	96,204	96,204
Micronesia (Federated State 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
Montenegro	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Morocco	0.042	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Myanmar	0.005	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	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Netherlands	1.873	1.873	1.867	79,836	79,836
New Zealand	0.256	0.256	0.255	10,912	10,912
Nicaragua	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niger	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nigeria	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niue	-	0.000	0.000	0	0
Norway	0.782	0.782	0.779	33,333	33,333
Oman	0.073	0.000	0.000	0	0
Pakistan	0.059	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Palau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Panama	0.023	0.000	0.000	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Paraguay	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Peru	0.078	0.000	0.000	0	0
Philippines	0.078	0.000	0.000	0	0
Poland	0.501	0.501	0.499	21,355	21,355
Portugal	0.527	0.527	0.525	22,463	22,463
Qatar	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Republic of Korea	2.173	2.173	2.166	92,624	92,624
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Romania	0.070	0.000	0.000	0	0
Russian Federation	1.200	1.200	1.196	51,150	51,150
Rwanda	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Lucia	0.001	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	0.748	0.748	0.745	31,883	31,883
Senegal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Serbia	0.021	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	0.347	0.347	0.346	14,791	14,791
Slovakia	0.063	0.000	0.000	0	0
Slovenia	0.096	0.000	0.000	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Somalia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
South Africa	0.290	0.290	0.289	12,361	12,361
Spain	2.968	2.968	2.958	126,511	126,511
Sri Lanka	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sudan	0.010	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	1.071	1.071	1.067	45,651	45,651
Switzerland	1.216	1.216	1.212	51,832	51,832
Syrian Arab Republic	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tajikistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Thailand	0.186	0.186	0.185	7,928	7,928

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.005	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	0.027	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tunisia	0.031	0.000	0.000	0	0
Turkey	0.381	0.381	0.380	16,240	16,240
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uganda	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ukraine	0.045	0.000	0.000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.302	0.302	0.301	12,873	12,873
United Kingdom	6.642	6.642	6.620	283,114	283,114
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
United States of America	22.000	22.000	21.926	937,746	937,746
Uruguay	0.027	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uzbekistan	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.200	0.200	0.199	8,525	8,525
Vietnam	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Yemen	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Total	102.473	100.339	100.000	4,276,933	4,276,933