

**Handbook for the International
Treaties
for the Protection of the Ozone
Layer**

**The Vienna Convention (1985)
The Montreal Protocol (1987)**

Sixth edition (2003)



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Summary Contents

Section V Sources of Further Information	383
Contact names and addresses	385
Data reporting and reference to data reporting forms	388
UNEP OzonAction Programme	389
General Index.....	391
Summary Contents	iii
Foreword	v
Introduction	vii
Contents.....	ix
S	ix
Section I The Vienna Convention	1
The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.....	3
Decisions adopted by the Conferences of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in respect of each article of the Convention.....	16
Section II The Montreal Protocol	35
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.....	37
Summary of control measures under the Montreal Protocol.....	60
Decisions adopted by the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in respect of each article of the Protocol	74
Destruction procedures.....	276
Essential use exemptions (summary from Meetings of the Parties).....	283
Assessment panels.....	289
Non-Compliance procedure	295
The Multilateral Fund.....	298
Finance	306
Declarations.....	309
Section III Rules of Procedure	323
Rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.....	325
Section IV The Evolution of the Montreal Protocol.....	335
Introduction to the Montreal Protocol, its adjustments and amendments	337
The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.....	338
Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol.....	347
The London Amendment (1990).....	358
The Copenhagen Amendment (1992)	368
The Montreal Amendment (1997).....	377
The Beijing Amendment (1999)	379

Foreword

Humankind in the twenty-first century continues to face global challenges that transcend geographical borders and the limits of time. Yet in the international community's response to the threatened destruction of the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer, we find an encouraging story, as governments world-wide continue to work for the protection of the ozone layer with political commitment, through a streamlined institutional arrangement and a pragmatic approach to combat a global problem.

UNEP is pleased to publish the sixth edition of *The Handbook for the International Treaties for the Protection of the Ozone Layer*. It includes the texts of the Ozone Treaties and their Amendments, as well as all decisions taken by the Parties during the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and to the Montreal Protocol up to the end of 2002. I am confident that the progress being made under the Ozone Treaties, as reflected in this *Handbook*, will enrich the literature on monitoring and enforcing compliance with international treaties.



The meetings of the Parties of the years 2000, 2001, and particularly the Fourteenth Meeting in 2002, have again tested the vitality of the treaties and their compliance procedures. Also in the year 2002 the Beijing Amendment (agreed in 1999) entered into force, controlling a new substance, bromochloromethane, and establishing its corresponding phase-out schedule. While all Parties are making efforts to comply with the phase-out schedules for ozone-depleting substances, the Implementation Committee has considered several Parties operating under Article 5, and has guided them into paths of complete compliance with the control measures. The Fourteenth Meeting also agreed on the fifth replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, which will provide Parties operating under Article 5 with the further funds necessary to comply with the Protocol.

Earlier editions of this *Handbook* have proven to be valuable and dynamic sources of information, providing delegates and observers who attend the ozone meetings, as well as academics, students, experts from industry and NGOs, with excellent, relevant and up-to-date information. I hope the users of this *Handbook* – the diverse audience that works to protect the ozone layer and follows this global process – will find this new edition a valuable tool in implementing the Ozone Treaties and complying with their provisions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Klaus Töpfer', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Klaus Töpfer
Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

Introduction

The conclusion in 1985 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, followed in 1987 by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, were the starting points of global co-operation for the protection of the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. The six meetings held by the Parties to the Vienna Convention, and the fourteen meetings held by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, since then have led to many decisions designed to implement the objectives of the Convention and Protocol, all of which are reflected in this *Handbook for the International Treaties for the Protection of the Ozone Layer*.



The *Handbook* is divided into five main sections. *Section I* reproduces the text of the Vienna Convention, and also includes all the decisions of the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention, arranged under appropriate Articles. *Section II* provides the text of the Montreal Protocol, together with a summary of its control measures. All decisions of the annual Meetings of the Parties are included in this section, placed under each appropriate Article of the Protocol. The section also contains summaries of destruction procedures, essential use exemptions, the Protocol's non-compliance procedure, financial matters and declarations of the Parties. There is also a subsection on the Multilateral Fund, which includes its terms of reference and the composition of the Executive Committee and its rules of procedure.

Section III deals with the Rules of Procedure for the meetings of the Parties to both the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. *Section IV* provides useful information on the evolution of the Montreal Protocol from 1987 to date, including all the adjustments and amendments made to the original text. Finally, *Section V* provides a guide to sources of further information relevant to ozone protection but not included in the *Handbook* – including the Secretariat's web site (<http://www.unep.org/ozone>).

This sixth edition of the *Handbook* updates the contents up to the end of 2002. In addition, we have included an index and colour-coded bars to help users find their way round the text. The *Handbook* is placed on the Secretariat's web site and will be updated regularly; a CD-ROM version is also available. It is hoped that the *Handbook for the International Treaties for the Protection of the Ozone Layer* will continue to prove useful. Suggestions to improve its format or content are, of course, always welcome.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Gonzalez', written over a faint horizontal line.

Marco Gonzalez
Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat
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Contents

Sections I – V

SECTION V SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION	383
Contact names and addresses	385
Ozone Secretariat.....	385
Multilateral Fund Secretariat	386
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).....	386
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	386
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).....	386
World Bank 386	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	386
World Meteorological Organization (WMO).....	386
Scientific Assessment Panel Co-chairs.....	387
Environmental Effects Assessment Panel Co-chairs	387
Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Co-chairs	387
Data reporting and reference to data reporting forms	388
UNEP OzonAction Programme	389
 GENERAL INDEX.....	 391
Summary Contents.....	iii
Foreword	v
Introduction.....	vii
Contents	ix
Sections I – V	ix
 SECTION I THE VIENNA CONVENTION	 1
The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.....	3
Preamble 3	
Article 1: Definitions.....	3
Article 2: General obligations	4
Article 3: Research and systematic observations	4
Article 4: Co-operation in the legal, scientific and technical fields	5
Article 5: Transmission of information	5
Article 6: Conference of the Parties	5
Article 7: Secretariat.....	6
Article 8: Adoption of protocols	7
Article 9: Amendment of the Convention or protocols	7

Article 10: Adoption and amendment of annexes	7
Article 11: Settlement of disputes	8
Article 12: Signature	8
Article 13: Ratification, acceptance or approval	9
Article 14: Accession	9
Article 15: Right to vote	9
Article 16: Relationship between the Convention and its protocols	9
Article 17: Entry into force	9
Article 18: Reservations	10
Article 19: Withdrawal	10
Article 20: Depository	10
Article 21: Authentic texts	11
Annex I: Research and systematic observations	11
Annex II: Information exchange	14
Declarations made at the time of adoption of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer	15
Decisions adopted by the Conferences of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in respect of each article of the Convention	16
Index to the decisions	16
First Conference of the Parties (Helsinki, 26–28 April 1989)	16
Second Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, 17–19 June 1991)	17
Third Conference of the Parties (Bangkok, 23 November 1993)	17
Fourth Conference of the Parties (San José, 25 and 27 November 1996)	18
Fifth Conference of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)	18
Sixth Conference of the Parties (Rome, 25 – 29 November 2002)	18
Article 3: Research and systematic observations	19
Decisions on Ozone Research Managers	22
Article 5: Transmission of information	24
Article 6: Conference of the Parties	25
Decisions on meetings of the Conference of the Parties	25
Decisions on financial matters	27
Article 7: Secretariat	30
Article 8: Adoption of protocols	30
Article 9: Amendment of the Convention or protocols	30
Article 11: Settlement of disputes	31
Article 14: Accession	33
SECTION II THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL	35
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	37
<i>as adjusted and amended by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990) and by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992) and further adjusted by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (Vienna, 5–7 December 1995) and further adjusted and amended by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997) and by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)</i>	<i>37</i>
Preamble	37
Article 1: Definitions	38
Article 2: Control Measures	38
Introduction to the adjustments	39
Article 2A: CFCs	39
Article 2B: Halons	41
Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs	41
Article 2D: Carbon tetrachloride	42
Article 2E: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	42
Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	43
Article 2G: Hydrobromofluorocarbons	44

Article 2H: Methyl bromide	44
Article 2I: Bromochloromethane	45
Article 3: Calculation of control levels	45
Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties	45
Article 4A: Control of trade with Parties	47
Article 4B: Licensing	47
Article 5: Special situation of developing countries	48
Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures	50
Article 7: Reporting of data	50
Article 8: Non-compliance	51
Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information	51
Article 10: Financial mechanism	51
Article 10A: Transfer of technology	52
Article 11: Meetings of the parties	53
Article 12: Secretariat	54
Article 13: Financial provisions	54
Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention	54
Article 15: Signature	54
Article 16: Entry into force	54
Article 17: Parties joining after entry into force	55
Article 18: Reservations	55
Article 19: Withdrawal	55
Article 20: Authentic texts	55
Annex A: Controlled substances	56
Annex B: Controlled substances	56
Annex C: Controlled substances	57
Annex D:* A list of products** containing controlled substances specified in Annex A	59
Annex E: Controlled substance	59
Summary of control measures under the Montreal Protocol	60
Annex A – Group I: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and CFC-115)	61
Annex A – Group II: Halons (halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402)	62
Annex B – Group I: Other fully halogenated CFCs (CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-112, CFC-211, CFC-212, CFC-213, CFC-214, CFC-215, CFC-216, CFC-217)	63
Annex B – Group II: Carbon tetrachloride	64
Annex B – Group III: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	65
Annex C – Group I: HCFCs (consumption)	66
Annex C – Group I: HCFCs (production)	67
Annex C – Group II: HBFCs	68
Annex E – Group I: Methyl bromide	69
Allowance for production to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties following the Beijing Adjustments	70
Annex A – Group I: CFCs	71
Annex A – Group II: Halons	71
Annex B – Group I: Other fully halogenated CFCs	72
Annex B – Group II: Carbon tetrachloride	72
Annex B – Group III: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	72
Annex C – Group I: HCFCs	73
Annex E – Group I: Methyl bromide	73
Decisions adopted by the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in respect of each article of the Protocol	74
Index to the decisions	75
First Meeting of the Parties (Helsinki, 2–5 May 1989)	75
Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990)	76
Third Meeting of the Parties (Nairobi, 19–21 June 1991)	77
Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992)	78
Fifth Meeting of the Parties (Bangkok, 17–19 November 1993)	80

Sixth Meeting of the Parties (Nairobi, 6–7 October 1994)	82
Seventh Meeting of the Parties (Vienna, 5–7 December 1995)	83
Eighth Meeting of the Parties (San José, 25–27 November 1996)	85
Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997)	86
Tenth Meeting of the Parties (Cairo, 23–24 November 1998)	88
Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)	89
Twelfth Meeting of the Parties (Ouagadougou, 11 – 14 December 2000)	90
Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties (Colombo, 16 – 19 October 2001)	91
Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties (Rome, 25 – 29 November 2002)	93
Article 1: Definitions	95
Decisions on controlled substances	95
Decisions on destruction processes and technologies	97
Decisions on feedstock	100
Decisions on process agents	101
Decisions on used controlled substances	104
Decisions on trade in used controlled substances relating to the Basel Convention	106
Decisions on other issues	107
Article 2: Control measures	108
Decisions on adjustments of the control measures	108
Decisions on basic domestic needs	110
Decisions on essential uses	112
Decisions on essential uses: laboratory and analytical uses	117
Decisions on essential uses: metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)	119
Decisions on CFCs	125
Decisions on halons	126
Decisions on HCFCs	129
Decisions on methyl bromide	132
Decisions on new substances	139
Decisions on other issues	142
Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties	143
Decisions on non-Parties in compliance with the Protocol	143
Decisions on restrictions on trade with non-Parties	144
Decisions on other trade issues	146
Article 4A: Control of trade with Parties	148
Decisions on trade in products and equipment containing Annex A and B substances	148
Article 4B: Licensing	150
Decisions on licensing systems	150
Decisions on illegal trade	152
Article 5: Special situation of developing countries	156
Decisions on definitions and classification	156
Decisions on control measures	161
Decisions on meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties	162
Decisions on review under paragraph 8	164
Decisions on participation of developing countries	166
Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures	167
Article 7: Reporting of data	173
Decisions on data reporting	173
Decisions on trans-shipment of controlled substances	179
Decisions on customs codes	180
Article 8: Non-compliance	183
Decisions on non-compliance procedure	183
Decisions on the Implementation Committee	187
Decisions on non-compliance by groups of Parties	190
Decisions on non-compliance by individual Parties	192
Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information	224
Article 10: Financial mechanism	226
Decisions on establishment of interim financial mechanism	226
Decisions on establishment of financial mechanism	228
Decisions on replenishments of the Multilateral Fund, budgets and contributions	229

Decisions on the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism	235
Decisions on the Executive Committee	237
Decisions on reviews and evaluations of the operation of the financial mechanism	241
Other decisions on the operation of the financial mechanism.....	247
Article 10A: Transfer of technology	250
Article 11: Meetings of the Parties	253
Decisions on meetings of the Parties	253
Decisions on declarations adopted at Meetings of the Parties	254
Decisions on rules of procedure.....	255
Decisions on the Open-ended Working Group	255
Decisions on the Bureau	258
Article 12: Secretariat.....	259
Article 13: Financial provisions	260
Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention	267
Article 15: Signature	268
Article 19: Withdrawal.....	272
Other Decisions	273
Decisions on the Global Environment Facility	273
Decisions on the relationship of the Montreal Protocol with other international agreements and institutions	273
Destruction procedures.....	276
Approved destruction processes	276
Suggested regulatory standards for destruction facilities	277
Code of good housekeeping	277
Essential use exemptions (summary from Meetings of the Parties)	283
Summary by year of essential use exemptions (metric tonnes)	285
Conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses	286
Categories and examples of laboratory uses (this list is not exhaustive).....	286
Reporting Accounting Framework for Essential Uses other than Laboratory and Analytical Applications	288
Assessment panels	289
Terms of reference for the panels	289
Terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel	291
Non-Compliance procedure	295
Non-compliance procedure (1998).....	295
Indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol.....	297
The Multilateral Fund	298
Terms of reference for the Multilateral Fund	298
Indicative list of categories of incremental costs	300
Terms of reference of the Executive Committee (1997).....	301
Rules of procedure for meetings of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	303
Finance	306
Terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*	306
UN scale of assessments (2003)	307
Declarations	309
Helsinki Declaration on the protection of the ozone layer (1989).....	309
Declaration on chlorofluorocarbons (1990).....	309

Resolution on ozone-depleting substances (1990).....	310
Statement on control measures (1991).....	311
Resolution on methyl bromide (1992).....	311
Question of Yugoslavia (1992).....	312
Memorandum on partly halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1993).....	312
Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1993).....	313
Declaration on methyl bromide (1993).....	313
Declaration by countries with economies in transition (1993).....	314
Declaration on the Multilateral Fund (1994).....	314
Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1995).....	315
Declaration on methyl bromide (1995).....	316
Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (1997).....	316
Declaration regarding methyl bromide (1997).....	317
Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (1998).....	317
Beijing Declaration on renewed commitment to the protection of the ozone layer (1999).....	318
Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.....	319
Colombo Declaration on renewed commitment to the protection of the ozone layer to mark the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, the 15th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund.....	320
Declaration by the Pacific Island countries attending the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.....	321

SECTION III RULES OF PROCEDURE..... 323

Rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol..... 325

Introduction	325
Purposes: Rule 1	325
Definitions: Rule 2.....	325
Place of meetings: Rule 3.....	326
Dates of meetings: Rule 4	326
Rule 5	326
Observers: Rule 6.....	326
Rule 7	327
Agenda: Rule 8	327
Rule 9	327
Rule 10	327
Rule 11	327
Rule 12	327
Rule 13	327
Rule 14	327
Rule 15	328
Representation and credentials: Rule 16.....	328
Rule 17	328
Rule 18	328
Rule 19	328
Rule 20	328
Officers: Rule 21	328
Rule 22	329
Rule 23	329
Rule 24	329
Rule 25	329
Committees and working groups: Rule 26.....	329
Secretariat: Rule 27.....	330
Rule 28	330
Conduct of business: Rule 29	330

Rule 30	330
Rule 31	330
Rule 32	331
Rule 33	331
Rule 34	331
Rule 35	331
Rule 36	331
Rule 37	331
Rule 38	332
Voting: Rule 39	332
Rule 40	332
Rule 41	332
Rule 42	332
Rule 43	332
Rule 44	333
Rule 45	333
Rule 46	333
Rule 47	333
Rule 48	333
Rule 49	333
Rule 50	333
Rule 51	333
Languages: Rule 52	334
Rule 53	334
Rule 54	334
Sound records of the meeting: Rule 55	334
Ad hoc meetings: Rule 56	334
Amendments to rules of procedure: Rule 57	334
Overriding authority of the Convention or the Protocol: Rule 58	334

SECTION IV THE EVOLUTION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL 335

Introduction to the Montreal Protocol, its adjustments and amendments 337

The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer..... 338

Preamble	338
Article 1: Definitions	338
Article 2: Control Measures	339
Article 3: Calculation of control levels	340
Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties	341
Article 5: Special situation of developing countries	341
Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures	342
Article 7: Reporting of data	342
Article 8: Non-compliance	342
Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information	342
Article 10: Technical assistance	343
Article 11: Meetings of the parties	343
Article 12: Secretariat	344
Article 13: Financial provisions	344
Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention	344
Article 15: Signature	344
Article 16: Entry into force	345
Article 17: Parties joining after entry into force	345
Article 18: Reservations	345
Article 19: Withdrawal	345

Article 20: Authentic texts	345
Annex A: Controlled substances.....	346
Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol	347
Adjustments agreed at the Second Meeting of the Parties.....	347
Adjustments to Articles 2A and 2B agreed at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties	348
Adjustments to Articles 2C, 2D and 2E agreed at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties	349
Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A.....	351
Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B.....	351
Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annexes C and E.....	352
Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A ..	353
Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B...	354
Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to the controlled substance in Annex E	354
Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A	355
Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B	357
Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to the controlled substance in Annex E.....	357
The London Amendment (1990).....	358
Article 1: Amendment	358
Article 2: Entry into force.....	367
The Copenhagen Amendment (1992).....	368
Article 1: Amendment	368
Article 2: Relationship to the 1990 Amendment	376
Article 3: Entry into force.....	376
The Montreal Amendment (1997).....	377
Article 1: Amendment	377
Article 2: Relationship to the 1992 Amendment	378
Article 3: Entry into force.....	378
The Beijing Amendment (1999).....	379
Article 1: Amendment	379
Article 2: Relationship to the 1997 Amendment	382
Article 3: Entry into force.....	382

Section I

The Vienna Convention

Section 1.1

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Preamble

The Parties to this Convention,

Aware of the potentially harmful impact on human health and the environment through modification of the ozone layer,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and in particular principle 21, which provides that “States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction”,

Taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries,

Mindful of the work and studies proceeding within both international and national organizations and, in particular, of the World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Mindful also of the precautionary measures for the protection of the ozone layer which have already been taken at the national and international levels,

Aware that measures to protect the ozone layer from modifications due to human activities require international co-operation and action, and should be based on relevant scientific and technical considerations,

Aware also of the need for further research and systematic observations to further develop scientific knowledge of the ozone layer and possible adverse effects resulting from its modification,

Determined to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting from modifications of the ozone layer,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. “The ozone layer” means the layer of atmospheric ozone above the planetary boundary layer.
2. “Adverse effects” means changes in the physical environment or biota, including changes in climate, which have significant deleterious effects on human health or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to mankind.
3. “Alternative technologies or equipment” means technologies or equipment the use of which makes it possible to reduce or effectively eliminate emissions of substances which have or are likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer.
4. “Alternative substances” means substances which reduce, eliminate or avoid adverse effects on the ozone layer.
5. “Parties” means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to this Convention.

6. “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned.
7. “Protocols” means protocols to this Convention.

Article 2: General obligations

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and of those protocols in force to which they are party to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer.
2. To this end the Parties shall, in accordance with the means at their disposal and their capabilities:
 - (a) Co-operate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange in order to better understand and assess the effects of human activities on the ozone layer and the effects on human health and the environment from modification of the ozone layer;
 - (b) Adopt appropriate legislative or administrative measures and co-operate in harmonizing appropriate policies to control, limit, reduce or prevent human activities under their jurisdiction or control should it be found that these activities have or are likely to have adverse effects resulting from modification or likely modification of the ozone layer;
 - (c) Co-operate in the formulation of agreed measures, procedures and standards for the implementation of this Convention, with a view to the adoption of protocols and annexes;
 - (d) Co-operate with competent international bodies to implement effectively this Convention and protocols to which they are party.
3. The provisions of this Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt, in accordance with international law, domestic measures additional to those referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, nor shall they affect additional domestic measures already taken by a Party, provided that these measures are not incompatible with their obligations under this Convention.
4. The application of this article shall be based on relevant scientific and technical considerations.

Article 3: Research and systematic observations

1. The Parties undertake, as appropriate, to initiate and co-operate in, directly or through competent international bodies, the conduct of research and scientific assessments on:
 - (a) The physical and chemical processes that may affect the ozone layer;
 - (b) The human health and other biological effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer, particularly those resulting from changes in ultra-violet solar radiation having biological effects (UV-B);
 - (c) Climatic effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer;
 - (d) Effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer and any consequent change in UV-B radiation on natural and synthetic materials useful to mankind;
 - (e) Substances, practices, processes and activities that may affect the ozone layer, and their cumulative effects;
 - (f) Alternative substances and technologies;
 - (g) Related socio-economic matters;and as further elaborated in annexes I and II.

2. The Parties undertake to promote or establish, as appropriate, directly or through competent international bodies and taking fully into account national legislation and relevant ongoing activities at both the national and international levels, joint or complementary programmes for systematic observation of the state of the ozone layer and other relevant parameters, as elaborated in annex I.
3. The Parties undertake to co-operate, directly or through competent international bodies, in ensuring the collection, validation and transmission of research and observational data through appropriate world data centres in a regular and timely fashion.

Article 4: Co-operation in the legal, scientific and technical fields

1. The Parties shall facilitate and encourage the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic, commercial and legal information relevant to this Convention as further elaborated in annex II. Such information shall be supplied to bodies agreed upon by the Parties. Any such body receiving information regarded as confidential by the supplying Party shall ensure that such information is not disclosed and shall aggregate it to protect its confidentiality before it is made available to all Parties.
2. The Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of the developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, the development and transfer of technology and knowledge. Such co-operation shall be carried out particularly through:
 - (a) Facilitation of the acquisition of alternative technologies by other Parties;
 - (b) Provision of information on alternative technologies and equipment, and supply of special manuals or guides to them;
 - (c) The supply of necessary equipment and facilities for research and systematic observations;
 - (d) Appropriate training of scientific and technical personnel.

Article 5: Transmission of information

The Parties shall transmit, through the secretariat, to the Conference of the Parties established under article 6 information on the measures adopted by them in implementation of this Convention and of protocols to which they are party in such form and at such intervals as the meetings of the parties to the relevant instruments may determine.

Article 6: Conference of the Parties

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the secretariat designated on an interim basis under article 7 not later than one year after entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be determined by the Conference at its first meeting.
2. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to them by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
3. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and for any subsidiary bodies it may establish, as well as financial provisions governing the functioning of the secretariat.
4. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous review the implementation of this Convention, and, in addition, shall:
 - (a) Establish the form and the intervals for transmitting the information to be submitted in accordance with article 5 and consider such information as well as reports submitted by any subsidiary body;

- (b) Review the scientific information on the ozone layer, on its possible modification and on possible effects of any such modification;
 - (c) Promote, in accordance with article 2, the harmonization of appropriate policies, strategies and measures for minimizing the release of substances causing or likely to cause modification of the ozone layer, and make recommendations on any other measures relating to this Convention;
 - (d) Adopt, in accordance with articles 3 and 4, programmes for research, systematic observations, scientific and technological co-operation, the exchange of information and the transfer of technology and knowledge;
 - (e) Consider and adopt, as required, in accordance with articles 9 and 10, amendments to this Convention and its annexes;
 - (f) Consider amendments to any protocol, as well as to any annexes thereto, and, if so decided, recommend their adoption to the parties to the protocol concerned;
 - (g) Consider and adopt, as required, in accordance with article 10, additional annexes to this Convention;
 - (h) Consider and adopt, as required, protocols in accordance with article 8;
 - (i) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Convention;
 - (j) Seek, where appropriate, the services of competent international bodies and scientific committees, in particular the World Meteorological Organization and the World Health Organization as well as the Co-ordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer, in scientific research, systematic observations and other activities pertinent to the objectives of this Convention, and make use as appropriate of information from these bodies and committees;
 - (k) Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Convention.
5. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not party to this Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference of the Parties by observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the protection of the ozone layer which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

Article 7: Secretariat

1. The functions of the secretariat shall be:
- (a) To arrange for and service meetings provided for in articles 6, 8, 9 and 10;
 - (b) To prepare and transmit reports based upon information received in accordance with articles 4 and 5, as well as upon information derived from meetings of subsidiary bodies established under article 6;
 - (c) To perform the functions assigned to it by any protocol;
 - (d) To prepare reports on its activities carried out in implementation of its functions under this Convention and present them to the Conference of the Parties;
 - (e) To ensure the necessary co-ordination with other relevant international bodies, and in particular to enter into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions;
 - (f) To perform such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

2. The secretariat functions will be carried out on an interim basis by the United Nations Environment Programme until the completion of the first ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties held pursuant to article 6. At its first ordinary meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall designate the secretariat from amongst those existing competent international organizations which have signified their willingness to carry out the secretariat functions under this Convention.

Article 8: Adoption of protocols

1. The Conference of the Parties may at a meeting adopt protocols pursuant to Article 2.
2. The text of any proposed protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before such a meeting.

Article 9: Amendment of the Convention or protocols

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Convention or to any protocol. Such amendments shall take due account, *inter alia*, of relevant scientific and technical considerations.
2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Amendments to any protocol shall be adopted at a meeting of the Parties to the protocol in question. The text of any proposed amendment to this Convention or to any protocol, except as may otherwise be provided in such protocol, shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to the signatories to this Convention for information.
3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting, and shall be submitted by the Depositary to all Parties for ratification, approval or acceptance.
4. The procedure mentioned in paragraph 3 above shall apply to amendments to any protocol, except that a two-thirds majority of the parties to that protocol present and voting at the meeting shall suffice for their adoption.
5. Ratification, approval or acceptance of amendments shall be notified to the Depositary in writing. Amendments adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 or 4 above shall enter into force between parties having accepted them on the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Depositary of notification of their ratification, approval or acceptance by at least three-fourths of the Parties to this Convention or by at least two-thirds of the parties to the protocol concerned, except as may otherwise be provided in such protocol. Thereafter the amendments shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after that Party deposits its instrument of ratification, approval or acceptance of the amendments.
6. For the purposes of this article, "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

Article 10: Adoption and amendment of annexes

1. The annexes to this Convention or to any protocol shall form an integral part of this Convention or of such protocol, as the case may be, and, unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to this Convention or its protocols constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Such annexes shall be restricted to scientific, technical and administrative matters.
2. Except as may be otherwise provided in any protocol with respect to its annexes, the following procedure shall apply to the proposal, adoption and entry into force of additional annexes to this Convention or of annexes to a protocol:
 - (a) Annexes to this Convention shall be proposed and adopted according to the procedure laid down in article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, while annexes to any protocol shall be proposed and adopted according to the procedure laid down in article 9, paragraphs 2 and 4;

- (b) Any party that is unable to approve an additional annex to this Convention or annex to any protocol to which it is party shall so notify the Depositary, in writing, within six months from the date of the communication of the adoption by the Depositary. The Depositary shall without delay notify all Parties of any such notification received. A Party may at any time substitute an acceptance for a previous declaration of objection and the annexes shall thereupon enter into force for that Party;
- (c) On the expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the Depositary, the annex shall become effective for all Parties to this Convention or to any protocol concerned which have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provision of subparagraph (b) above.

3. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to this Convention or to any protocol shall be subject to the same procedure as for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of annexes to the Convention or annexes to a protocol. Annexes and amendments thereto shall take due account, *inter alia*, of relevant scientific and technical considerations.
4. If an additional annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to this Convention or to any protocol, the additional annex or amended annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to this Convention or to the protocol concerned enters into force.

Article 11: Settlement of disputes

1. In the event of a dispute between Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, the parties concerned shall seek solution by negotiation.
2. If the parties concerned cannot reach agreement by negotiation, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation by, a third party.
3. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or regional economic integration organization may declare in writing to the Depositary that for a dispute not resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above, it accepts one or both of the following means of dispute settlement as compulsory:
 - (a) Arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its first ordinary meeting;
 - (b) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.
4. If the parties have not, in accordance with paragraph 3 above, accepted the same or any procedure, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation in accordance with paragraph 5 below unless the parties otherwise agree.
5. A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The commission shall be composed of an equal number of members appointed by each party concerned and a chairman chosen jointly by the members appointed by each party. The commission shall render a final and recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith.
6. The provisions of this Article shall apply with respect to any protocol except as provided in the protocol concerned.

Article 12: Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria in Vienna from 22 March 1985 to 21 September 1985, and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 September 1985 to 21 March 1986.

Article 13: Ratification, acceptance or approval

1. This Convention and any protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by regional economic integration organizations. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. Any organization referred to in paragraph 1 above which becomes a Party to this Convention or any protocol without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention or the protocol, as the case may be. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention or relevant protocol, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligation under the Convention or protocol, as the case may be. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention or relevant protocol concurrently.
3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention or the relevant protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 14: Accession

1. This Convention and any protocol shall be open for accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations from the date on which the Convention or the protocol concerned is closed for signature. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.
2. In their instruments of accession, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention or the relevant protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.
3. The provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, shall apply to regional economic integration organizations which accede to this Convention or any protocol.

Article 15: Right to vote

1. Each Party to this Convention or to any protocol shall have one vote.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 1 above, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States which are Parties to the Convention or the relevant protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.

Article 16: Relationship between the Convention and its protocols

1. A State or a regional economic integration organization may not become a party to a protocol unless it is, or becomes at the same time, a Party to the Convention.
2. Decisions concerning any protocol shall be taken only by the parties to the protocol concerned.

Article 17: Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. Any protocol, except as otherwise provided in such protocol, shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the eleventh instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of such protocol or accession thereto.

3. For each Party which ratifies, accepts or approves this Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, it shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
4. Any protocol, except as otherwise provided in such protocol, shall enter into force for a party that ratifies, accepts or approves that protocol or accedes thereto after its entry into force pursuant to paragraph 2 above, on the ninetieth day after the date on which that party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or on the date which the Convention enters into force for that Party, whichever shall be the later.
5. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

Article 18: Reservations

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

Article 19: Withdrawal

1. At any time after four years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.
2. Except as may be provided in any protocol, at any time after four years from the date on which such protocol has entered into force for a party, that party may withdraw from the protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary.
3. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the Depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.
4. Any Party which withdraws from this Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from any protocol to which it is party.

Article 20: Depositary

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall assume the functions of depositary of this Convention and any protocols.
2. The Depositary shall inform the Parties, in particular, of:
 - (a) The signature of this Convention and of any protocol, and the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in accordance with articles 13 and 14;
 - (b) The date on which the Convention and any protocol will come into force in accordance with article 17;
 - (c) Notifications of withdrawal made in accordance with article 19;
 - (d) Amendments adopted with respect to the Convention and any protocol, their acceptance by the parties and their date of entry into force in accordance with article 9;
 - (e) All communications relating to the adoption and approval of annexes and to the amendment of annexes in accordance with article 10;
 - (f) Notifications by regional economic integration organizations of the extent of their competence with respect to matters governed by this Convention and any protocols, and of any modifications thereof.
 - (g) Declarations made in accordance with article 11, paragraph 3.

Article 21: Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE AT VIENNA ON THE 22ND DAY OF MARCH 1985

Annex I: Research and systematic observations

1. The Parties to the Convention recognize that the major scientific issues are:
 - (a) Modification of the ozone layer which would result in a change in the amount of solar ultra-violet radiation having biological effects (UV-B) that reaches the Earth's surface and the potential consequences for human health, for organisms, ecosystems and materials useful to mankind;
 - (b) Modification of the vertical distribution of ozone, which could change the temperature structure of the atmosphere and the potential consequences for weather and climate.
2. The Parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 3, shall co-operate in conducting research and systematic observations and in formulating recommendations for future research and observation in such areas as:
 - (a) *Research into the physics and chemistry of the atmosphere*
 - (i) Comprehensive theoretical models: further development of models which consider the interaction between radiative, dynamic and chemical processes; studies of the simultaneous effects of various man-made and naturally occurring species upon atmospheric ozone; interpretation of satellite and non-satellite measurement data sets; evaluation of trends in atmospheric and geophysical parameters, and the development of methods for attributing changes in these parameters to specific causes;
 - (ii) Laboratory studies of: rate coefficients, absorption cross-sections and mechanisms of tropospheric and stratospheric chemical and photochemical processes; spectroscopic data to support field measurements in all relevant spectral regions;
 - (iii) Field measurements: the concentration and fluxes of key source gases of both natural and anthropogenic origin; atmospheric dynamics studies; simultaneous measurements of photochemically-related species down to the planetary boundary layer, using *in situ* and remote sensing instruments; intercomparison of different sensors, including co-ordinated correlative measures for satellite instrumentation; three-dimensional fields of key atmospheric trace constituents, solar spectral flux and meteorological parameters;
 - (iv) Instrument development, including satellite and non-satellite sensors for atmospheric trace constituents, solar flux and meteorological parameters;
 - (b) *Research into health, biological and photodegradation effects*
 - (i) The relationship between human exposure to visible and ultra-violet solar radiation and (a) the development of both non-melanoma and melanoma skin cancer and (b) the effects on the immunological system;
 - (ii) Effects of UV-B radiation, including the wavelength dependence, upon (a) agricultural crops, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems and (b) the aquatic food web and fisheries, as well as possible inhibition of oxygen production by marine phytoplankton;
 - (iii) The mechanisms by which UV-B radiation acts on biological materials, species and ecosystems, including: the relationship between dose, dose rate, and response; photorepair, adaptation, and protection;

- (iv) Studies of biological action spectra and the spectral response using polychromatic radiation in order to include possible interactions of the various wavelength regions;
 - (v) The influence of UV-B radiation on: the sensitivities and activities of biological species important to the biospheric balance; primary processes such as photosynthesis and biosynthesis;
 - (vi) The influence of UV-B radiation on the photodegradation of pollutants, agricultural chemicals and other materials;
- (c) *Research on effects on climate*
- (i) Theoretical and observational studies of the radiative effects of ozone and other trace species and the impact on climate parameters, such as land and ocean surface temperatures, precipitation patterns, the exchange between the troposphere and stratosphere;
 - (ii) The investigation of the effects of such climate impacts on various aspects of human activity;
- (d) *Systematic observation on:*
- (i) The status of the ozone layer (i.e. the spatial and temporal variability of the total column content and vertical distribution) by making the Global Ozone Observing System, based on the integration of satellite and ground-based systems, fully operational;
 - (ii) The tropospheric and stratospheric concentrations of source gases for the HO_x, NO_x, ClO_x and carbon families;
 - (iii) The temperature from the ground to the mesosphere, utilizing both ground-based and satellite systems;
 - (iv) Wavelength-resolved solar flux reaching, and thermal radiation leaving, the Earth's atmosphere, utilizing satellite measurements;
 - (v) Wavelength-resolved solar flux reaching the Earth's surface in the ultra-violet range having biological effects (UV-B);
 - (vi) Aerosol properties and distribution from the ground to the mesosphere, utilizing ground-based, airborne and satellite systems;
 - (vii) Climatically important variables by the maintenance of programmes of high-quality meteorological surface measurements;
 - (viii) Trace species, temperatures, solar flux and aerosols utilizing improved methods for analyzing global data.
3. The Parties to the Convention shall co-operate, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries, in promoting the appropriate scientific and technical training required to participate in the research and systematic observations outlined in this annex. Particular emphasis should be given to the intercalibration of observational instrumentation and methods with a view to generating comparable or standardized scientific data sets.
4. The following chemical substances of natural and anthropogenic origin, not listed in order of priority, are thought to have the potential to modify the chemical and physical properties of the ozone layer.
- (a) **Carbon substances**
- (i) *Carbon monoxide (CO)*
- Carbon monoxide has significant natural and anthropogenic sources, and is thought to play a major direct role in tropospheric photochemistry, and an indirect role in stratospheric photochemistry.

(ii) *Carbon dioxide (CO₂)*

Carbon dioxide has significant natural and anthropogenic sources, and affects stratospheric ozone by influencing the thermal structure of the atmosphere.

(iii) *Methane (CH₄)*

Methane has both natural and anthropogenic sources, and affects both tropospheric and stratospheric ozone.

(iv) *Non-methane hydrocarbon species*

Non-methane hydrocarbon species, which consist of a large number of chemical substances, have both natural and anthropogenic sources, and play a direct role in tropospheric photochemistry and an indirect role in stratospheric photochemistry.

(b) **Nitrogen substances**(i) *Nitrous oxide (N₂O)*

The dominant sources of N₂O are natural, but anthropogenic contributions are becoming increasingly important. Nitrous oxide is the primary source of stratospheric NO_x, which play a vital role in controlling the abundance of stratospheric ozone.

(ii) *Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)*

Ground-level sources of NO_x play a major direct role only in tropospheric photochemical processes and an indirect role in stratosphere photochemistry, whereas injection of NO_x close to the tropopause may lead directly to a change in upper tropospheric and stratospheric ozone.

(c) **Chlorine substances**(i) *Fully halogenated alkanes, e.g. CCl₄, CFCl₃ (CFC-11), CF₂Cl₂ (CFC-12), C₂F₃Cl₃ (CFC-113), C₂F₄Cl₂ (CFC-114)*

Fully halogenated alkanes are anthropogenic and act as a source of ClO_x which plays a vital role in ozone photochemistry, especially in the 30–50 km altitude region.

(ii) *Partially halogenated alkanes, e.g. CH₃Cl, CHF₂Cl (CFC-22), CH₃CCl₃, CHFCl₂ (CFC-21)*

The sources of CH₃Cl are natural, whereas the other partially halogenated alkanes mentioned above are anthropogenic in origin. These gases also act as a source of stratospheric ClO_x.

(d) **Bromine substances**

Fully halogenated alkanes, e.g. CF₃Br

These gases are anthropogenic and act as a source of BrO_x, which behaves in a manner similar to ClO_x.

(e) **Hydrogen substances**(i) *Hydrogen (H₂)*

Hydrogen, the source of which is natural and anthropogenic, plays a minor role in stratospheric photochemistry.

(ii) *Water (H₂O)*

Water, the source of which is natural, plays a vital role in both tropospheric and stratospheric photochemistry. Local sources of water vapor in the stratosphere include the oxidation of methane and, to a lesser extent, of hydrogen.

Annex II: Information exchange

1. The Parties to the Convention recognize that the collection and sharing of information is an important means of implementing the objectives of this Convention and of assuring that any actions that may be taken are appropriate and equitable. Therefore, Parties shall exchange scientific, technical, socio-economic, business, commercial and legal information.
2. The Parties to the Convention, in deciding what information is to be collected and exchanged, should take into account the usefulness of the information and the costs of obtaining it. The Parties further recognize that co-operation under this annex has to be consistent with national laws, regulations and practices regarding patents, trade secrets, and protection of confidential and proprietary information.
3. *Scientific information*
This includes information on:
 - (a) Planned and ongoing research, both governmental and private, to facilitate the co-ordination of research programmes so as to make the most effective use of available national and international resources;
 - (b) The emission data needed for research;
 - (c) Scientific results published in peer-reviewed literature on the understanding of the physics and chemistry of the Earth's atmosphere and of its susceptibility to change, in particular on the state of the ozone layer and effects on human health, environment and climate which would result from changes on all time-scales in either the total column content or the vertical distribution of ozone;
 - (d) The assessment of research results and the recommendation for future research.
4. *Technical information*
This includes information on:
 - (a) The availability and cost of chemical substitutes and of alternative technologies to reduce the emissions of ozone-modifying substances and related planned and ongoing research;
 - (b) The limitations and any risks involved in using chemical or other substitutes and alternative technologies.
5. *Socio-economic and commercial information on the substances referred to in annex I*
This includes information on:
 - (a) Production and production capacity;
 - (b) Use and use patterns;
 - (c) Imports/exports;
 - (d) The costs, risks and benefits of human activities which may indirectly modify the ozone layer and of the impacts of regulatory actions taken or being considered to control these activities.
6. *Legal information*
This includes information on:
 - (a) National laws, administrative measures and legal research relevant to the protection of the ozone layer;
 - (b) International agreements, including bilateral agreements, relevant to the protection of the ozone layer;
 - (c) Methods and terms of licensing and availability of patents relevant to the protection of the ozone layer.

Declarations made at the time of adoption of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer

[The Conference agreed that the declarations contained in paragraphs 1 to 3, as submitted on 21 March 1985, and the declarations contained in paragraphs 4 and 5, as submitted on 22 March 1985, should be appended to the Final Act.]

1. The delegations of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland express their regret at the absence from the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of any provision for the compulsory settlement of disputes by third parties, at the request of one party. Consistently with their traditional support for such a procedure, these delegations appeal to all Parties to the Convention to make use of the possibility of a declaration under article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention.
2. The delegation of Egypt reiterates the importance attached by its Government to the international and national efforts to protect the environment, including the protection of the ozone layer. For that reason, it has participated from the outset in the preparatory work for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and in the adoption of the Convention and resolutions. While concurring with the consensus on article 1 of the Convention, the delegation of Egypt understands paragraph 6 of that article as being applicable to all regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in that article, namely, that they have competence in respect of matters governed by the Convention and have been duly authorized by their member States in accordance with their internal rules of procedure. While concurring with the consensus on article 2 of the Convention, the delegation of Egypt states that the first sentence of paragraph 2 of that article should be read in the light of the third preambular paragraph. While concurring with the consensus on Resolution No. 1 on Institutional and Financial Arrangements, the delegation of Egypt states that its approval of the third preambular paragraph of that resolution is without prejudice to its position on the method of apportioning contributions among the member States, with particular reference to option 2, which it had supported during the discussions on preparatory document UNEP/WG.94/13, whereby 80 per cent of the costs would be covered by the industrialized countries and the remaining 20 per cent apportioned among the member States on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessment.
3. With regard to Resolution No. 2 on the Protocol Concerning Chlorofluorocarbons, the delegation of Japan is of the opinion that a decision whether or not to continue work on a protocol should await the results of the work of the Co-ordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer. Secondly, with regard to paragraph 6 of the above-mentioned resolution, the delegation of Japan is of the opinion that each country should itself decide how to control emissions of chlorofluorocarbons.
4. The delegation of Spain declares that, in accordance with the interpretation by the President of the Conference in his statement of 21 March 1985, its Government understands paragraph 6 of the Resolution on a Protocol Concerning Chlorofluorocarbons as being addressed exclusively to the individual countries themselves, which are urged to control their limits of production or use, and not to third countries or to regional organizations with respect to such countries.
5. The delegation of the United States of America declares that it understands article 15 of the Convention to mean that regional economic integration organizations, none of whose member States are Parties to the Convention or relevant Protocol, shall have one vote each. It further understands that article 15 does not allow any double voting by regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that is, regional economic integration organizations may never vote in addition to their member States which are party to the Convention or relevant protocol, and vice versa.

Section 1.2

Decisions adopted by the Conferences of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in respect of each article of the Convention

Pages 16–18 list the decisions adopted by each Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention cross-referred to the related article(s) of the Convention, together with the annexes to which they refer. The remainder of Section 1.2 reproduces the text of the decisions, and some of the annexes, organized by articles of the Convention.

Annexes which are of transient importance only are not included here, but may be found in the reports of the Conferences of the Parties to the Vienna Convention available from the Ozone Secretariat.

Index to the decisions

First Conference of the Parties (Helsinki, 26–28 April 1989)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCI/1	Rules of procedure for Conferences of the Parties	6	25
VCI/2	Reporting of measures taken by Parties	5	24
VCI/3	Relationship between the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol	8	30
VCI/4	Research, observations and transfer of technology	3	19
VCI/5	Research capability of developing countries	3	19
VCI/6	Subsidiary bodies	6	25
VCI/7	Arbitration procedure	11	31
VCI/8	Designation of Secretariat	7	30
VCI/9	Financial arrangements	6	27
VCI/10	Voluntary contributions to Trust Fund	6	27

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Rules of procedure	See Section III	323
II	Arbitration procedure	11	31
III	Terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund	6	306
IV	Budget for the Secretariat	<i>(not included)</i>	–
V	Formula for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Second Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, 17–19 June 1991)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCII/1	Amendments to the rules of procedure	6	26
VCII/2	Information exchange under Annex II to the Vienna Convention	3	19
VCII/3	Amendment procedure under the Vienna Convention	9	30
VCII/4	Recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers	3	22
VCII/5	Review of scientific information	3	20
VCII/6	Adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	14	33
VCII/7	Implementation of Decision VCI/5	3	20
VCII/8	Meetings of the Conference of the Parties	6	26
VCII/9	Expansion of the Global Ozone Observing System Network	3	20
VCII/10	Budgets and financial matters	6	27
VCII/11	Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties	6	26

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: revised 1991 and proposed 1992 and 1993 budgets for the Secretariat	<i>(not included)</i>	–
II	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: pledged contributions by Parties for 1992 and 1993	<i>(not included)</i>	–
III	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: status of contributions by Parties in 1990 and 1991	<i>(not included)</i>	–
IV	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: 1990 expenditures	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Third Conference of the Parties (Bangkok, 23 November 1993)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCIII/1	Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	14	33
VCIII/2	Reports of the Assessment Panels	3	20
VCIII/3	Amendment procedure under the Vienna Convention	9	30
VCIII/4	Reporting for the purposes of Annex I to the Vienna Convention	3	20
VCIII/5	Recommendations of the second meeting of the Ozone Research Managers	3	23
VCIII/6	Budgets and financial matters	6	28
VCIII/7	Fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	6	26
VCIII/8	Future meetings of the Ozone Research Managers	3	23

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: scale of 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 contributions	<i>(not included)</i>	–
II	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: approved 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 budgets for the Ozone Secretariat	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Fourth Conference of the Parties (San José, 25 and 27 November 1996)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCIV/1	Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	14	33
VCIV/2	Reports of the three Assessment Panels	3	21
VCIV/3	Recommendations of the third meeting of the Ozone Research Managers	3	23
VCIV/4	Funding matters	3	21
VCIV/5	Budget and financial matters	6	28
VCIV/6	Fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	6	26

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: budgets for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000	<i>(not included)</i>	–
II	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: scale of 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 contributions	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Fifth Conference of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCV/1	Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	14	33
VCV/2	Reports of the three Assessment Panels	3	21
VCV/3	Recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers	3	24
VCV/4	Financial report and budgets	6	29
VCV/5	Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	6	27

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: budgets for 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003	<i>(not included)</i>	–
II	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: scale of 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 contributions	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Sixth Conference of the Parties (Rome, 25 – 29 November 2002)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VCVI/1	Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments	14	34
VCVI/2	Ozone-related monitoring and research activities for the Vienna Convention	3	21
VCVI/3	Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets	6	29
VCVI/4	Seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	6	27

Annex	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: Approved 2002, Revised 2003 and Proposed 2004, 2005 and 2006 Budgets	<i>(not included)</i>	–

Article 3: Research and systematic observations

Decision VCI/4: Research, observations and transfer of technology

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/4 of its First Meeting*, decided that the following activities shall be given priority in the research, observations and transfer of technology:

- (a) The atmospheric impact of potential substitutes for the controlled substances particularly with regard to their likely ozone depletion potential and their greenhouse warming potential;
- (b) Monitoring of the rarer trace gases in the troposphere and research on their interactions;
- (c) The Global Ozone Observing System should be expanded particularly in the tropics and in the Southern hemisphere. Special attention must be paid to ozone monitoring in Polar regions. Nations should make a long-term commitment to such monitoring programmes including making sufficient resources available appropriate to the effective operation;
- (d) Research on the human health and biological implications of ultraviolet radiation changes at the earth's surface. Particular attention must be given to the impact on food production in the developing world and to development of crop varieties resistant to higher levels of ultraviolet radiation;
- (e) Research into the effects on the atmosphere of potential ozone layer depleting gases, other than the controlled substances, for example methyl chloroform;
- (f) Studies on the social and economic effects of ozone depletion.

Decision VCI/5: Research capability of developing countries

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/5 of its First Meeting*, decided to co-operate to ensure the enhancement of the capability of developing countries to contribute to ozone science research. This may be facilitated through the organization of workshops and the identification of institutes in developed countries which can co-operate with appropriate scientific institutions in the developing countries. The identification of financial institutions who might assist the development of an improved scientific capability in developing countries should also be undertaken.

Decision VCII/2: Information exchange under Annex II to the Vienna Convention

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/2 of its Second Meeting*, decided:

- (a) To note that exchange of information under Annex II would in large part be fulfilled by Parties reporting the data required by Article 7 of the amended Montreal Protocol, and by exchanging information and reporting on activities as required by Article 9 of the Protocol; and therefore to call on all Parties to the Convention, whether or not Parties to the amended Protocol, to provide such data and information;
- (b) To request the Montreal Protocol Parties to ask the Assessment Panels to identify and report on what information on substances listed in Annex I of the Convention, can be made available from other sources, and what can and should be supplied separately by the Parties; and to ask the Secretariat, in light of this information, to develop with the chairs of the Assessment Panels an appropriate provisional reporting format;
- (c) To note the recommendation of the meeting of the Ozone Research Managers that the HFCs should be added to the list of substances in Annex I of the Vienna Convention;
- (d) To note that some countries had already submitted information for exchange in accordance with the objectives of Annex II of the Convention, and to invite all Parties to submit any information relevant to the objectives of this Annex.

Decision VCII/5: Review of scientific information

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/5 of its Second Meeting*, decided to take note of the 1989 reports of the four assessment panels, established by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol, and also the ongoing work of the panels in preparing supplementary reports for consideration by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to be held in 1992.

Decision VCII/7: Implementation of Decision VCI/5

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/7 of its Second Meeting*, decided to ask the Secretariat to request the Parties to provide more information on the implementation of Decision 5 of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, and also to ask the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention to provide the information with regard to existing regional activities.

Decision VCII/9: Expansion of the Global Ozone Observing System Network

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/9 of its Second Meeting*, decided to request the Parties to the Vienna Convention as a matter of urgency to facilitate through bilateral and multilateral contributions the expansion of the ozone observing stations network, in particular at locations selected on the basis of generally accepted scientific criteria which are in the territories of interested developing countries, and specifically to request:

- (a) WMO and UNEP to keep Parties continually aware of specific network needs which could be met by bilateral or multilateral co-operation;
- (b) developed countries to make voluntary contributions to the WMO Special Fund for Environmental Monitoring for GO₃OS;
- (c) developing countries to make ozone layer monitoring a priority in their requests for bilateral and multilateral assistance within the context of the Global Ozone Observing System.

Decision VCIII/2: Reports of the Assessment Panels

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/2 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the 1991 reports of Scientific Assessment, Environmental Effects Assessment and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels;
2. To take note of the ongoing work of the three Assessment Panels in preparing updated reports for consideration by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

Decision VCIII/4: Reporting for the purposes of Annex I to the Vienna Convention

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/4 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To accept the recommendation that for the purposes of Article 3 of, and Annex I to, the Vienna Convention, it is adequate if the Parties to the Convention report data under the Montreal Protocol on all substances controlled by the Protocol;
2. To defer a decision under Article 3 of, and Annex I to, the Convention with respect to hydrofluorocarbons, pending a decision of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change or of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change on the reporting on hydrofluorocarbons.

Decision VCIV/2: Reports of the three Assessment Panels

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/2 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note with appreciation of the reports of the Scientific, Environmental Effects and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels and the Technical Options Committees;
2. To acknowledge the important role played by the Scientific Assessment Panel in coordinating the report of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the substantial contributions by the national agencies to the preparation of the report.

Decision VCIV/4: Funding matters

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/4 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided:

1. To invite the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the monitoring of ozone and UV radiation and related research in developing countries;
2. To request the Parties to support such programmes using appropriate mechanisms.

Decision VCV/2: Reports of the three Assessment Panels

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCV/2 of its Fifth Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note, with appreciation, of the reports of the Scientific, Environmental Effects and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels and the Technical Options Committees;
2. To acknowledge and encourage the collaboration of the Assessment Panels with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Civil Aviation Organization;
3. To acknowledge the important role played by the Scientific Assessment Panel in coordinating its report and the contributions by the World Meteorological Organization, the national agencies and international organizations to the preparation of the report.

Decision VCVI/2: Ozone-related monitoring and research activities for the Vienna Convention

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCVI/2 of its Sixth Meeting*, decided:

Recalling Articles 3 and 4, and Annexes I and II of the Vienna Convention, Decisions VCI/4, VCI/5, VCII/4, VCII/7, VCII/9, VCIII/5, VCIV/3, VCIV/4, and VCV/3, and paragraph 39 of the Plan of Action of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recognizing the urgent need for enhancing the effective regime for the protection of the ozone layer established in the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol,

1. To take note, with appreciation, of the report of the fifth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, and the recommendations therein;
2. To request the United Nations Environment Programme, in consultation with World Meteorological Organization, to establish an extrabudgetary fund for receiving voluntary contribution from the Parties to the Vienna Convention and international organizations, for the purpose of financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention, consistent with the decisions listed above, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
3. To urge all Parties and international organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Fund as well as voluntary contributions in kind for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2;
4. The primary aim of the Fund should be to provide complementary support for the continued maintenance and calibration of the existing World Meteorological Organization Global Atmospheric Watch ground-

based stations for monitoring column ozone, ozone profiles and ultra-violet radiation in the developing countries and in the countries with economies in transition, to address balanced global coverage. Consideration should be given to supporting other activities identified by the Ozone Research Managers and in consultation with the co-chairs of the United Nations Environment Programme Scientific Assessment and Environmental Effects Assessment Panels, for the improvement of the observation network and relevant research;

5. To request the Secretariat, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization, to advise the Parties of the institutional arrangements for making decisions on allocation of funds, with a specific proposal to meet the requirements identified in paragraph 4 above and to provide an annual report;
6. To request the Secretariat to invite the Parties and international organizations to make annual voluntary contributions to the Fund;
7. To review the institutional arrangements for the operation of the Fund at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna convention, taking into account the developments and requirements within other conventions, to avoid duplication of efforts;
8. To request the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to draw to the attention of the Parties opportunities for meeting common objectives among conventions, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Decisions on Ozone Research Managers

Decision VCII/4: Recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/4 of its Second Meeting*, decided to note the outcome of the first meeting of the Ozone Research Managers (WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project Report No. 23) and, in accordance with the recommendations of that meeting:

- (a) To recommend that the collaboration with WMO in the co-ordination of research and systematic observations should be further expanded;
- (b) To request the Parties to the Convention to determine the ways and means to provide scientific and technical training in ozone monitoring and research and other relevant assistance especially to developing countries;
- (c) To recommend that WMO should continue to provide guidance and infrastructure to ensure the maintenance and calibration of existing GO₃OS stations, their data availability and analysis, and to aim at expanding the GO₃OS to better cover the polar and tropical regions;
- (d) To request the Secretariat to continue to collect information, within the framework of the Convention, on national research activities and ensure its wide distribution;
- (e) To recall Decision VCI/6(a)(ii) of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention which requested the meeting of the ozone Research Managers to be composed of:
 - (i) Government Atmospheric Research Managers, and;
 - (ii) Government Research Managers of research related to health and environmental effects of ozone modifications, and to request WMO in collaboration with UNEP to continue to arrange for convening the Ozone Research Managers meetings related to the Vienna Convention and to ensure that scientific assessment panels under the Montreal Protocol co-operate closely, to which end the chairpersons of the assessment panels should be invited to participate in the meetings of the Ozone Research Managers;
- (f) To request the Parties to take note of the full range of recommendations in the Ozone Research Managers Meetings report and request that the Ozone Research Managers establish priorities for those recommendations in their next report.

Decision VCIII/5: Recommendations of the second meeting of the Ozone Research Managers

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/5 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the report of the second meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, especially with regard to the high priority scientific objectives to guide the future work on the ozone issue, the needed improvements in the long-term observations of ozone and ozone-related constituents, and the acute need for the improvement of training in the fields of both measurements and analysis as identified by the Ozone Research Managers;
2. To request that all Parties make voluntary contributions to the World Meteorological Organization's Special Fund for Environment Monitoring for the Global Ozone Observing System in order to expand the station network in developing countries;
3. To welcome the Global Environment Facility's decision to fund a number of global ozone observation stations and to request that that body give due consideration to funding the installation of a limited number of additional stations in the tropical belt and in any other regions not adequately covered, in light of recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers, and where the requesting country deems such stations a priority; and to request the World Meteorological Organization in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme to investigate and evaluate available monitoring equipment so as to equip such stations as appropriate using best available technologies for measuring both ozone and UV-B.

Decision VCIII/8: Future meetings of the Ozone Research Managers

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/8 of its Third Meeting*, decided to hold a meeting of the Ozone Research Managers every three years, six months prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties and back-to-back with the meeting of the Bureau of the Conference in partial modification of decision *VCII/6* of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Decision VCIV/3: Recommendations of the third meeting of the Ozone Research Managers

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/3 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the report of the Third Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers (WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project Report No. 41);
2. To endorse the recommendations of the Third Meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, as contained in the report of that meeting, to the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
3. To request all Parties:
 - (a) To maintain and further develop monitoring and archiving of measurements of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone, including vertical profiles and other trace species and aerosols, and to pursue the development and implementation of new observational capacities, such as aircraft and satellite-based measurements;
 - (b) To increase investigation and quantification of stratospheric and tropospheric processes through routine monitoring and experimental campaigns to understand current changes and to further develop predictions of stratospheric change both for the short and long term;
 - (c) To investigate the interactions between ozone and climate and the impact of aircraft emissions;
 - (d) To cooperate with the World Meteorological Organization in its continued work towards coordinated and compatible UV-B measurements and their archiving;
 - (e) To enhance research on the effects of UV-B through, inter alia, establishing baseline data on biological systems and establishing the interactions with other environmental factors such as climate change;

- (f) To cooperate with the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to enhance training and baseline monitoring of ozone, UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries;
- (g) To make additional voluntary contributions to the World Meteorological Organization's Trust Fund for environmental monitoring for the Global Ozone Observing System.

Decision VCV/3: Recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCV/3 of its Fifth Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the report of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers;
2. To endorse the recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, as contained in the report WMO/UNEP, Report of the fourth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project, Report No. 45 to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;
3. To request all Parties:
 - (a) To continue to maintain instruments and develop the monitoring, calibration and archiving of measurements of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone, including measurements of vertical ozone profiles and of other trace species and aerosols that are essential and to pursue the development and implementation of new observational capabilities such as aircraft and satellite-based measurements hand-in-hand with an accelerated programme for ground-based instrument calibration;
 - (b) To expand the ground-based ozone stations, especially in the continental part of Asia (e.g., Siberia), as well as in the Caribbean and Central American region;
 - (c) To increase investigation and quantification of stratospheric and tropospheric processes through routine monitoring and experimental campaigns in order to understand current changes and to further develop and implement predictions of stratospheric change both for the short and long term;
 - (d) To continue giving high priority to research into the interactions between ozone and climate and into the impact of aircraft emissions on ozone;
 - (e) To request the World Meteorological Organization to continue to work towards improving the quality and compatibility of UV-B measurements and their archiving;
 - (f) To enhance substantially research on the effects of ultraviolet radiation (UV-B), and efforts to monitor such effects;
 - (g) To request the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to pursue ways of enhancing training and baseline monitoring of ozone and UV-B radiation and related research in developing countries, bearing in mind that these goals can only be accomplished with assistance from international funding organizations such as the Global Environment Facility and with the direct support of the Parties to the Convention to such programmes through the appropriate mechanisms.

Article 5: Transmission of information

Decision VCI/2: Reporting of measures taken by Parties

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/2 of its First Meeting*, decided that each Contracting Party shall submit to the Secretariat of the Convention every two years after the entry into force of the Convention a summary of the measures adopted by the Party for the implementation of the Convention. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Annex II of the Convention, the biennial reporting shall include the socio-economic and commercial information on the substances referred to in Annex I. To this end the Secretariat shall prepare a format for reporting and shall ensure any required confidentiality of the information supplied to it.

Article 6: Conference of the Parties

Decisions on meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Decision VCI/1: Rules of procedure for Conferences of the Parties

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/1 of its First Meeting*, decided to adopt, taking into account the explanations given during the meeting, the rules of procedures for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. [See Section III of this Handbook].

Decision VCI/6: Subsidiary bodies

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/6 of its First Meeting*, decided:

- (a) to establish the following co-ordination bodies as subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties under Article 6 para. 4(i) of the Vienna Convention:

- (i) The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties composed of the officers elected by the Conference;

The terms of reference of the Bureau shall be to facilitate the implementation, as appropriate, on behalf of the Parties of the relevant subparagraphs of paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Convention, particularly, – review the scientific information on the ozone layer, on its possible modification and on possible effects of any such modifications; – consider, in accordance with articles 3 and 4, programmes for research, systematic observations, scientific and technological co-operation, the exchange of information and the transfer of technology and knowledge and prepare a draft agenda for such activities for consideration by the Parties at their following Conference with estimates of the costs required for the implementation of the proposed activities; – consider other topics on the Agenda of the next Conference of the Parties, and review the documents prepared by the Secretariat for the Conference to facilitate the work of the Conference.

The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties is to hold maximum two meetings between two sessions of the Conference of the Parties one of them in conjunction with the Research Managers' Meeting referred to in the next section.

The cost of the meeting of the Bureau is to be covered within the budget of the Convention;

- (ii) A *Meeting* composed of: (a) Government Atmospheric Research Managers and (b) Government Research Managers of research related to health and environmental effects of ozone modifications.

Such a Meeting shall review ongoing national and international research and monitoring programmes to ensure proper co-ordination of these programmes and identify gaps that need to be addressed.

The Meeting shall be held *every 2 years* (6 months prior to the meeting of the Parties) jointly with a meeting of the Bureau. The Meeting should produce a report including recommendations for future research and expanded co-operation between researchers in developed and developing countries for presentation to the following meeting of the Parties to the Convention.

It is assumed that the Research Managers from developed countries will cover their own expenses and that the Secretariat budget will cover only participation of no more than ten Research Managers from developing countries.

- (b) The Secretariat of the Convention in co-operation with UNEP and WMO shall prepare for the joint meeting of the Bureau and the group of the Research Managers. The joint meeting shall take place in conjunction with a meeting of the WMO Executive Council Panel on Environmental Pollution, Monitoring and Research.

Decision VCII/1: Amendments to the rules of procedure

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/1 of its Second Meeting*, decided:

- (a) To amend paragraph 2 of rule 6 as follows:

Delete the words “in matters of direct concern to the organizations and states they represent” in the third and fourth lines of the paragraph. The paragraph would now read:

“Such observers may, upon invitation of the President and if there is no objection from the Parties present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting.”;

- (b) To amend paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the Rules of Procedure to include the following additional sentences:

“In electing its officers, the meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The offices of the President and Rapporteur of the meeting of the Parties shall normally be subject to rotation among the five groups of States referred to in section I of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 16 December 1972, by which UNEP was established.”;

- (c) To amend rules 23 and 24 as follows:

(i) Rule 23 – delete paragraph 2;

(ii) Rule 24 – delete the words “other than the President” and replace by the words “of the Bureau”.

Decision VCII/8: Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/8 of its Second Meeting*, decided to convene the meeting of the Conference of the Parties once every three years starting from the 1993 meeting, i.e. to hold the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1996.

Decision VCII/11: Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/11 of its Second Meeting*, decided to convene the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 1993 in conjunction with the fifth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the same venue.

Decision VCIII/7: Fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/7 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To convene the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 1996 in conjunction with the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and at the same venue;
2. To accept with appreciation the offer of Austria to host a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention in conjunction with the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1995 in Vienna.

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

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/6 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided to convene the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 1999 in conjunction with the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the same venue.

Decision VCV/5: Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCV/5 of its Fifth Meeting*, decided to convene the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 2002 in conjunction with the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VCVI/4: Seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCVI/4 of its Sixth Meeting*, decided to convene the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 2005 in conjunction with the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decisions on financial matters**Decision VCI/9: Financial arrangements**

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/9 of its First Meeting*, decided:

- (a) To establish a United Nations Trust Fund in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and in accordance with the General Procedures governing operations of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (b) The Convention Trust Fund shall be administered by the Executive Director of UNEP and shall finance expenditures approved by the Parties and shall receive the contributions of Parties to the Convention;
- (c) To that end the Conference requests the Executive Director to secure the necessary consents of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Governing Council of UNEP;
- (d) To adopt the terms of reference of the Trust Fund in Annex III of the report of the first meeting [*reproduced in Section 2.8 of this Handbook, as amended by Decision VCVI/3*];
- (e) The contributions of the Parties shall be in the form of voluntary contributions according to the formula in Annex V of the report of the first meeting;
- (f) The Conference calls on all Parties to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund in advance of the period to which they relate;
- (g) To approve a total budget of US\$790,000 for the biennium 1990–1991, the details of the approved budget are presented in Annex IV of the report of the first meeting.

Decision VCI/10: Voluntary contributions to Trust Fund

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/10 of its First Meeting*, decided that the States non-Parties and the non-contributing Parties to the Trust Fund are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund.

Decision VCII/10: Budgets and financial matters

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/10 of its Second Meeting*, decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to submit as soon as possible to all Parties certified and audited accounts of the Vienna Convention Trust Fund for the expenditures under the Fund for the 1990 financial year;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to submit to the Parties the certified and audited accounts for 1989 of the Interim Ozone Secretariat;
- (c) To submit certified and audited accounts for subsequent years prior to regular meeting of the Parties;

- (d) To emphasize that expenditures incurred due to recommendations by the Bureau should only be met either within the budget adopted by the Parties for that year or by other additional contributions made towards these expenditures;
- (e) To emphasize that it is essential to avoid increases in already adopted budgets in the years to which they relate;
- (f) To extend the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer from 31 March 1993 to 31 March 1995;
- (g) To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding 1990 and 1991 contributions promptly and to also pay their future contributions promptly and in full in accordance with the terms of reference and the formula for contributions as attached to this report as Annex II;
- (h) To note that the revised 1991 budget has been increased to \$813,690, which corresponds to the funds available to the Secretariat from paid and pledged contributions of 1990 and 1991, less the expenditures incurred in 1990;
- (i) To adopt the final budget for 1992 of \$351,430 and for 1993 of \$877,445, as set out in Annex I.

Decision VCIII/6: Budgets and financial matters

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/6 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the certified and audited accounts of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for expenditures under the Trust Fund for 1990 and 1991 and the certified and audited accounts for the Interim Ozone Secretariat;
2. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the first year of the biennium 1992-1993 ended 31 December 1992;
3. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding 1990-1993 contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full in accordance with the terms of reference of the Trust Fund and the formula for contributions as attached to the report of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties as annex I;
4. To extend the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer from 31 March 1995 to 31 December 2000;
5. To adopt the final budgets of \$297,245 for 1994, \$609,690 for 1995, \$825,520 for 1996 and \$317,020 for 1997, as set out in annex II to the report of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
6. To urge the Secretariat to furnish the Parties with an estimation of the current three years needs and, in the same format, the actual expenditures of the previous three years so that the Parties would have a good understanding of the Secretariat's budgetary requirements.

Decision VCIV/5: Budget and financial matters

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/5 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided:

1. To take note of the certified and audited accounts of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for expenditures under the Trust Fund for 1993, 1994 and 1995;
2. To take note of the financial reports on the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the biennium 1992-1993 ended 31 December 1993; first year of biennium 1994-1995 as at 31 December 1994 and the biennium 1994-1995 ended 31 December 1995;
3. To request the Executive Director of UNEP to extend the duration of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention until 31 December 2000, subject to the approval of the UNEP Governing Council;
4. To adopt the budgets for the Trust Fund of \$1,057,170 for 1996, \$361,090 for 1997, \$382,342 for 1998, \$1,207,991 for 1999, and \$370,590 for 2000, as set out in Annex I to the report of the fourth meeting;

5. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions on time and in full in accordance with the terms of reference of the Trust Fund and the formula for contributions contained in Annex II to the report of the fourth meeting;
6. To urge all Parties to make additional voluntary contributions amounting to US\$200,000 annually to WMO (World Meteorological Organization), in support of its ozone monitoring activities of developing countries, in view of the fundamental importance of such monitoring activities to the Convention;
7. To request the Executive Director of UNEP to ensure that the 13 per cent programme support costs charged to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention are used fully in support of the Convention and its Secretariat, and to report to the next Meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the ways in which the 13 per cent has been used for the benefit of the Convention and its Secretariat.

Decision VCV/4: Financial report and budgets

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCV/4 of its Fifth Meeting*, decided:

1. To note with appreciation the exemplary financial management by the Secretariat over many years;
2. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for expenditures of the first year of the biennium 1998-1999, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.5/5;
3. To approve the budgets of \$370,590 for 2000, \$370,590 for 2001, \$1,207,991 for 2002 and the proposed budget of \$370,590 for 2003, as set out in annex I to the report of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
4. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties, as set out in annex II to the report of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (UNEP/OzL.Conv.4/6), for the year 2000, and in annex II to the report of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for the year 2001;
5. To draw down an amount of \$75,000 from the unspent balance for the purpose of reducing it, thereby ensuring that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to \$295,590 for 2000, \$295,590 for 2001, \$1,132,991 for 2002 and \$295,590 for 2003;
6. To review the status of reserves in the Meeting of the Parties in the year 2002.

Decision VCVI/3: Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCVI/3 of its Sixth Meeting*, decided:

1. To welcome the continuing excellent management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Vienna Convention Trust Fund and the very good quality documentation furnished to the meeting;
2. To take note with appreciation of the financial statements of the Trust Fund for the biennium 2000-2001 and the report on the actual expenditures for 2001 as compared to the approvals for that year, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Conv.6/4;
3. To approve the budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$449,690 for 2003, \$559,689 for 2004, \$1,233,169 for 2005 and take note of the proposed budget of \$556,299 for 2006, as set out in Annex I of the report of the 6th Conference of the Parties;
4. To firstly draw down an amount of \$100,000 in years 2004, 2005 and 2006 from the Fund balance for the purpose of reducing that balance (including the annually accruing interest income);
5. To secondly draw down further from the unspent balance from year 2001, an amount of \$79,100 in 2003 and \$76,886 in 2005;

6. To ensure, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to \$295,590 for 2003, \$459,689 for 2004, \$1,056,283 for 2005 and \$456,299 for 2006 as set out in Annex I of the report of the 6th Conference of the Parties. The contributions of the individual Parties shall be as listed in Annex II to the present report;
7. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;
8. To amend paragraph 4 of the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer by substituting 25 per cent by 22 per cent in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution through its decision A/RES/55/5 B-F of 23 December 2000;
9. To request the Executive Director to extend the Vienna Convention Trust Fund until 31 December 2010.

Article 7: Secretariat

Decision VCI/8: Designation of Secretariat

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/8 of its First Meeting*, decided to designate UNEP as the Secretariat of the Convention.

Article 8: Adoption of protocols

Decision VCI/3: Relationship between the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/3 of its First Meeting*, decided

- (a) that the Vienna Convention is the most appropriate instrument for harmonizing the policies and strategies on research; and
- (b) that the Montreal Protocol is the appropriate instrument for achieving the harmonization of policies, strategies and measures for minimizing the release of substances causing or likely to cause modifications of the ozone layer.

Article 9: Amendment of the Convention or protocols

(see also the decisions listed under Article 14, 'Accession')

Decision VCII/3: Amendment procedure under the Vienna Convention

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/3 of its Second Meeting*, decided:

- (a) to request the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to request the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Non-Compliance with the Montreal Protocol to consider procedures for expediting the amendment procedure under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention;
- (b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a note outlining the problem.

Decision VCIII/3: Amendment procedure under the Vienna Convention

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/3 of its Third Meeting*, decided to note the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts on Non-Compliance with the Montreal Protocol on procedures for expediting the amendment procedure under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention, and decision IV/5, paragraph 4, of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in respect of these conclusions and to agree that

there is no need to expedite the amendment procedure under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

Article 11: Settlement of disputes

Decision VCI/7: Arbitration procedure

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCI/7 of its First Meeting*, decided to adopt, in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3(a) of the Vienna Convention, the Arbitration Procedure in Annex II of the report of the first meeting [*reproduced below*].

Annex II: Arbitration procedure under article 11, paragraph 3 (a) of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Article 1

This procedure is adopted as required by Article 11, paragraph 3 (a), of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Unless the Parties to a dispute otherwise agree the arbitration procedure shall be conducted in accordance with articles 2 to 16 below.

Article 2

The claimant Party shall notify the Secretariat that the Parties are referring a dispute to arbitration pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The notification shall state the subject-matter of arbitration and include in particular the articles of the Convention or the Protocol, the interpretation or application of which are at issue. The Secretariat shall forward the information thus received to all Contracting Parties to the Convention or to the Protocol concerned.

Article 3

1. In disputes between two Parties, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator and the two arbitrators so appointed shall designate by common agreement the third arbitrator who shall be the chairman of the tribunal. The latter shall not be a national of one of the Parties to the dispute, nor have his usual place of residence in the territory of one of these Parties, nor be employed by any of them, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity.
2. In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties in the same interest shall appoint one member of the tribunal jointly by agreement.
3. Any vacancy shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment.

Article 4

1. If the chairman of the arbitral tribunal has not been designated within two months of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall, at the request of a Party, designate him within a further two month's period.
2. If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appoint an arbitrator within two months of receipt of the request, the other Party may inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall designate the other arbitrator within a further two months' period.

Article 5

The arbitral tribunal shall render its decisions in accordance with international law, as well as the provisions of this Convention and any protocols concerned.

Article 6

Unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its own procedure, assuring that each Party has a full opportunity to be heard and to present its case.

Article 7

The Parties to the dispute shall facilitate the work of the arbitral tribunal and, in particular, using all means at their disposal, shall:

- (a) Provide it with all relevant documents, facilities and information; and
- (b) Enable it when necessary to call witnesses or experts and receive their evidence.

Article 7 bis

The Parties and the arbitrators are under an obligation to protect the confidentiality of any information they receive in confidence during the proceedings of the arbitral tribunal.

Article 8

Unless the arbitral tribunal determines otherwise because of the particular circumstances of the case, the costs of the tribunal shall be borne by the Parties to the dispute in equal shares. The tribunal shall keep a record of all its costs, and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the Parties.

Article 9

Any Contracting Party that has an interest of a legal nature in the subject-matter of the dispute which may be affected by the decision in the case, may intervene in the proceedings with the consent of the tribunal.

Article 10

The tribunal may hear and determine counterclaims arising directly out of the subject-matter of the dispute.

Article 11

Decisions both on procedure and substance of the arbitral tribunal shall be taken by a majority vote of its members.

Article 12

If one of the Parties to the dispute does not appear before the arbitral tribunal or fails to defend its case, the other Party may request the tribunal to continue the proceedings and to make its award. Absence of a Party or failure of a Party to defend its case shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings. Before rendering its final decision, the arbitral tribunal must satisfy itself that the claim is well founded in fact and law.

Article 13

The tribunal shall render its final decision within five months of the date on which it is fully constituted unless it finds it necessary to extend the time-limit for a period which should not exceed five months.

Article 14

The final decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be confined to the subject-matter of the dispute and shall state the reasons on which it is based. It shall contain the names of the members who have participated and the date of the final decision. Any member of the tribunal may attach a separate or dissenting opinion to the final decision.

Article 15

The final decision shall be without appeal unless the Parties to the dispute have agreed in advance to an appellate procedure. It shall be complied with by the Parties to the dispute.

Article 16

Any controversy which may arise between the Parties to the dispute as regards the interpretation or manner of implementation of the final decision may be submitted by either Party for decision to the arbitral tribunal which rendered it.

Article 14: Accession**Decision VCII/6: Adjustments and Amendments to the Montreal Protocol**

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCII/6 of its Second Meeting*, decided to note the adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol that were adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in London from 27 to 29 June 1990, to urge the Parties to the Protocol to expedite their ratification of the Amendment, to urge all the Parties to the Vienna Convention to ratify the Montreal Protocol and to urge all the countries who have not ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendment to do so expeditiously.

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

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIII/1 of its Third Meeting*, decided:

1. To note the adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol that were adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Copenhagen in November 1992; to urge the Parties to the Protocol to expedite their ratification of the Amendment; to urge all the Parties to the Vienna Convention to ratify the Montreal Protocol; and, to urge all the countries that have not ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments to do so expeditiously;
2. To provide immediate support and assistance to newly sovereign States that were previously part of unions, federations or other States and all other non-Parties in becoming Parties to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol.

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

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCIV/1 of its Fourth Meeting*, decided:

1. To note the adjustments to the Montreal Protocol that were adopted by the Seventh Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Vienna from 5 to 7 December 1995, and that these adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol entered into force for all Parties on 5 August 1996 and those relating to Annex C and Annex E will enter into force for all Parties on 1 January 1997;
2. To urge all States that have not already ratified the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, to do so expeditiously.

Decision VCV/1: Adjustments and amendments to the Montreal Protocol

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCV/1 of its Fifth Meeting*, decided:

1. *To note* the adjustments and Amendment to the Montreal Protocol that were adopted by the Ninth Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal from 15 to 17 September 1997, and that the adjustments relating to control measures in Annex A, Annex B and Annex E of the Montreal Protocol entered into force on 5 June 1998 and the Amendment entered into force on 10 November 1999 for Parties that ratified the Amendment;
2. *To urge* all States that have not already ratified the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments, to do so expeditiously. Universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer.

Decision VCVI/1: Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments

The *Conference of the Parties*, in *Decision VCVI/1 of its Sixth Meeting*, decided:

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 28 November 2002, 164 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 142 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 84 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol while only 41 Parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note further that the Beijing Amendment entered into force on 25 February 2002, on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit on which the twentieth instrument of ratification had been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer;
4. 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.

Section II

The Montreal Protocol

Section 2.1

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

as adjusted and amended by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990)
and by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992)
and further adjusted by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (Vienna, 5–7 December 1995)
and further adjusted and amended by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997)
and by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)

Preamble

The Parties to this Protocol,

Being Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

Mindful of their obligation under that Convention to take appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer,

Recognizing that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Conscious of the potential climatic effects of emissions of these substances,

Aware that measures taken to protect the ozone layer from depletion should be based on relevant scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations,

Determined to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries,

Acknowledging that special provision is required to meet the needs of developing countries, including the provision of additional financial resources and access to relevant technologies, bearing in mind that the magnitude of funds necessary is predictable, and the funds can be expected to make a substantial difference in the world's ability to address the scientifically established problem of ozone depletion and its harmful effects,

Noting the precautionary measures for controlling emissions of certain chlorofluorocarbons that have already been taken at national and regional levels,

Considering the importance of promoting international co-operation in the research, development and transfer of alternative technologies relating to the control and reduction of emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

1. “Convention” means the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985.
2. “Parties” means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to this Protocol.
3. “Secretariat” means the Secretariat of the Convention.
4. “Controlled substance” means a substance in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E to this Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance, except as specified in the relevant Annex, but excludes any controlled substance or mixture which is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance.
5. “Production” means the amount of controlled substances produced, minus the amount destroyed by technologies to be approved by the Parties and minus the amount entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals. The amount recycled and reused is not to be considered as “production”.
6. “Consumption” means production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances.
7. “Calculated levels” of production, imports, exports and consumption means levels determined in accordance with Article 3.
8. “Industrial rationalization” means the transfer of all or a portion of the calculated level of production of one Party to another, for the purpose of achieving economic efficiencies or responding to anticipated shortfalls in supply as a result of plant closures.

Article 2: Control Measures

1. *Incorporated in Article 2A.*
2. *Replaced by Article 2B.*
3. *Replaced by Article 2A.*
4. *Replaced by Article 2A.*
5. Any Party may, for one or more control periods, transfer to another Party any portion of its calculated level of production set out in Articles 2A to 2F, and Article 2H, provided that the total combined calculated levels of production of the Parties concerned for any group of controlled substances do not exceed the production limits set out in those Articles for that group. Such transfer of production shall be notified to the Secretariat by each of the Parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.
- 5 bis. Any Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may, for one or more control periods, transfer to another such Party any portion of its calculated level of consumption set out in Article 2F, provided that the calculated level of consumption of controlled substances in Group I of Annex A of the Party transferring the portion of its calculated level of consumption did not exceed 0.25 kilograms per capita in 1989 and that the total combined calculated levels of consumption of the Parties concerned do not exceed the consumption limits set out in Article 2F. Such transfer of consumption shall be notified to the Secretariat by each of the Parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.
6. Any Party not operating under Article 5, that has facilities for the production of Annex A or Annex B controlled substances under construction, or contracted for, prior to 16 September 1987, and provided for in national legislation prior to 1 January 1987, may add the production from such facilities to its 1986 production of such substances for the purposes of determining its calculated level of production for 1986, provided that such facilities are completed by 31 December 1990 and that such production does not raise that Party’s annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances above 0.5 kilograms per capita.

7. Any transfer of production pursuant to paragraph 5 or any addition of production pursuant to paragraph 6 shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer or addition.
8. (a) Any Parties which are Member States of a regional economic integration organization as defined in Article 1 (6) of the Convention may agree that they shall jointly fulfil their obligations respecting consumption under this Article and Articles 2A to 2I provided that their total combined calculated level of consumption does not exceed the levels required by this Article and Articles 2A to 2I.
- (b) The Parties to any such agreement shall inform the Secretariat of the terms of the agreement before the date of the reduction in consumption with which the agreement is concerned.
- (c) Such agreement will become operative only if all Member States of the regional economic integration organization and the organization concerned are Parties to the Protocol and have notified the Secretariat of their manner of implementation.
9. (a) Based on the assessments made pursuant to Article 6, the Parties may decide whether:
 - (i) Adjustments to the ozone depleting potentials specified in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and/or Annex E should be made and, if so, what the adjustments should be; and
 - (ii) Further adjustments and reductions of production or consumption of the controlled substances should be undertaken and, if so, what the scope, amount and timing of any such adjustments and reductions should be;
- (b) Proposals for such adjustments shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting of the Parties at which they are proposed for adoption;
- (c) In taking such decisions, the Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, such decisions shall, as a last resort, be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting representing a majority of the Parties operating under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 present and voting and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting;
- (d) The decisions, which shall be binding on all Parties, shall forthwith be communicated to the Parties by the Depository. Unless otherwise provided in the decisions, they shall enter into force on the expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the Depository.
10. Based on the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of this Protocol and in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 9 of the Convention, the Parties may decide:
 - (a) whether any substances, and if so which, should be added to or removed from any annex to this Protocol, and
 - (b) the mechanism, scope and timing of the control measures that should apply to those substances;
11. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in this Article and Articles 2A to 2I Parties may take more stringent measures than those required by this Article and Articles 2A to 2I.

Introduction to the adjustments

The Second, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decided, on the basis of assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E to the Protocol as follows (the text here shows the cumulative effect of all the adjustments):

Article 2A: CFCs

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on the first day of the seventh month following the date of entry into force of this Protocol, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed

its calculated level of consumption in 1986. By the end of the same period, each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed its calculated level of production in 1986, except that such level may have increased by no more than ten per cent based on the 1986 level. Such increase shall be permitted only so as to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties.

2. Each Party shall ensure that for the period from 1 July 1991 to 31 December 1992 its calculated levels of consumption and production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A do not exceed 150 per cent of its calculated levels of production and consumption of those substances in 1986; with effect from 1 January 1993, the twelve-month control period for these controlled substances shall run from 1 January to 31 December each year.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.
4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.
5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2003 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
6. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
7. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
8. 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 production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.
9. For the purposes of calculating basic domestic needs under paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article, the calculation of the annual average of production by a Party includes any production entitlements that it has transferred in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2, and excludes any production entitlements that it has acquired in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2.

Article 2B: Halons

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1992, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
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 production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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, until 1 January 2003 exceed that limit by up to fifteen

per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive.
5. 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 production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Article 2D: Carbon tetrachloride

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group II of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group II of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Article 2E: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production for 1989. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, 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 sum of:
 - (a) Two point eight per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A; and
 - (b) Its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve month period commencing on 1 January 2004, 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 sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. 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, thirty-five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. 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.
5. 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, annually, zero point five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Such consumption shall, however, be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing at that date.
6. Each Party 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.
7. As of 1 January 1996, each Party shall endeavour to ensure that:
 - (a) The use of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C is limited to those applications where other more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies are not available;
 - (b) The use of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C is not outside the areas of application currently met by controlled substances in Annexes A, B and C, except in rare cases for the protection of human life or human health; and
 - (c) Controlled substances in Group I of Annex C are selected for use in a manner that minimizes ozone depletion, in addition to meeting other environmental, safety and economic considerations.
8. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2004, 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:
 - (a) The sum of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A; and

- (b) The sum of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A.

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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C as defined above.

Article 2G: Hydrobromofluorocarbons

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex C does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Article 2H: Methyl bromide

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1999, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2001, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2003, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substance in Annex E for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be critical uses.

- 5 *bis*. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the substance for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.
- 5 *ter*. 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 production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.
6. The calculated levels of consumption and production under this Article shall not include the amounts used by the Party for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

Article 2I: Bromochloromethane

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2002, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C does not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Article 3: Calculation of control levels

For the purposes of Articles 2, 2A to 2I and 5, each Party shall, for each group of substances in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E determine its calculated levels of:

- (a) Production by:
- (i) multiplying its annual production of each controlled substance by the ozone depleting potential specified in respect of it in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E;
 - (ii) adding together, for each such Group, the resulting figures;
- (b) Imports and exports, respectively, by following, *mutatis mutandis*, the procedure set out in subparagraph (a); and
- (c) Consumption by adding together its calculated levels of production and imports and subtracting its calculated level of exports as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b). However, beginning on 1 January 1993, any export of controlled substances to non-Parties shall not be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party.

Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties

1. As of 1 January 1990, each party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex A from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 1 *bis*. Within one year of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex B from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 1 *ter*. Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of any controlled substances in Group II of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 1 *qua*. Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substance in Annex E from any State not party to this Protocol.

- 1 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 1 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.
2. As of 1 January 1993, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Annex A to any State not party to this Protocol.
- 2 *bis.* Commencing one year after the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Annex B to any State not party to this Protocol.
- 2 *ter.* Commencing one year after the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Group II of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.
- 2 *qua.* Commencing one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substance in Annex E to any State not party to this Protocol.
- 2 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.
- 2 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.
3. By 1 January 1992, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Annex A. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 3 *bis.* Within three years of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Annex B. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 3 *ter.* Within three years of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
4. By 1 January 1994, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex A. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 4 *bis.* Within five years of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex B. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban or restrict, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
- 4 *ter.* Within five years of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Group II of Annex C. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban

- or restrict, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
5. Each Party undertakes to the fullest practicable extent to discourage the export to any State not party to this Protocol of technology for producing and for utilizing controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.
 6. Each Party shall refrain from providing new subsidies, aid, credits, guarantees or insurance programmes for the export to States not party to this Protocol of products, equipment, plants or technology that would facilitate the production of controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.
 7. Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall not apply to products, equipment, plants or technology that improve the containment, recovery, recycling or destruction of controlled substances, promote the development of alternative substances, or otherwise contribute to the reduction of emissions of controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.
 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, imports and exports referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 *ter* of this Article may be permitted from, or to, any State not party to this Protocol, if that State is determined, by a meeting of the Parties, to be in full compliance with Article 2, Articles 2A to 2I and this Article, and have submitted data to that effect as specified in Article 7.
 9. For the purposes of this Article, the term “State not party to this Protocol” shall include, with respect to a particular controlled substance, a State or regional economic integration organization that has not agreed to be bound by the control measures in effect for that substance.
 10. By 1 January 1996, the Parties shall consider whether to amend this Protocol in order to extend the measures in this Article to trade in controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and in Annex E with States not party to the Protocol.

Article 4A: Control of trade with Parties

1. Where, after the phase-out date applicable to it for a controlled substance, a Party is unable, despite having taken all practicable steps to comply with its obligation under the Protocol, to cease production of that substance for domestic consumption, other than for uses agreed by the Parties to be essential, it shall ban the export of used, recycled and reclaimed quantities of that substance, other than for the purpose of destruction.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply without prejudice to the operation of Article 11 of the Convention and the non-compliance procedure developed under Article 8 of the Protocol.

Article 4B: Licensing

1. Each Party shall, by 1 January 2000 or within three months of the date of entry into force of this Article for it, whichever is the later, establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which decides it is not in a position to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of controlled substances in Annexes C and E, may delay taking those actions until 1 January 2005 and 1 January 2002, respectively.
3. Each Party shall, within three months of the date of introducing its licensing system, report to the Secretariat on the establishment and operation of that system.
4. The Secretariat shall periodically prepare and circulate to all Parties a list of the Parties that have reported to it on their licensing systems and shall forward this information to the Implementation Committee for consideration and appropriate recommendations to the Parties.

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

1. Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter until 1 January 1999, shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E, provided that any further amendments to the adjustments or Amendment adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, shall apply to the Parties operating under this paragraph after the review provided for in paragraph 8 of this Article has taken place and shall be based on the conclusions of that review.
- 1 *bis*. The Parties shall, taking into account the review referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 and any other relevant information, decide by 1 January 1996, through the procedure set forth in paragraph 9 of Article 2:
 - (a) With respect to paragraphs 1 to 6 of Article 2F, what base year, initial levels, control schedules and phase-out date for consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - (b) With respect to Article 2G, what phase-out date for production and consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex C will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article; and
 - (c) With respect to Article 2H, what base year, initial levels and control schedules for consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article.
2. However, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall exceed neither an annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A of 0.3 kilograms per capita nor an annual calculated level of consumption of controlled substances of Annex B of 0.2 kilograms per capita.
3. When implementing the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entitled to use:
 - (a) For controlled substances under Annex A, either the average of its annual calculated level of consumption for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to consumption.
 - (b) For controlled substances under Annex B, the average of its annual calculated level of consumption for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to consumption.
 - (c) For controlled substances under Annex A, either the average of its annual calculated level of production for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive or a calculated level of production of 0.3 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to production.
 - (d) For controlled substances under Annex B, either the average of its annual calculated level of production for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of production of 0.2 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to production.
4. If a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article, at any time before the control measures obligations in Articles 2A to 2I become applicable to it, finds itself unable to obtain an adequate supply of controlled substances, it may notify this to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notification to the Parties, which shall consider the matter at their next Meeting, and decide upon appropriate action to be taken.
5. Developing the capacity to fulfil the obligations of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article to comply with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures

in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of this Article, and their implementation by those same Parties will depend upon the effective implementation of the financial co-operation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A.

6. Any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article may, at any time, notify the Secretariat in writing that, having taken all practicable steps it is unable to implement any or all of the obligations laid down in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, or any or all obligations in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of this Article, due to the inadequate implementation of Articles 10 and 10A. The Secretariat shall forthwith transmit a copy of the notification to the Parties, which shall consider the matter at their next Meeting, giving due recognition to paragraph 5 of this Article and shall decide upon appropriate action to be taken.
 7. During the period between notification and the Meeting of the Parties at which the appropriate action referred to in paragraph 6 above is to be decided, or for a further period if the Meeting of the Parties so decides, the non-compliance procedures referred to in Article 8 shall not be invoked against the notifying Party.
 8. A Meeting of the Parties shall review, not later than 1995, the situation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article, including the effective implementation of financial co-operation and transfer of technology to them, and adopt such revisions that may be deemed necessary regarding the schedule of control measures applicable to those Parties.
- 8 *bis*. Based on the conclusions of the review referred to in paragraph 8 above:
- (a) With respect to the controlled substances in Annex A, a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, and reference by the Protocol to Articles 2A and 2B shall be read accordingly;
 - (b) With respect to the controlled substances in Annex B, a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, and reference by the Protocol to Articles 2C to 2E shall be read accordingly.
- 8 *ter*. Pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* above:
- (a) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2016, 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, its calculated level of consumption in 2015. As of 1 January 2016 each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the control measures set out in paragraph 8 of Article 2F and, as the basis for its compliance with these control measures, it shall use the average of its calculated levels of production and consumption in 2015;
 - (b) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2040, 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;
 - (c) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with Article 2G;
 - (d) With regard to the controlled substance contained in Annex E:
 - (i) As of 1 January 2002 each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the control measures set out in paragraph 1 of Article 2H and, as the basis for its compliance with these control measures, it shall use the average of its annual calculated level of consumption and production, respectively, for the period of 1995 to 1998 inclusive;
 - (ii) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated levels of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E do not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of the average of its annual calculated levels of consumption and production, respectively, for the period of 1995 to 1998 inclusive;

- (iii) 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 levels of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E do not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be critical uses;
 - (iv) The calculated levels of consumption and production under this subparagraph shall not include the amounts used by the Party for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.
9. Decisions of the Parties referred to in paragraph 4, 6 and 7 of this Article shall be taken according to the same procedure applied to decision-making under Article 10.

Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures

Beginning in 1990, and at least every four years thereafter, the Parties shall assess the control measures provided for in Article 2 and Articles 2A to 2I on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. At least one year before each assessment, the Parties shall convene appropriate panels of experts qualified in the fields mentioned and determine the composition and terms of reference of any such panels. Within one year of being convened, the panels will report their conclusions, through the Secretariat, to the Parties.

Article 7: Reporting of data

1. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, within three months of becoming a Party, statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances in Annex A for the year 1986, or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available.
2. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances
 - in Annex B and Groups I and II of Annex C for the year 1989;
 - in Annex E, for the year 1991,

or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available, not later than three months after the date when the provisions set out in the Protocol with regard to the substances in Annexes B, C and E respectively enter into force for that Party.
3. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its annual production (as defined in paragraph 5 of Article 1) of each of the controlled substances listed in Annexes A, B, C and E and, separately, for each substance,
 - Amounts used for feedstocks,
 - Amounts destroyed by technologies approved by the Parties, and
 - Imports from and exports to Parties and non-Parties respectively,

for the year during which provisions concerning the substances in Annexes A, B, C and E respectively entered into force for that Party and for each year thereafter. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications. Data shall be forwarded not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate.
- 3 *bis*. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat separate statistical data of its annual imports and exports of each of the controlled substances listed in Group II of Annex A and Group I of Annex C that have been recycled.
4. For Parties operating under the provisions of paragraph 8 (a) of Article 2, the requirements in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 3 *bis* of this Article in respect of statistical data on imports and exports shall be satisfied if the

regional economic integration organization concerned provides data on imports and exports between the organization and States that are not members of that organization.

Article 8: Non-compliance

The Parties, at their first meeting, shall consider and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance.

Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information

1. The Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on:
 - (a) best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling, or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions;
 - (b) possible alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and
 - (c) costs and benefits of relevant control strategies.
2. The Parties, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, shall co-operate in promoting public awareness of the environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances and other substances that deplete the ozone layer.
3. Within two years of the entry into force of this Protocol and every two years thereafter, each Party shall submit to the Secretariat a summary of the activities it has conducted pursuant to this Article.

Article 10: Financial mechanism

1. The Parties shall establish a mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of this Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of Article 5 of the Protocol. The mechanism, contributions to which shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties operating under that paragraph, shall meet all agreed incremental costs of such Parties in order to enable their compliance with the control measures of the Protocol. An indicative list of the categories of incremental costs shall be decided by the meeting of the Parties.
2. The mechanism established under paragraph 1 shall include a Multilateral Fund. It may also include other means of multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation.
3. The Multilateral Fund shall:
 - (a) Meet, on a grant or concessional basis as appropriate, and according to criteria to be decided upon by the Parties, the agreed incremental costs;
 - (b) Finance clearing-house functions to:
 - (i) Assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation;
 - (ii) Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;

- (iii) Distribute, as provided for in Article 9, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions, and other related activities, for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and
 - (iv) Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries;
- (c) Finance the secretarial services of the Multilateral Fund and related support costs.
4. The Multilateral Fund shall operate under the authority of the Parties who shall decide on its overall policies.
 5. The Parties shall establish an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources, for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee shall discharge its tasks and responsibilities, specified in its terms of reference as agreed by the Parties, with the co-operation and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme or other appropriate agencies depending on their respective areas of expertise. The members of the Executive Committee, which shall be selected on the basis of a balanced representation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and of the Parties not so operating, shall be endorsed by the Parties.
 6. The Multilateral Fund shall be financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in convertible currency or, in certain circumstances, in kind and/or in national currency, on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments. Contributions by other Parties shall be encouraged. Bilateral and, in particular cases agreed by a decision of the Parties, regional co-operation may, up to a percentage and consistent with any criteria to be specified by decision of the Parties, be considered as a contribution to the Multilateral Fund, provided that such co-operation, as a minimum:
 - (a) Strictly relates to compliance with the provisions of this Protocol;
 - (b) Provides additional resources; and
 - (c) Meets agreed incremental costs.
 7. The Parties shall decide upon the programme budget of the Multilateral Fund for each fiscal period and upon the percentage of contributions of the individual Parties thereto.
 8. Resources under the Multilateral Fund shall be disbursed with the concurrence of the beneficiary Party.
 9. Decisions by the Parties under this Article shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting, representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 present and voting and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.
 10. The financial mechanism set out in this Article is without prejudice to any future arrangements that may be developed with respect to other environmental issues.

Article 10A: Transfer of technology

Each Party shall take every practicable step, consistent with the programmes supported by the financial mechanism, to ensure:

- (a) that the best available, environmentally safe substitutes and related technologies are expeditiously transferred to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5; and
- (b) that the transfers referred to in subparagraph (a) occur under fair and most favourable conditions.

Article 11: Meetings of the parties

1. The Parties shall hold meetings at regular intervals. The Secretariat shall convene the first meeting of the Parties not later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Protocol and in conjunction with a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, if a meeting of the latter is scheduled within that period.
2. Subsequent ordinary meetings of the parties shall be held, unless the Parties otherwise decide, in conjunction with meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Extraordinary meetings of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by a meeting of the Parties, or at the written request of any Party, provided that within six months of such a request being communicated to them by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
3. The Parties, at their first meeting, shall:
 - (a) adopt by consensus rules of procedure for their meetings;
 - (b) adopt by consensus the financial rules referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 13;
 - (c) establish the panels and determine the terms of reference referred to in Article 6;
 - (d) consider and approve the procedures and institutional mechanisms specified in Article 8; and
 - (e) begin preparation of workplans pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 10.

[The Article 10 in question is that of the original Protocol adopted in 1987.]

4. The functions of the meetings of the Parties shall be to:
 - (a) review the implementation of this Protocol;
 - (b) decide on any adjustments or reductions referred to in paragraph 9 of Article 2;
 - (c) decide on any addition to, insertion in or removal from any annex of substances and on related control measures in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 2;
 - (d) establish, where necessary, guidelines or procedures for reporting of information as provided for in Article 7 and paragraph 3 of Article 9;
 - (e) review requests for technical assistance submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 10;
 - (f) review reports prepared by the secretariat pursuant to subparagraph (c) of Article 12;
 - (g) assess, in accordance with Article 6, the control measures;
 - (h) consider and adopt, as required, proposals for amendment of this Protocol or any annex and for any new annex;
 - (i) consider and adopt the budget for implementing this Protocol; and
 - (j) consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Protocol.
5. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not party to this Protocol, may be represented at meetings of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the protection of the ozone layer which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Parties.

Article 12: Secretariat

For the purposes of this Protocol, the Secretariat shall:

- (a) arrange for and service meetings of the Parties as provided for in Article 11;
- (b) receive and make available, upon request by a Party, data provided pursuant to Article 7;
- (c) prepare and distribute regularly to the Parties reports based on information received pursuant to Articles 7 and 9;
- (d) notify the Parties of any request for technical assistance received pursuant to Article 10 so as to facilitate the provision of such assistance;
- (e) encourage non-Parties to attend the meetings of the Parties as observers and to act in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol;
- (f) provide, as appropriate, the information and requests referred to in subparagraphs (c) and (d) to such non-party observers; and
- (g) perform such other functions for the achievement of the purposes of this Protocol as may be assigned to it by the Parties.

Article 13: Financial provisions

1. The funds required for the operation of this Protocol, including those for the functioning of the Secretariat related to this Protocol, shall be charged exclusively against contributions from the Parties.
2. The Parties, at their first meeting, shall adopt by consensus financial rules for the operation of this Protocol.

Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention

Except as otherwise provided in this Protocol, the provisions of the Convention relating to its protocols shall apply to this Protocol.

Article 15: Signature

This Protocol shall be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations in Montreal on 16 September 1987, in Ottawa from 17 September 1987 to 16 January 1988, and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 17 January 1988 to 15 September 1988.

Article 16: Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on 1 January 1989, provided that at least eleven instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval of the Protocol or accession thereto have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations representing at least two-thirds of 1986 estimated global consumption of the controlled substances, and the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Convention have been fulfilled. In the event that these conditions have not been fulfilled by that date, the Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which the conditions have been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Protocol, any State or regional economic integration organization shall become a Party to it on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 17: Parties joining after entry into force

Subject to Article 5, any State or regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to this Protocol after the date of its entry into force, shall fulfil forthwith the sum of the obligations under Article 2, as well as under Articles 2A to 2I and Article 4, that apply at that date to the States and regional economic integration organizations that became Parties on the date the Protocol entered into force.

Article 18: Reservations

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

Article 19: Withdrawal

Any Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary at any time after four years of assuming the obligations specified in paragraph 1 of Article 2A. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the Depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.

Article 20: Authentic texts

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DULY AUTHORIZED TO THAT EFFECT,
HAVE SIGNED THIS PROTOCOL.

DONE AT MONTREAL THIS SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED
AND EIGHTY SEVEN.

Annex A: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential*
<i>Group I</i>		
	CFCl ₃ (CFC-11)	1.0
	CF ₂ Cl ₂ (CFC-12)	1.0
	C ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃ (CFC-113)	0.8
	C ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂ (CFC-114)	1.0
	C ₂ F ₅ Cl (CFC-115)	0.6
<i>Group II</i>		
	CF ₂ BrCl (halon-1211)	3.0
	CF ₃ Br (halon-1301)	10.0
	C ₂ F ₄ Br ₂ (halon-2402)	6.0

* These ozone depleting potentials are estimates based on existing knowledge and will be reviewed and revised periodically.

Annex B: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential
<i>Group I</i>		
	CF ₃ Cl (CFC-13)	1.0
	C ₂ FCl ₅ (CFC-111)	1.0
	C ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄ (CFC-112)	1.0
	C ₃ FCl ₇ (CFC-211)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₂ Cl ₆ (CFC-212)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₃ Cl ₅ (CFC-213)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₄ Cl ₄ (CFC-214)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₅ Cl ₃ (CFC-215)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₆ Cl ₂ (CFC-216)	1.0
	C ₃ F ₇ Cl (CFC-217)	1.0
<i>Group II</i>		
	CCl ₄ carbon tetrachloride	1.1
<i>Group III</i>		
	C ₂ H ₃ Cl ₃ * 1,1,1-trichloroethane* (methyl chloroform)	0.1

* This formula does not refer to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

Annex C: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential*	
<i>Group I</i>				
	CHFCI ₂	(HCFC-21)**	1	0.04
	CHF ₂ Cl	(HCFC-22)**	1	0.055
	CH ₂ FCI	(HCFC-31)	1	0.02
	C ₂ HFCl ₄	(HCFC-121)	2	0.01–0.04
	C ₂ HF ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-122)	3	0.02–0.08
	C ₂ HF ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-123)	3	0.02–0.06
	CHCl ₂ CF ₃	(HCFC-123)**	–	0.02
	C ₂ HF ₄ Cl	(HCFC-124)	2	0.02–0.04
	CHFClCF ₃	(HCFC-124)**	–	0.022
	C ₂ H ₂ FCI ₃	(HCFC-131)	3	0.007–0.05
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-132)	4	0.008–0.05
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-133)	3	0.02–0.06
	C ₂ H ₃ FCI ₂	(HCFC-141)	3	0.005–0.07
	CH ₃ CFCl ₂	(HCFC-141b)**	–	0.11
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-142)	3	0.008–0.07
	CH ₃ CF ₂ Cl	(HCFC-142b)**	–	0.065
	C ₂ H ₄ FCI	(HCFC-151)	2	0.003–0.005
	C ₃ HFCl ₆	(HCFC-221)	5	0.015–0.07
	C ₃ HF ₂ Cl ₅	(HCFC-222)	9	0.01–0.09
	C ₃ HF ₃ Cl ₄	(HCFC-223)	12	0.01–0.08
	C ₃ HF ₄ Cl ₃	(HCFC-224)	12	0.01–0.09
	C ₃ HF ₅ Cl ₂	(HCFC-225)	9	0.02–0.07
	CF ₃ CF ₂ CHCl ₂	(HCFC-225ca)**	–	0.025
	CF ₂ ClCF ₂ CHClF	(HCFC-225cb)**	–	0.033
	C ₃ HF ₆ Cl	(HCFC-226)	5	0.02–0.10
	C ₃ H ₂ FCI ₅	(HCFC-231)	9	0.05–0.09
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	(HCFC-232)	16	0.008–0.10
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃	(HCFC-233)	18	0.007–0.23
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂	(HCFC-234)	16	0.01–0.28
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Cl	(HCFC-235)	9	0.03–0.52
	C ₃ H ₃ FCI ₄	(HCFC-241)	12	0.004–0.09
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-242)	18	0.005–0.13
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-243)	18	0.007–0.12
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Cl	(HCFC-244)	12	0.009–0.14
	C ₃ H ₄ FCI ₃	(HCFC-251)	12	0.001–0.01
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-252)	16	0.005–0.04
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-253)	12	0.003–0.03
	C ₃ H ₅ FCI ₂	(HCFC-261)	9	0.002–0.02
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-262)	9	0.002–0.02
	C ₃ H ₆ FCI	(HCFC-271)	5	0.001–0.03

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential*
<i>Group II</i>			
	CH ₂ FBr	1	1.00
	CHF ₂ Br	1	0.74
	CH ₂ FBr	1	0.73
	C ₂ HFBr ₄	2	0.3–0.8
	C ₂ HF ₂ Br ₃	3	0.5–1.8
	C ₂ HF ₃ Br ₂	3	0.4–1.6
	C ₂ HF ₄ Br	2	0.7–1.2
	C ₂ H ₂ FBr ₃	3	0.1–1.1
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₂	4	0.2–1.5
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Br	3	0.7–1.6
	C ₂ H ₃ FBr ₂	3	0.1–1.7
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Br	3	0.2–1.1
	C ₂ H ₄ FBr	2	0.07–0.1
	C ₃ HFBr ₆	5	0.3–1.5
	C ₃ HF ₂ Br ₅	9	0.2–1.9
	C ₃ HF ₃ Br ₄	12	0.3–1.8
	C ₃ HF ₄ Br ₃	12	0.5–2.2
	C ₃ HF ₅ Br ₂	9	0.9–2.0
	C ₃ HF ₆ Br	5	0.7–3.3
	C ₃ H ₂ FBr ₅	9	0.1–1.9
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₄	16	0.2–2.1
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Br ₃	18	0.2–5.6
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Br ₂	16	0.3–7.5
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Br	8	0.9–1.4
	C ₃ H ₃ FBr ₄	12	0.08–1.9
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Br ₃	18	0.1–3.1
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Br ₂	18	0.1–2.5
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Br	12	0.3–4.4
	C ₃ H ₄ FBr ₃	12	0.03–0.3
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Br ₂	16	0.1–1.0
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Br	12	0.07–0.8
	C ₃ H ₅ FBr ₂	9	0.04–0.4
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Br	9	0.07–0.8
	C ₃ H ₆ FBr	5	0.02–0.7
<i>Group III</i>			
	CH ₂ BrCl	1	0.12

* Where a range of ODPs is indicated, the highest value in that range shall be used for the purposes of the Protocol. The ODPs listed as a single value have been determined from calculations based on laboratory measurements. Those listed as a range are based on estimates and are less certain. The range pertains to an isomeric group. The upper value is the estimate of the ODP of the isomer with the highest ODP, and the lower value is the estimate of the ODP of the isomer with the lowest ODP.

** Identifies the most commercially viable substances with ODP values listed against them to be used for the purposes of the Protocol.

Annex D:* A list of products containing controlled substances specified in Annex A**

Products	Customs code number
1. Automobile and truck air conditioning units (whether incorporated in vehicles or not)
2. Domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning/heat pump equipment*** e.g. Refrigerators
Freezers
Dehumidifiers
Water coolers
Ice machines
Air conditioning and heat pump units
3. Aerosol products, except medical aerosols
4. Portable fire extinguisher
5. Insulation boards, panels and pipe covers
6. Pre-polymers

* This Annex was adopted by the Third Meeting of the Parties in Nairobi, 21 June 1991 as required by paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Protocol.

** Though not when transported in consignments of personal or household effects or in similar non-commercial situations normally exempted from customs attention.

*** When containing controlled substances in Annex A as a refrigerant and/or in insulating material of the product.

Annex E: Controlled substance

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential
<i>Group I</i>		
CH ₃ Br	methyl bromide	0.6

Section 2.2

Summary of control measures under the Montreal Protocol

This summary of control measures takes into account all the Amendments including the Beijing Amendment.

It may be noted that an Article 5(1) Party is a Party classified at a meeting of the Parties as a developing country and whose annual per capita consumption of Annex A and Annex B substances are below the limits set in Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

Annex A – Group I: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and CFC-115)

Applicable to production and consumption

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

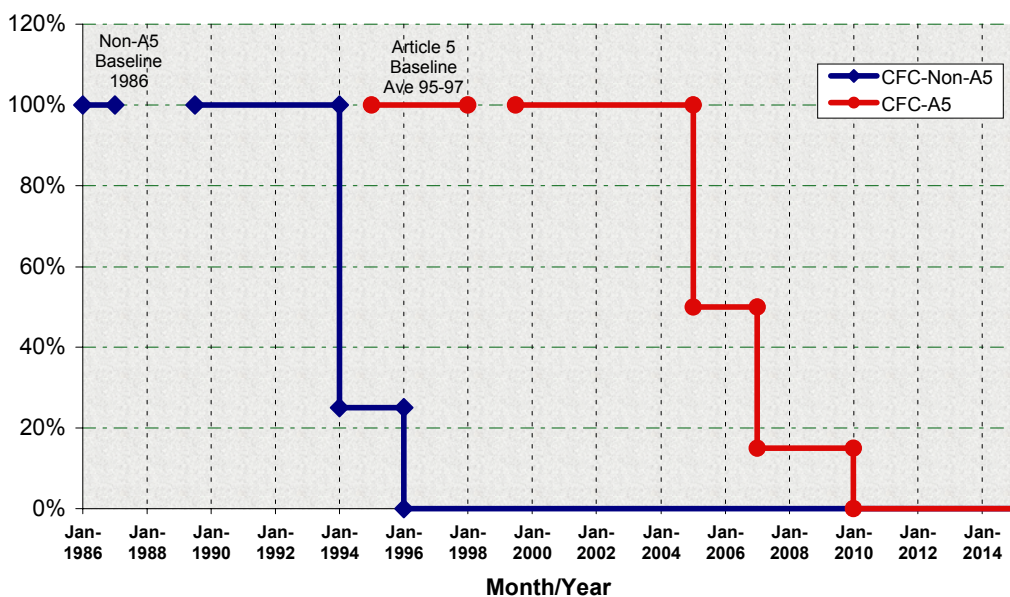
Base level: 1986.
 Freeze: July 1, 1989.
 75 per cent: January 1, 1994.
 reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible
 reduction essential use exemptions).

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of 1995–97.
 Freeze: July 1, 1999.
 50 per cent: January 1, 2005.
 reduction
 85 per cent: January 1, 2007.
 reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2010 (with possible
 reduction essential use exemptions).

CONTROL MEASURES

CFCs (Annex A/I) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex A – Group II: Halons (halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402)

Applicable to production and consumption

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

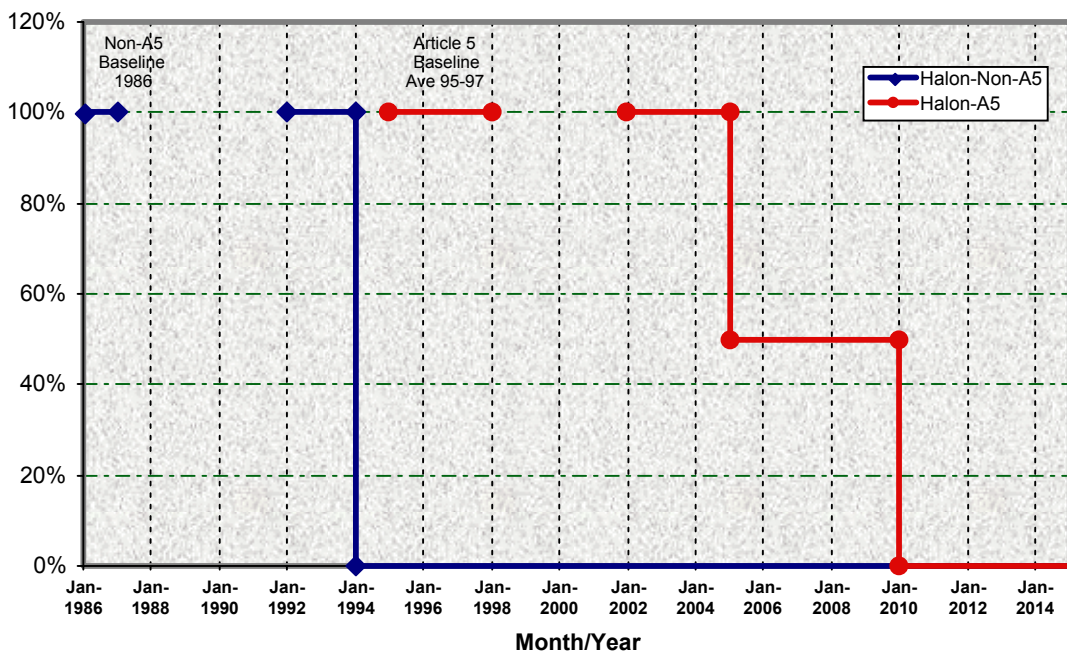
Base level: 1986.
 Freeze: January 1, 1992.
 100 per cent: January 1, 1994 (with possible essential use exemptions).
 reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of 1995–97.
 Freeze: January 1, 2002.
 50 per cent: January 1, 2005.
 reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2010 (with possible essential use exemptions).
 reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

Halon (Annex A/II) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex B – Group I: Other fully halogenated CFCs (CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-112, CFC-211, CFC-212, CFC-213, CFC-214, CFC-215, CFC-216, CFC-217)

Applicable to production and consumption

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

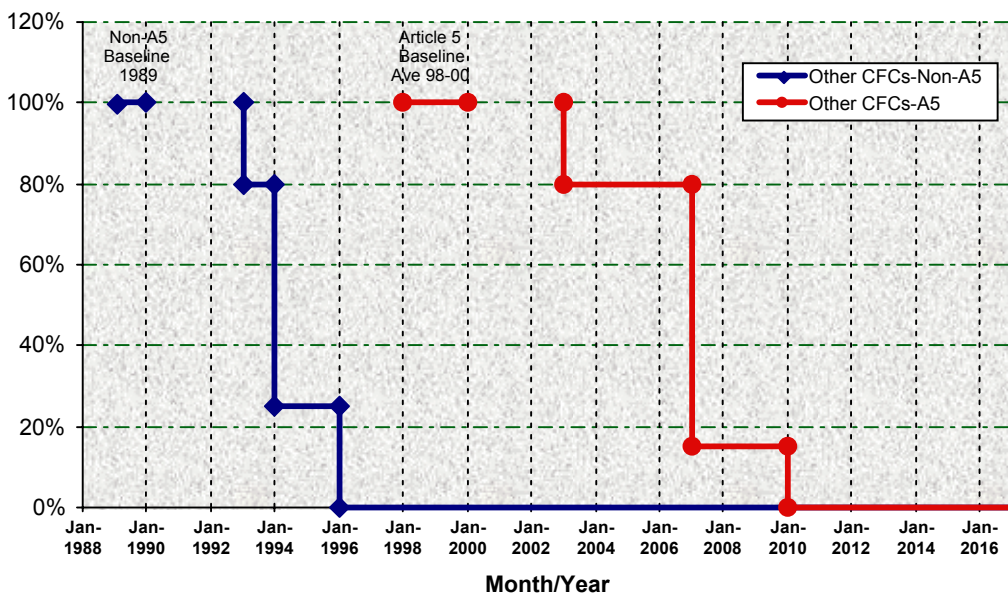
Base level: 1989.
 20 per cent: January 1, 1993.
 cent: reduction
 75 per cent: January 1, 1994.
 cent: reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible essential use exemptions).
 cent: reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of 1998–2000.
 20 per cent: January 1, 2003.
 cent: reduction
 85 per cent: January 1, 2007.
 cent: reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2010 (with possible essential use exemptions).
 cent: reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

Other CFCs (Annex B/I) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex B – Group II: Carbon tetrachloride

Applicable to production and consumption

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: 1989.

85 per cent: January 1, 1995.
reduction

100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

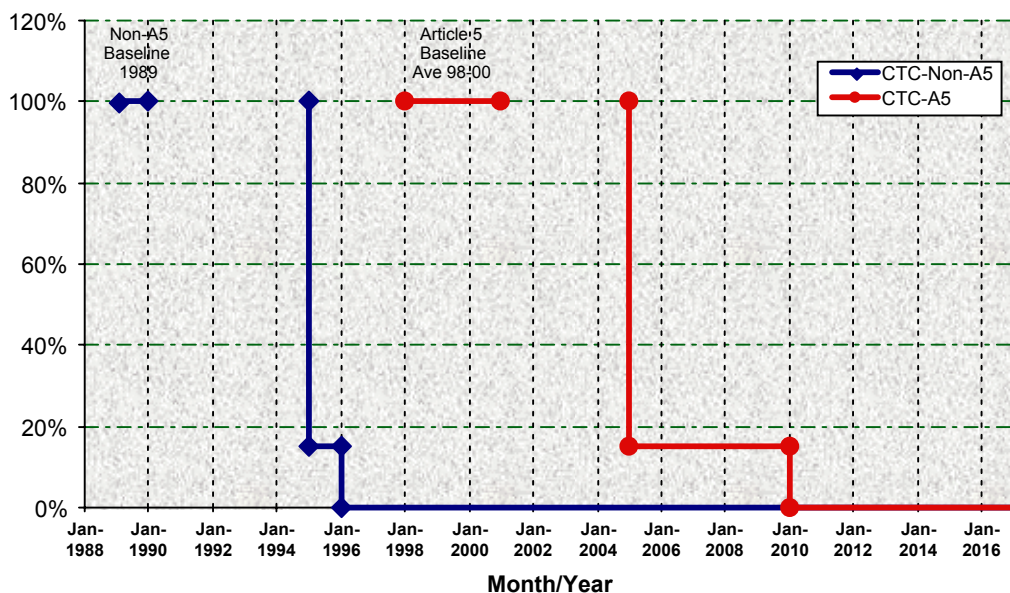
Base level: Average of 1998–2000.

85 per cent: January 1, 2005.
reduction

100 per cent: January 1, 2010 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

Carbon tetrachloride (Annex B/II) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex B – Group III: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

Applicable to production and consumption

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

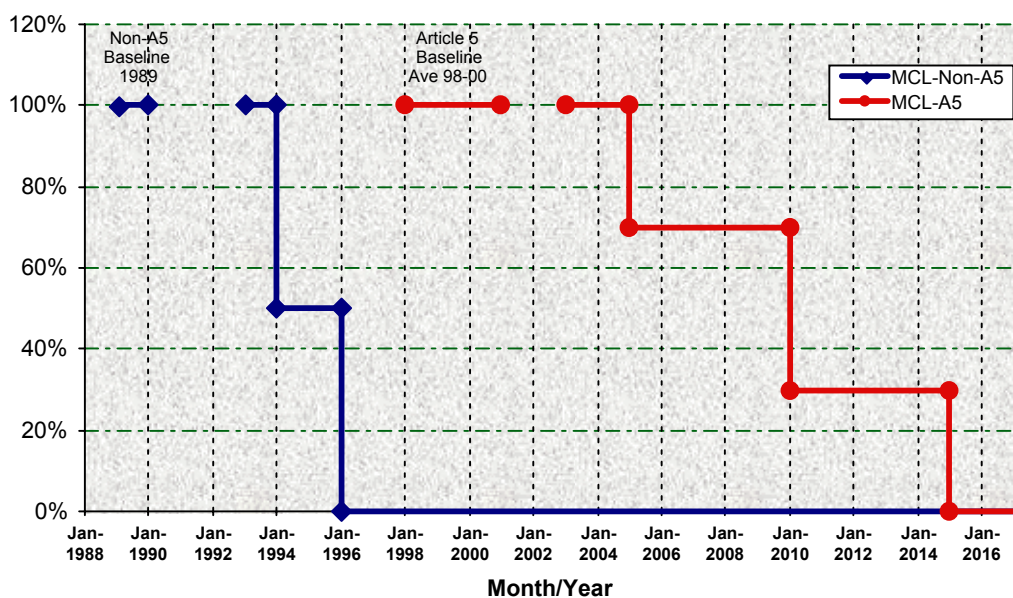
Base level: 1989.
 Freeze: January 1, 1993.
 50 per cent: January 1, 1994.
 reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible
 essential use exemptions).
 reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of 1998–2000.
 Freeze: January 1, 2003.
 30 per cent: January 1, 2005.
 reduction
 70 per cent: January 1, 2010.
 reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2015 (with possible
 essential use exemptions).
 reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

Methyl chloroform (Annex B/III) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex C – Group I: HCFCs (consumption)

Non-Article 5(1) Parties: Consumption

Article 5(1) Parties: Consumption

Base level: 1989 HCFC consumption + 2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC consumption.

Base level: 2015.

Freeze: 1996.

Freeze: January 1, 2016.

35 per cent: January 1, 2004.
reduction

100 per cent: January 1, 2040.
reduction

65 per cent: January 1, 2010.
reduction

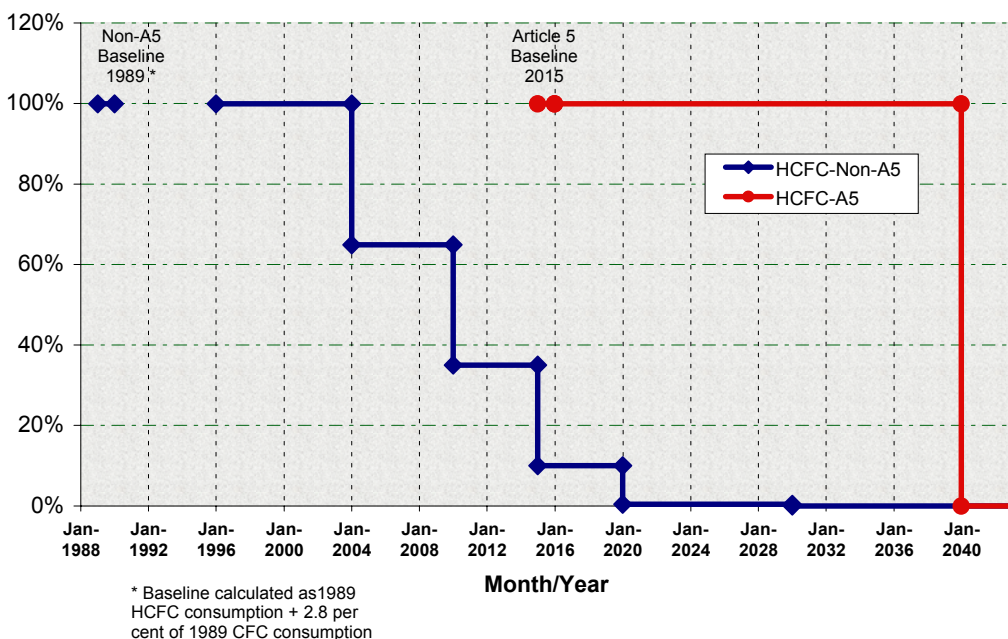
90 per cent: January 1, 2015.
reduction

99.5 per cent: January 1, 2020, and thereafter, consumption restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment existing at that date.

100 per cent: January 1, 2030.
reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

HCFCs (Annex C/I) Consumption Reduction Schedule



Annex C – Group I: HCFCs (production)

Non-Article 5(1) Parties: Production

Base level: Average of 1989 HCFC production + 2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC production and 1989 HCFC consumption + 2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC consumption.

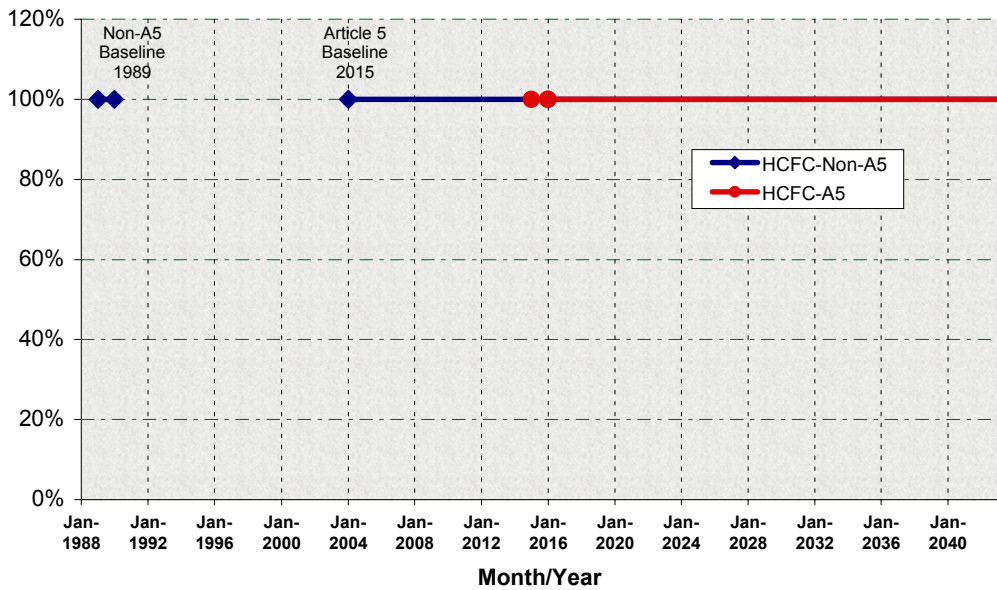
Freeze: January 1, 2004, at the base level for production.

Article 5(1) Parties: Production

Base level: Average of production and consumption in 2015.

Freeze: January 1, 2016, at the base level for production.

HCFCs (Annex C/I) Production Reduction Schedule



CONTROL MEASURES

Annex C – Group II: HBFCs*Applicable to production and consumption**Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

100 per cent: January 1, 1996 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

Annex C – Group III: Bromochloromethane*Applicable to production and consumption**Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

100 per cent: January 1, 2002 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

100 per cent: January 1, 2002 (with possible essential use exemptions).
reduction

Annex E – Group I: Methyl bromide

Applicable to production and consumption, amounts used for quarantine and preshipment applications exempted.

Non-Article 5(1) Parties

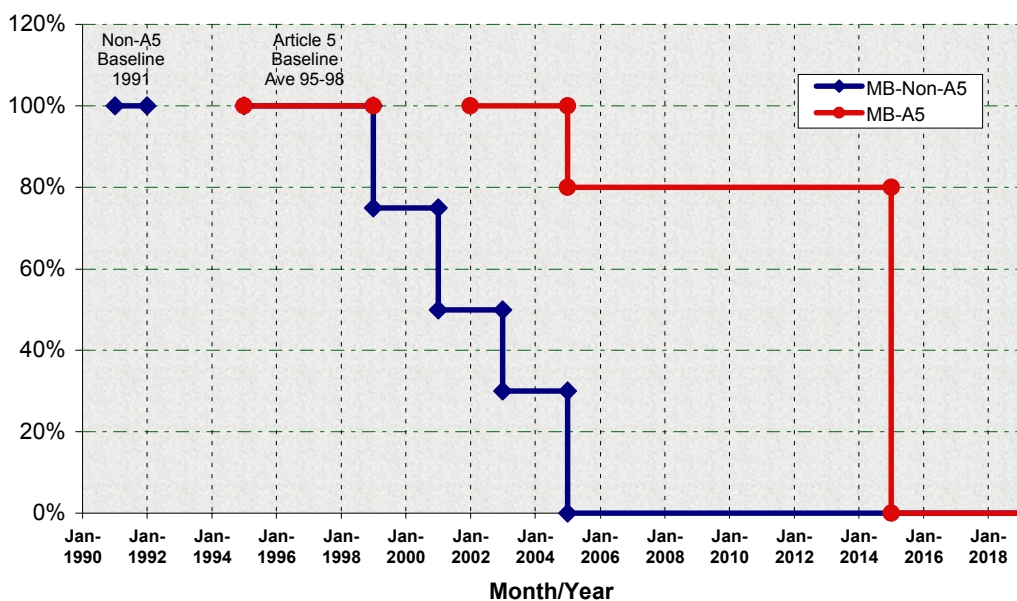
Base level: 1991
 Freeze: January 1, 1995.
 25 per cent: January 1, 1999.
 cent: reduction
 50 per cent: January 1, 2001.
 cent: reduction
 70 per cent: January 1, 2003.
 cent: reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2005 (with possible critical use exemptions).
 cent: reduction

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of 1995–98
 Freeze: January 1, 2002.
 20 per cent: January 1, 2005.
 cent: reduction
 100 per cent: January 1, 2015 (with possible critical use exemptions).
 cent: reduction

CONTROL MEASURES

Methyl bromide (Annex E) Production/Consumption Reduction Schedule



Allowance for production to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties following the Beijing Adjustments

Note: With regard to the summary below, it appears as though the allowance for production to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties continues indefinitely after the date of the phase out (e.g. for Article 5(1) Parties in the case of Annex A substances; for both Article 5(1) and non-Article 5(1) Parties in the case of Annex B Group II and III substances). However, no Party can consume controlled substances, except for permitted essential (or critical) uses, after the dates of phase-out for both Article 5(1) and non-Article 5(1) Parties. Hence, no Party can produce controlled substances after such dates, except for essential uses.

Annex A – Group I: CFCs*Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

Base level:	Production in 1986.
January 1, 1992	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 1996	15 per cent of base level until 28 July 2000 (date of entry into force of the Beijing Adjustments).
New base level for basic domestic needs Effective July 28, 2000	Annual average production for satisfying basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
July 28, 2000	100 per cent of new base level for satisfying basic domestic needs until end of 2002.
January 1, 2003	80 per cent of new base level.
January 1, 2005	50 per cent of new base level.
January 1, 2007	15 per cent of new base level.
January 1, 2010	Zero.

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level:	Average of production for 1995–1997
July 1, 1999	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 2010	15 per cent of base level.

Annex A – Group II: Halons*Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

Base Level:	Production in 1986.
January 1, 1992	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 1994	15 per cent of base level until January 1, 2002.
New base level for basic domestic needs (Effective July 28, 2000)	Annual average production for satisfying basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
January 1, 2002	100 per cent of new base level.
January 1, 2005	50 per cent of new base level.
January 1, 2010	Zero.

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level:	Average of production for 1995-1997.
January 1, 2002	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 2010	15 per cent of base level.

Annex B – Group I: Other fully halogenated CFCs

<i>Non-Article 5(1) Parties</i>		<i>Article 5(1) Parties</i>	
Base level:	Production in 1989.	Base level:	Average of production for 1998–2000.
January 1, 1993	10 per cent of base level.	January 1, 2003	10 per cent of base level.
New base level for basic domestic needs (Effective July 28, 2000)	Annual average production for basic domestic needs for the period– 1998 to 2000	January 1, 2010	15 per cent of base level.
July 28, 2000	15 per cent of base level until 1 January 2003.		
After January 1, 2003	80 per cent of the new base level.		
January 1, 2007	15 per cent of the new base level.		
January 1, 2010	Zero		

Annex B – Group II: Carbon tetrachloride

<i>Non-Article 5(1) Parties</i>		<i>Article 5(1) Parties</i>	
Base level:	Production in 1989.	Base level:	Average of production for 1998–2000.
January 1, 1995	10 per cent of base level production.	January 1, 2005	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 1996	15 per cent of base level	January 1, 2010	15 per cent of base level

Annex B – Group III: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

<i>Non-Article 5(1) Parties</i>		<i>Article 5(1) Parties</i>	
Base level:	Production in 1989.	Base level:	Average of production for 1998–2000.
January 1, 1993	10 per cent of base level.	January 1, 2003	10 per cent of base level.
January 1, 1996	15 per cent of base level.	January 1, 2015	15 per cent of base level.

Annex C – Group I: HCFCs*Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

Base Level: Average of 1989 HCFC production + 2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC production and 1989 HCFC consumption +2.8 per cent of 1989 CFC consumption.

January 1, 2004 15 per cent of base level.

Article 5(1) Parties

Base level: Average of production and consumption in 2015.

January 1, 2016 15 per cent of base level.

Annex E – Group I: Methyl bromide*Non-Article 5(1) Parties*

Base level: Production in 1991.
January 1, 1995 10 per cent of base level until July 28, 2000.

New base level for basic domestic needs (effective July 28, 2000) Annual average production for basic domestic needs of Article 5(1) Parties for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.

July 28, 2000 15 per cent of base level until January 1, 2002.

January 1, 2002 100 per cent of base level.

January 1, 2005 80 per cent of new base level.

January 1, 2015 Zero.

Article 5(1) Parties

No additional production allowed for basic domestic needs.

Section 2.3

Decisions adopted by the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in respect of each article of the Protocol

Pages 75–93 list the decisions adopted by each Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol cross-referred to the related article(s) of the Protocol, together with the annexes to which they refer. The remainder of Section 2.3 reproduces the text of the decisions, organized by articles of the Protocol. Decisions which are relevant to one or more Articles are reproduced, either in whole or in part, under each relevant Article.

Those annexes and appendices to the decisions which are of lasting relevance can be found elsewhere in this Handbook, mostly in Sections 2.4–2.10, together with other material relevant to the operation of the ozone regime. The index below also indicates where these are printed.

Annexes and appendices which are not reproduced in this Handbook may be found in the reports of the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol available from the Ozone Secretariat.

Index to the decisions

First Meeting of the Parties (Helsinki, 2–5 May 1989)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
I/1	Rules of procedure for Meetings of the Parties	11	255
I/2	Establishment of Bureau	11	258
I/3	Establishment of Assessment Panels	6	167
I/4	Workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol	9, 10A	224, 250
I/5	Establishment of Open-ended Working Group	6, 11	167, 255
I/6	Meetings of Open-ended Working Group	11	256
I/7	Participation by non-Parties	11	256
I/8	Non-compliance	8	183
I/9	ODP for halon 2402	2	126
I/10	Characteristics of relevant substances	6	167
I/11	Report and confidentiality of data	7	173
I/12A	Clarification of terms and definitions: Controlled substances (in bulk)	1	95
I/12B	Clarification of terms and definitions: Controlled substances produced	1	96
I/12C	Clarification of terms and definitions: Basic domestic needs	2, 5	110, 162
I/12D	Clarification of terms and definitions: Industrial rationalization	1	107
I/12E	Clarification of terms and definitions: Developing countries	5	156
I/12F	Clarification of terms and definitions: Destruction	1	97
I/12G	Clarification of terms and definitions: Article 2, paragraph 6	2	142
I/12H	Clarification of terms and definitions: Exports and imports of used controlled substances	1	104
I/13	Assistance to developing countries	10	226
I/14	Financial arrangements	13	260
I/15	Helsinki Declaration	2	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Rules of procedure	See Section III	323
II	Terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol	2.9	306
III	Formula for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Budget under the Montreal Protocol		<i>(not included)</i>
V	Composition of the panels		<i>(not included)</i>
VI	Terms of reference for the panels	2.6	289
VII	Modification of the harmonized commodity description and coding system in order to facilitate collection and comparison of data		<i>(not included)</i>
App. I	Helsinki Declaration on the protection of the ozone layer	2.10	309

Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
II/1	Adjustments and reductions	2	108
II/2	Amendment of the Protocol	14	267
II/3	Halons	2	126
II/4	Isomers	1	96
II/5	Non-compliance	8	183
II/6	Article 19 (Withdrawal)	19	272
II/7	Montreal Protocol Handbook	12	259
II/8	Financial mechanism	10	226
II/8A	Budget for the Fund Secretariat	10	227
II/8B	Acceptance of the offer of Canada	10	227
II/9	Data reporting	7	173
II/10	Data of developing countries	5	156
II/11	Destruction technologies	1	97
II/12	Customs Co-operation Council	7	180
II/13	Assessment panels	6	167
II/14	Workplans required by Article 9 and 10 of the Protocol	9, 10A	224, 250
II/15	Extension of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties	4, 11	146, 256
II/16	Amendment of the Vienna Convention	14	267
II/17	Budget	13	260
II/18	Meetings of the Open-ended Working Group	11	256
II/19	Rules of procedure for Meetings of the Parties	11	255
II/20	Third Meeting of the Parties	11	253

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol	4.3	347
II	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	4.4	358
III	Non-compliance procedure		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Appendices to Decision II/8 (“financial mechanism”)		<i>(not included)</i>
App. I	Indicative list of categories of incremental costs		
App. II	Terms of reference of the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund		
App. III	Multilateral Fund for the financial mechanism: scale of contributions		
App. IV	Terms of reference for the Interim Multilateral Fund		
V	Provisional budget for the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for 1991		<i>(not included)</i>
VI	Revised budget under the Montreal Protocol for the year 1990		<i>(not included)</i>
VII	Resolution on ozone-depleting substances by the Governments and European Communities represented at the second Meeting of the Parties	2.10	310

Third Meeting of the Parties (Nairobi, 19–21 June 1991)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
III/1	Adjustments and Amendment	2, 15	108, 268
III/2	Non-compliance procedures	8	183
III/3	Implementation Committee	5, 7, 8	156, 173, 187
III/4	Montreal Protocol Handbook	12	259
III/5	Definition of developing countries	5	157
III/6	Participation of developing countries	5	166
III/7	Data reporting	7	174
III/8	Trade names of controlled substances	1	97
III/9	Formats for reporting data under the amended Protocol	7	174
III/10	Destruction technologies	1	97
III/11	Open-ended Working Group of the Parties	11	256
III/12	Assessment Panels	2, 6	129, 168
III/13	Further adjustments to and amendments of the Montreal Protocol	5, 7	157, 179
III/14	Amendment of the rules of procedure	11	255
III/15	Annex to the Montreal Protocol	4	144
III/16	Trade issues	4	147
III/17	Amendment of the Vienna Convention	8	184
III/18	Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253
III/19	Financial mechanism	10	228
III/20	Composition of the Implementation Committee	8	187
III/21	Budgets and financial matters	13	260
III/22	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	229, 237

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Montreal Protocol Trust Fund budgets for the Secretariat revised 1991 and 1992 and 1993		<i>(not included)</i>
II	Pledged contributions by Parties towards the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund for 1992 and 1993		<i>(not included)</i>
III	Status of contributions by Parties towards the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund for 1990 and 1991		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	1990 expenditures for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol		<i>(not included)</i>
V	New Annex to the Montreal Protocol (Annex D)	2.1	59
VI	Rules of procedure for meetings of the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund	2.8	303
VII	Revised budget for the Fund Secretariat for 1991		<i>(not included)</i>
VIII	Three year plan and budget for the Fund 1991–1993		<i>(not included)</i>
IX	Three year budget for the Fund operations 1991–1993		<i>(not included)</i>
X	Multilateral Fund for the financial mechanism: scale of contributions for 1991, 1992 and 1993		<i>(not included)</i>
XI	Formats for reporting data under the amended Montreal Protocol		<i>(not included)</i>

Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
IV/1	Amendment adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London Amendment)	15	268
IV/2	Further adjustments and reductions (Annex A)	2	108
IV/3	Further adjustments and reductions (Annex B)	2	108
IV/4	Further Amendment of the Protocol	14	267
IV/5	Non-compliance procedure	8	184
IV/6	Implementation Committee	8	187
IV/7	Definition of developing countries	5	157
IV/8	Participation of developing countries	5	166
IV/9	Data and information reporting	7	174
IV/10	Trade names of controlled substances	1	97
IV/11	Destruction technologies	1	98
IV/12	Clarification of the definition of controlled substances	1	96, 101
IV/13	Assessment panels	6	168
IV/14	Transshipment of controlled substances	7	179
IV/15	Situation whereby Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 exceed the consumption limit set in that Article	5	158
IV/16	Annex D to the Montreal Protocol	4	144
IV/17A	Trade issues	4	145
IV/17B	Application to Colombia of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the amended Montreal Protocol	4	143
IV/17C	Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the Protocol	4	143
IV/18	Financial mechanism	10	228
IV/19	Budgets and financial matters	13	261
IV/20	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	230, 237
IV/21	Temporary difficulties encountered by Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland	10	230
IV/22	Bureau of the Montreal Protocol	11	258
IV/23	Methyl bromide	2	132
IV/24	Recovery, reclamation and recycling of controlled substances	1	104
IV/25	Essential uses	2	112
IV/26	International recycled halon bank management	2	126
IV/27	Implementation of paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Protocol	4	145
IV/28	Implementation of paragraph 3 <i>bis</i> of Article 4 of the Protocol	4	145
IV/29	Meeting the needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol	5	162
IV/30	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	2	130
IV/31	Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Adjustments to Articles 2A and 2B of the Montreal Protocol	4.3	348
II	Adjustments to Articles 2C, 2D and 2E of the Montreal Protocol	4.3	349
III	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	4.5	368
IV	Non-compliance procedure		<i>(not included)</i>
V	Indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol	2.7	297
VI	Approved destruction processes	2.4	276
VII	Suggested regulatory standards for destruction facilities	2.4	277
VIII	Indicative list of categories of incremental costs	2.8	300
IX	Terms of reference for the Multilateral Fund	2.8	298
X	Terms of reference for the Executive Committee		<i>(not included)</i>
XI	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol; scale of 1993 and 1994 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
XII	Revised 1992 and 1993 budgets and proposed 1994 budget for the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol		<i>(not included)</i>
XIII	Interim Multilateral Fund Secretariat: approved budget and revised estimated expenditure for 1992		<i>(not included)</i>
XIV	Multilateral Fund for the financial mechanism: scale of contributions for 1993 and 1994		<i>(not included)</i>
XV	Resolution adopted by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on methyl bromide	2.10	311
XVI	Statement on the question of Yugoslavia	2.10	312

Fifth Meeting of the Parties (Bangkok, 17–19 November 1993)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
V/1	Amendments adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London Amendment) and by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen Amendment)	15	268
V/2	Implementation Committee	8	187
V/3	Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the London Amendment	4	143
V/4	Classification of certain developing countries as not operating under Article 5 and reclassification of certain developing countries earlier classified as not operating under Article 5	5	158
V/5	Revised format for reporting of data under Article 7	7	174
V/6	Data and information reporting	7	174
V/7	Review of the functioning of the Financial Mechanism since 1 January 1991	10	241
V/8	Consideration of alternatives	2	130
V/9	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	230, 238
V/10	Temporary difficulties encountered by Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries with economies in transition	10	231
V/11	Review under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol	5	164
V/12	Review under section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	10	241
V/13	Assessment panel reports	6	169
V/14	Essential uses of halons	2	113
V/15	International halon bank management	2	127
V/16	Supply of halons to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol	2	110
V/17	Feasibility of banning or restricting from States not party to the Montreal Protocol the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex A, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Protocol	4	145
V/18	Timetable for the submission and consideration of essential use nominations	2	113
V/19	Control measures to be applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol with respect to the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C, Group II of Annex, C and Annex E	5	161
V/20	Extension of application of trade measures under Article 4 to controlled substances listed in Group I of Annex C and in Annex E	4	145
V/21	Budgets and financial matters	1	261
V/22	Bureau of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	1	258
V/23	Funding of methyl bromide projects by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	247
V/24	Trade in controlled substances and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	1	106
V/25	Provision of information on the supply of controlled substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol	5	162
V/26	Destruction technologies	1	98
V/27	Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253
V/28	Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Formats for reporting data under the amended Montreal Protocol		<i>(not included)</i>
II	Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund: scale of 1994, 1995 and 1996 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 1994 and 1995 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: approved 1993, revised 1994 and approved 1995 budgets for the Ozone Secretariat		<i>(not included)</i>
V	Memorandum issued by the ministers responsible for environmental matters in Germany, Lichtenstein, Switzerland and Austria on partly halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	2.10	312
VI	Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	2.10	313
VII	Declaration on methyl bromide	2.10	313
VIII	Declarations by the Heads of the Delegations representing countries with economies in transition	2.10	314

Sixth Meeting of the Parties (Nairobi, 6–7 October 1994)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VI/1	Ratification, approval or accession to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	15	268
VI/2	Implementation of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol	7, 9	175, 224
VI/3	Implementation Committee	8	187
VI/4	Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the London Amendment to the Protocol	4	144
VI/5	Status of certain Parties vis-à-vis Article 5 of the Protocol	5	158
VI/6	Reviews under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol and under section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	10	242
VI/7	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	238
VI/8	Essential use nominations for halons for 1995	2	114
VI/9	Essential use nominations for controlled substances other than halons for 1996 and beyond	2	114
VI/10	Use of controlled substances as process agents	1	101
VI/11	Clarification of “quarantine” and “pre-shipment” applications for control of methyl bromide	2	132
VI/12	List of products containing controlled substances in Annex B of the Protocol	4	146
VI/13	Assessment panels	2	131, 133
VI/14A	Provision of information on the supply of controlled substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol	5	163
VI/14B	“Basic domestic needs”	2, 5	110, 163
VI/15	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
VI/16	Juridical personality, privileges and immunities of the Multilateral Fund	10	229
VI/17	Budgets and financial matters	13	261
VI/18	Modification of the indicative list of categories of incremental costs under the Montreal Protocol	10	242
VI/19	Trade in previously used ozone-depleting substances	1	106
VI/20	Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Essential use exemptions	2.5	283
II	Conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses	2.5	286
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 1994, 1995 and 1996 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: revised 1994 and 1995 budgets and approved 1996 budget for the Ozone Secretariat		<i>(not included)</i>
V	Declaration on the Multilateral Fund from the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines and Uruguay	2.10	314

Seventh Meeting of the Parties (Vienna, 5–7 December 1995)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VII/1	Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol	2	108
VII/2	Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol	2	108
VII/3	Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annexes C and E to the Protocol	2	109
VII/4	Provision of financial support and technology transfer	5, 10, 10A	242, 247, 250
VII/5	Definition of “quarantine” and “pre-shipment” applications	2	133
VII/6	Reduction of methyl bromide emissions	2	134
VII/7	Trade in methyl bromide	4	146
VII/8	Review of methyl bromide controls	2	134
VII/9	Basic domestic needs	2, 4B, 5	110, 150, 163
VII/10	Continued uses of controlled substances as chemical process agents after 1996	1	102
VII/11	Laboratory and analytical uses	2	117
VII/12	Control measures for Parties not operating under Article 5 concerning halons and other agents used for fire-suppression and explosion-inertion purposes	2	126
VII/13	Ratification, approval or accession to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	15	268
VII/14	Implementation of the Protocol by the Parties	7	175
VII/15	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Poland	8	214
VII/16	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bulgaria	8	200
VII/17	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belarus	8	196
VII/18	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	214
VII/19	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine	8	221
VII/20	Discrepancy between the data reported by a Party to the Ozone Secretariat and the data presented by that Party to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	7	175
VII/21	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
VII/22	Review of the Financial Mechanism	10	242
VII/23	Financial planning in the Multilateral Fund	10	248
VII/24	1997–1999 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	231
VII/25	Provision by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of specific financial support for projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs)	10	248
VII/26	Technology transfer	10A	251
VII/27	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	238
VII/28	Essential use nominations for controlled substances for 1996 and beyond	2	114
VII/29	Assessment of the possible need for and modalities and criteria for a critical agricultural use exemption for methyl bromide	2	134
VII/30	Export and import of controlled substances to be used as feedstock	1	100
VII/31	Status of recycled CFCs and halons under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	1	107
VII/32	Control of export and import of products and equipment containing substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol	4A	148
VII/33	Illegal imports and exports of controlled substances	4B	152
VII/34	Assessment Panels	6	169
VII/35	Destruction technology	1	99
VII/36	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
VII/37	Financial matters: financial report and budgets	13	261
VII/38	Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	253

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex A	4.3	351
II	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex B	4.3	351
III	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annexes C and E	4.3	352
IV	Categories and examples of laboratory uses	2.5	286
V	Actions to improve the financial mechanism for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol	2.3	242
VI	Essential use exemptions (<i>includes adjustments from the Eighth Meeting of the Parties Report, Annex III</i>)	2.5	283
VII	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol; scale of 1996 and 1997 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
VIII	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol; approved 1995, 1996 and 1997 budgets		<i>(not included)</i>
IX	Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	2.10	315
X	Declaration on methyl bromide	2.10	316

Eighth Meeting of the Parties (San José, 25–27 November 1996)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
VIII/1	Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments	15	269
VIII/2	Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol	7, 9	175, 224
VIII/3	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
VIII/4	Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and three-year rolling business plan for 1997–1999	10	231
VIII/5	Actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism	10	246
VIII/6	Contributions to the Multilateral Fund	10	232
VIII/7	Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer	10, 10A	246, 251
VIII/8	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	238
VIII/9	Essential use nominations for Parties not operating under Article 5 for controlled substances for 1997 through 2002	2	115
VIII/10	Actions by Parties not operating under Article 5 to promote industry's participation on a smooth and efficient transition away from CFC-based MDIs	2	119
VIII/11	Measures to facilitate a transition by a Party not operating under Article 5 from CFC-based MDIs	2	120
VIII/12	Information gathering on a transition to non-CFC treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for Parties not operating under Article 5	2	120
VIII/13	Uses and possible applications of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	2	131
VIII/14	Further clarification of the definition of "Bulk substances" under decision I/12A	1	97
VIII/15	Control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties	4	146
VIII/16	Critical agricultural uses of methyl bromide	2	135
VIII/17	Availability of halons for critical uses	2	127
VIII/18	List of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C (Hydrobromofluorocarbons) of the Protocol	4	146
VIII/19	Organization and functioning of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel	6	171
VIII/20	Illegal imports and exports of controlled substances	4B	152
VIII/21	Revised formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol	7	175
VIII/22	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia	8	206
VIII/23	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania	8	209
VIII/24	Non-compliance by the Czech Republic with the halon phase-out by 1994	8	202
VIII/25	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	215
VIII/26	Exports of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ODS	4A	151
VIII/27	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	1	257
VIII/28	Financial Matters: financial report and budgets	13	262
VIII/29	Application of Georgia for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol	5	159
VIII/30	Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Multilateral Fund: scale of 1997–1999 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
II	Recommended nominations for essential use exemptions	2.5	283
III	Recommended adjustments to quantities approved earlier for essential uses <i>(reflected in the essential use approvals of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, Annex VI – see Section 2.5)</i>		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Reporting accounting framework for essential uses other than laboratory and analytical applications	2.5	283
V	Terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP)	2.6	291
VI	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 1997–1998 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
VII	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: budgets for 1996, 1997 and 1998		<i>(not included)</i>
VIII	Note on the status of the Multilateral Fund		<i>(not included)</i>

Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
IX/1	Further adjustments with regard to Annex A substances	2	109
IX/2	Further adjustments with regard to Annex B substances	2	109
IX/3	Further adjustments and reductions with regard to the Annex E substance	2	109
IX/4	Further Amendment of the Protocol	14	267
IX/5	Conditions for control measures on Annex E substance in Article 5 Parties	2, 5	135, 161
IX/6	Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide	2	136
IX/7	Emergency methyl bromide use	2	136
IX/8	Licensing system	4B	151
IX/9	Control of export of products and equipment whose continuing functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances	4A	148
IX/10	Ratification of the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and London and Copenhagen Amendments	15	269
IX/11	Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol	7, 9	176, 225
IX/12	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
IX/13	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	239
IX/14	Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer	10, 10A	246, 251
IX/15	Production sector	10	248
IX/16	Terms of reference of the Executive Committee	10	239
IX/17	Essential-use exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances	2	118
IX/18	Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1998 and 1999	2	116
IX/19	Metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)	2	121
IX/20	Transfer of essential-use authorizations for CFCs for MDIs	2	122
IX/21	Decommissioning of non-essential halon systems in non-Article 5 Parties	2	128
IX/22	Customs codes	7	180
IX/23	Continuing availability of CFCs	2	125
IX/24	Control of new substances with ozone-depleting potential	2	139
IX/25	Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere	6	171
IX/26	Application of the Republic of Moldova for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol	5	159
IX/27	Application of South Africa for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol	5	159
IX/28	Revised formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol	7	176
IX/29	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia	8	207
IX/30	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania	8	209
IX/31	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	216
IX/32	Non-compliance by the Czech Republic with the freeze in consumption of methyl bromide in 1995	8	203
IX/33	Request by Brunei Darussalam for reclassification as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5	5	160
IX/34	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol	7	180
IX/35	Review of the non-compliance procedure	8	184
IX/36	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
IX/37	Financial matters: financial report and budgets	13	263
IX/38	Outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund from Parties not operating under Article 5 that had not ratified the London Amendment	10	232
IX/39	Refund of contributions by Cyprus to the Multilateral Fund	10	232
IX/40	Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex A	4.3	353
II	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex B	4.3	354
III	Adjustments relating to the controlled substance in Annex E	4.3	354
IV	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	4.6	377
V	Terms of reference of the Executive Committee	2.8	301
VI	Essential use exemptions for 1998 and 1999	2.5	283
VII	Data reporting forms		<i>(not included)</i>
VIII	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 1997 and 1998 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
IX	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: 1997, 1998 and 1999 budgets		<i>(not included)</i>
X	Arrears to the Multilateral Fund from countries that had not ratified the London Amendment		<i>(not included)</i>
XI	Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons	2.10	316
XII	Declaration regarding methyl bromide	2.10	317

Tenth Meeting of the Parties (Cairo, 23–24 November 1998)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
X/1	Ratification of the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments	15	269
X/2	Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol	7, 9	176, 225
X/3	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
X/4	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	239
X/5	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
X/6	Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1999 and 2000	2	116
X/7	Halon-management strategies	2	129
X/8	New substances with ozone-depleting potential	2	140
X/9	Establishment of a list of countries that do not manufacture for domestic use and do not wish to import products and equipment whose continuing functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances	4A	148
X/10	Review of the non-compliance procedure	8	185
X/11	Quarantine and pre-shipment exemption	2	137
X/12	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances from feedstock applications	1	100
X/13	Terms of reference for a study on the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	232
X/14	Process agents	1	102
X/15	Exports of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Montreal Protocol from non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties	2	111
X/16	Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the light of the Kyoto Protocol	Other	273
X/17	Production sector	10	249
X/18	Customs codes	7	181
X/19	Exemption for laboratory and analytical uses	2	118
X/20	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Azerbaijan	8	194
X/21	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belarus	8	197
X/22	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Czech Republic	8	203
X/23	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Estonia	8	203
X/24	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia	8	207
X/25	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania	8	209
X/26	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	217
X/27	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine	8	222
X/28	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Uzbekistan	8	222
X/29	Inconsistencies in the timing for the reporting of data under Article 7 and for monitoring compliance with the phase-out schedule under Article 5, paragraph 8 <i>bis</i>	5, 7	165, 177
X/30	Financial matters: financial report and budgets	13	263
X/31	Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer	10, 10A	246, 252
X/32	Proposal to study a fixed currency exchange rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	235
X/33	Global Environment Facility	Other	273
X/34	Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Essential use exemptions for 1999 and 2000	2.5	283
II	Non-compliance procedure (1998)	2.7	295
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: 1998, 1998 and 2000 budgets		(not included)
IV	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 2000 contributions		(not included)
V	Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	2.10	317

Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
XI/1	Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer	2	255
XI/2	Further adjustments with regard to Annex A substances	2	109
XI/3	Further adjustments with regard to Annex B substances	2	109
XI/4	Further adjustments with regard to Annex E substance	2	110
XI/5	Further Amendment of the Montreal Protocol	14	267
XI/6	Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	235
XI/7	Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000–2002	10	233
XI/8	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
XI/9	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	239
XI/10	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
XI/11	Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol, and the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments	15	269
XI/12	Definition of pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide	2	137
XI/13	Quarantine and pre-shipment	2	138
XI/14	Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2000 and 2001	2	116
XI/15	Global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses	2	119
XI/16	CFC management strategies in non-Article 5 Parties	2	125
XI/17	Terms of reference for Assessment Panels	6	171
XI/18	Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere	6	172
XI/19	Assessment of new substances	2	140
XI/20	Procedure for new substances	2	141
XI/21	Financial matters: financial report and budgets	13	264
XI/22	Global Environment Facility	Other	273
XI/23	Data reporting	7	177
XI/24	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bulgaria	8	201
XI/25	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Turkmenistan	8	220
XI/26	Recommendations and clarifications of the World Customs Organization concerning customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances	7	181
XI/27	Refrigerant management plans	10	249
XI/28	Supply of HCFCs to Parties operating under paragraph 1 Article 5 of the Protocol	2	112
XI/29	Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer	2.10	318
II	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex A	4.3	355
III	Adjustments relating to controlled substances in Annex B	4.3	357
IV	Adjustments relating to the controlled substance in Annex E	4.3	357
V	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol	4.7	379
VI	Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000–2002 (Contributions by the Parties)	<i>(not included)</i>	
VII	Essential use exemptions for 2000 and 2001	2.5	283
VIII	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: 2000 and 2001 budgets	<i>(not included)</i>	
IX	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 2000 and 2001 contributions	<i>(not included)</i>	

Twelfth Meeting of the Parties (Ouagadougou, 11 – 14 December 2000)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
XII/1	Methyl bromide production by non-Article 5 Parties for basic domestic needs in 2001	2	138
XII/2	Measures to facilitate the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers	2	122
XII/3	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	188
XII/4	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	240
XII/5	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
XII/6	Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol	7, 9	177, 225
XII/7	Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments	15	270
XII/8	Disposal of controlled substances	1	99
XII/9	Essential use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2001 and 2002	2	117
XII/10	Monitoring of international trade and prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances	4B	153
XII/11	Application by Kyrgyzstan for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol	5	160
XII/12	Request by Slovenia to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol	5	160
XII/13	Term of office of the Implementation Committee and its officers	8	189
XII/14	Continued assistance from the Global Environment Facility to countries with economies in transition	Other	273
XII/15	Financial matters: Financial report and budgets	13	264
XII/16	Organization of Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund meetings	10, 12	249, 259
XII/17	Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	255
XII/18	Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Essential use exemptions for 2001–2002 recommended by the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties	2.5	283
II	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: Approved 2000, revised 2001 and proposed 2002 budgets		<i>(not included)</i>
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 2001 and 2002 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	2.10	319

Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties (Colombo, 16 – 19 October 2001)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
XIII/1	Terms of reference for the study on the 2003 – 2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	233
XIII/2	Ad hoc working group on the 2003 – 2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	10	234
XIII/3	Evaluation study on the managing and implementing bodies of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol	10	246
XIII/4	Review of the implementation of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism and determination of the impact of the mechanism on the operations of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and on the funding of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 Parties for the triennium 2000-2002	10	236
XIII/5	Procedures for assessing the ozone-depleting potential of new substances that may be damaging to the ozone layer	2	141
XIII/6	Expedited procedures for adding new substances to the Montreal Protocol	2	142
XIII/7	n-propyl bromide	2	142
XIII/8	Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5	2	117
XIII/9	Metered-dose inhaler (MDI) production	2	123
XIII/10	Further study of campaign production of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)	2	123
XIII/11	Procedures for applying for a critical-use exemption for methyl bromide	2	139
XIII/12	Monitoring of international trade and prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances	4B	154
XIII/13	Request to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the final report on process agents	1	104
XIII/14	Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments	15	270
XIII/15	Data and information provided by the Parties to the 13th Meeting of the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol	7	178
XIII/16	Potential non-compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption in Article 5 Parties in the control period 1999-2000	8	190
XIII/17	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	217
XIII/18	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia	8	194
XIII/19	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Kazakhstan	8	206
XIII/20	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Tajikistan	8	219
XIII/21	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Argentina	8	193
XIII/22	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belize	8	198
XIII/23	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Cameroon	8	201
XIII/24	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ethiopia	8	204
XIII/25	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Peru	8	213
XIII/26	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	189
XIII/27	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	240
XIII/28	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	257
XIII/29	Recognizing the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002	Other	274
XIII/30	Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets	13	265
XIII/31	Appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat	12	259
XIII/32	Colombo Declaration	Other	255
XIII/33	Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254

Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Essential use exemptions for 2002–2004 authorized by the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties	2.5	283
II	Recommendation of the Customs Co-operation Council on the insertion in national statistical nomenclatures of subheadings to facilitate the collection and comparison of data on the international movement of substances controlled by virtue of amendments to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (25 June 1999)		<i>(not included)</i>
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: Approved budgets for 2001 and 2002 and proposed budget for 2003		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 2002 and 2003 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>
V	Colombo Declaration on renewed commitment to the protection of the ozone layer to mark the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, the 15th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund	2.10	320
VI	Declaration by the Pacific island countries attending the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	2.10	321

Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties (Rome, 25 – 29 November 2002)

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
XIV/1	Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments	15	270
XIV/2	Application by Armenia for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol	5	160
XIV/3	Clarification of certain terminology related to controlled substances	1	106
XIV/4	Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2003 and 2004	2	117
XIV/5	Global database and assessment to determine appropriate measures to complete the transition from chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhalers	2	124
XIV/6	Status of destruction technologies of ozone-depleting substances, including an assessment of their environmental and economic performance, as well as their commercial viability	1	99
XIV/7	Monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances	4B	154
XIV/8	Consideration of the use of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals that deplete the ozone layer	Other	274
XIV/9	The development of policies governing the service sector and final use of chillers	2	126
XIV/10	Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons	Other	275
XIV/11	The relationship between the Montreal Protocol and the World Trade Organization	4, Other	147
XIV/12	Membership of the Implementation Committee	8	189
XIV/13	Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol	7	178
XIV/14	Non-compliance with data reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Parties temporarily classified as operating under Article 5 of the Protocol	8	190
XIV/15	Non-compliance with data reporting requirement under Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol	7, 8	178, 191
XIV/16	Non-compliance with data reporting requirement for the purpose of establishing baselines under Article 5 paragraphs 3 and 8	8	191
XIV/17	Potential non-compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption by Parties operating under Article 5 for the control period July 2000 to June 2001	8	192
XIV/18	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Albania	8	192
XIV/19	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bahamas	8	195
XIV/20	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bolivia	8	199
XIV/21	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	200
XIV/22	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Namibia	8	211
XIV/23	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nepal	8	212
XIV/24	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8	218
XIV/25	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	8	208
XIV/26	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Maldives	8	210
XIV/27	Requests for changes in baseline data	7	179
XIV/28	Non-compliance with consumption phase-out by Parties not operating under Article 5 in 2000	8	192
XIV/29	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bangladesh	8	196
XIV/30	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nigeria	8	212
XIV/31	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia	8	194
XIV/32	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Cameroon	8	202
XIV/33	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belize	8	198
XIV/34	Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ethiopia	8	205
XIV/35	Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation	8	218
XIV/36	Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the	4B	152

Decision	Title	Relevant article(s)	Page
	Montreal Protocol		
XIV/37	Interaction between the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee	8, 10	240, 189
XIV/38	Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund	10	241
XIV/39	The 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	234
XIV/40	Fixed-Exchange-Rate Mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund	10	236
XIV/41	Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets	13	265
XIV/42	Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	258
XIV/43	Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	11	254
Annex	Title	Section of the Handbook	Page
I	Essential use exemptions for 2003–2004 authorized by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties	2.5	283
II	Contributions by Parties to the fifth replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (2003, 2004 and 2005)		<i>(not included)</i>
III	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: Approved 2002 and proposed 2003 and 2004 budgets		<i>(not included)</i>
IV	Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: scale of 2003 and 2004 contributions		<i>(not included)</i>

Article 1: Definitions

Decisions on controlled substances

Decision I/12A: Clarification of terms and definitions: Controlled substances (in bulk)

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12A* to agree to the following clarification of the definition of controlled substances (in bulk) in Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Montreal Protocol:

- (a) Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol excludes from consideration as a “controlled substance” any listed substance, whether alone or in a mixture, which is in a manufactured product other than a container used for transportation or storage;
- (b) any amount of a controlled substance or a mixture of controlled substances which is not part of a use system containing the substance is a controlled substance for the purpose of the Protocol (i.e. a bulk chemical);
- (c) if a substance or mixture must first be transferred from a bulk container to another container, vessel or piece of equipment in order to realize its intended use, the first container is in fact utilized only for storage and/or transport, and the substance or mixture so packaged is covered by Article 1, paragraph 4 of the Protocol;
- (d) if, on the other hand, the mere dispensing of the product from a container constitutes the intended use of the substance, then that container is itself part of a use system and the substance contained in it is therefore excluded from the definition;
- (e) examples of use systems to be considered as products for the purposes of Article 1, paragraph 4 are *inter alia*:
 - (i) an aerosol can;
 - (ii) a refrigerator or refrigerating plant, air conditioner or air-conditioning plant, heat pump, etc;
 - (iii) a polyurethane prepolymer or any foam containing, or manufactured with, a controlled substance;
 - (iv) a fire extinguisher (wheel or hand-operated) or an installed container incorporating a release device (automatic or hand-operated);
- (f) bulk containers for shipment of controlled substances and mixtures containing controlled substances to users include (numbers being illustrative), *inter alia*:
 - (i) tanks installed on board ships;
 - (ii) rail tank cars (10–40 metric tons);
 - (iii) road tankers (up to 20 metric tons);
 - (iv) cylinders from 0.4 kg to one metric ton;
 - (v) drums (5–300 kg);
- (g) because containers of all sizes are used for either bulk or manufactured products, distinguishing on the basis of size is not consistent with the definition in the Protocol. Similarly, since containers for bulk or manufactured products can be designed to be rechargeable or not rechargeable, rechargeability is not sufficient for a consistent definition;
- (h) if the purpose of the container is used as the distinguishing characteristic as in the Protocol definition, such CFC or halon-containing products as aerosol spray cans and fire extinguishers, whether of the portable or flooding type, would therefore be excluded, because it is the mere release from such containers which constitute the intended use.

Decision I/12B: Clarification of terms and definitions: Controlled substances produced

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12B*:

- (a) to agree to the following clarification on the definition of “controlled substances produced” in Article 1, paragraph 5:

“Controlled substances produced” as used in Article 1, paragraph 5 is the calculated level of controlled substances manufactured by a Party. This excludes the calculated level of controlled substances entirely used as a feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals. Excluded also from the term “controlled substances produced” is the calculated level of controlled substances derived from used controlled substances through recycling or recovery processes;

- (b) each Party should establish accounting procedures to implement this definition.

Decision II/4: Isomers

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/4* to clarify the definition of “controlled substance” in paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Protocol so that it is understood to include the isomers of such substances except as specified in the relevant Annex.

Decision III/8: Trade names of controlled substances

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/8*:

- (a) to request the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel (operating under Decision II/13 of the Second Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol) to compile a list of full and complete trade names, including any numerical designations of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and the amended Montreal Protocol, including mixtures containing controlled substances and to submit the list to the Secretariat by the end of November 1991;
- (b) to request the Secretariat to distribute by the end of March 1992, the list called for in (a) above, to all the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision IV/12: Clarification of the definition of controlled substances

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/12*:

1. that insignificant quantities of controlled substances originating from inadvertent or coincidental production during a manufacturing process, from unreacted feedstock, or from their use as process agents which are present in chemical substances as trace impurities, or that are emitted during product manufacture or handling, shall be considered not to be covered by the definition of a controlled substance contained in paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to urge Parties to take steps to minimize emissions of such substances, including such steps as avoidance of the creation of such emissions, reduction of emissions using practicable control technologies or process changes, containment or destruction;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) to give an estimate of the total emissions resulting from trace impurities, emission during product manufacture and handling losses;
 - (b) to submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol not later than 31 March 1994.

Decision IV/10: Trade names of controlled substances

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/10* to note the list of trade names of controlled substances compiled by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and distributed by the Secretariat to all Governments in March 1992.

Decision VIII/14: Further clarification of the definition of “Bulk substances” under decision I/12A

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/14*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/7 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
2. To clarify decision I/12A of the First Meeting of the Parties as follows: trade and supply of methyl bromide in cylinders or any other container will be regarded as trade in bulk in methyl bromide.

Decisions on destruction processes and technologies**Decision I/12F: Clarification of terms and definitions: Destruction**

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12F* with regard to destruction:

- (a) to agree to the following clarification of the definition of Article 1, paragraph 5 of the Protocol:
“a destruction process is one which, when applied to controlled substances, results in the permanent transformation, or decomposition of all or a significant portion of such substances”;
- (b) to request the Panel for Technical Assessment to address this subject for the Parties to return to it at its second and subsequent meetings with a view to determining whether it would be necessary to have a Standing Technical Committee to review and recommend for approval by the Parties methods for transformation or decomposition and to determine the amount of controlled substances that are transformed or decomposed by each method.

Decision II/11: Destruction technologies

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/11* with regard to destruction technologies to establish an *Ad Hoc* Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies and to appoint its Chairman, who shall appoint in consultation with the Secretariat up to nine other members on the basis of nomination by Parties. The members shall be experts on destruction technologies and selected with due reference to equitable geographical distribution. The Committee shall analyze destruction technologies and assess their efficiency and environmental acceptability and develop approval criteria and measurements. The Committee shall report regularly to meetings of the Parties.

Decision III/10: Destruction technologies

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/10* to note the constitution of the *Ad Hoc* Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies, established by the Second Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Committee to submit a report to the Secretariat for presentation to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, in 1992 at least four months before the date set for that meeting;

Decision IV/11: Destruction technologies

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/11*:

1. to note the report of the *Ad Hoc* Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies and, in particular, the recommendations contained therein;
2. to approve, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, those destruction technologies that are listed in Annex VI to the report on the work of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties which are operated in accordance with the suggested minimum standards identified in Annex VII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties unless similar standards currently exist domestically; [*see Section 2.4 in this Handbook*]
3. to call on each Party that operates, or plans to operate, facilities for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances:
 - (a) to ensure that its destruction facilities are operated in accordance with the Code of Good Housekeeping Procedures set out in section 5.5 of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies, unless similar procedures currently exist domestically; and
 - (b) for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, to provide each year, in its report under Article 7 of the Protocol, statistical data on the actual quantities of ozone-depleting substances it has destroyed, calculated on the basis of the destruction efficiency of the facility employed;
4. to clarify that the definition of destruction efficiency relates to the input and output of the destruction process itself, not to the destruction facility as a whole;
5. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, drawing on expertise as necessary:
 - (a) to reassess ozone-depleting substances destruction capacities;
 - (b) to evaluate emerging technology submissions;
 - (c) to prepare recommendations for consideration by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at their annual Meeting;
 - (d) to examine means to increase the number of such destruction facilities and making available the utilization to developing countries which do not own or are unable to operate such facilities;
6. to list in Annex VI to the report on the work of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties approved destruction technologies; [*see Section 2.4 in this Handbook*]
7. to facilitate access and transfer of approved destruction technologies in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol, together with provision for financial support under Article 10 of the Protocol for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

Decision V/26: Destruction Technologies

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/26*, further to decision IV/11 on destruction technologies:

- (a) That there shall be added to the list of approved destruction technologies, which was set out in Annex VI to the report of the work of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.4 in this Handbook*], the following technology:

Municipal solid waste incinerators (for foams containing ozone-depleting substances);
- (b) To specify that pilot-scale as well as demonstration-scale destruction technologies should be operated in accordance with the suggested minimum standards identified in Annex VII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.4 in this Handbook*] unless similar standards currently exist domestically.

Decision VII/35: Destruction technology

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/35*:

1. To note that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel examined the results of testing and verified that the “radio frequency plasma destruction” technology of Japan meets the suggested minimum emission standards that were approved by the Parties at their Fourth Meeting for destruction technologies;
2. To approve, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, the radio frequency plasma destruction technology and to add it to the list of destruction technologies already approved by the Parties.

Decision XII/8: Disposal of controlled substances

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/8*:

Noting decisions II/11, III/10, IV/11, V/26 and VII/35 on destruction technologies and the previous work of the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies;

Also noting the innovations that have taken place in the field of destruction technologies since the last report of Advisory Committee;

Recognizing that the management of contaminated and surplus ozone-depleting substances would benefit from further information on destruction technologies and an evaluation of disposal options;

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to establish a task force on destruction technologies;
2. That the task force on destruction technologies shall:
 - (a) Report to the Parties at their Fourteenth Meeting in 2002 on the status of destruction technologies of ozone-depleting substances, including an assessment of their environmental and economic performance, as well as their commercial viability;
 - (b) When presenting its first report, include a recommendation on when additional reports would be appropriate;
 - (c) Review existing criteria for the approval of destruction facilities, as provided for in section 2.4 of the Handbook for the International Treaties for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) To evaluate the technical and economic feasibility for the long-term management of contaminated and surplus ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, including options such as long-term storage, transport, collection, reclamation and disposal of such ozone-depleting substances;
 - (b) To consider possible linkages to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other international treaties as appropriate regarding the issue of disposal;
 - (c) To report to the Parties on these issues at their Fourteenth Meeting in 2002.

Decision XIV/6: Status of destruction technologies of ozone-depleting substances, including an assessment of their environmental and economic performance, as well as their commercial viability

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/6*:

1. To note with appreciation the Report of the Task Force on Destruction Technologies presented to the twenty-second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

2. To note that the Task Force has determined that the destruction technologies listed in paragraph 3 of this decision meet the suggested minimum emission standards that were approved by the Parties at their Fourth Meeting;
3. To approve the following destruction technologies for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, in addition to the technologies listed in annex VI to the report of the Fourth Meeting and modified by decisions V/26 and VII/35:
 - (a) For CFC, HCFC and halons: argon plasma arc;
 - (b) For CFC and HCFC: nitrogen plasma arc, microwave plasma, gas phase catalytic dehalogenation and super-heated steam reactor;
 - (c) For foam containing ODS: rotary kiln incinerator;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to update, in time for consideration by the twenty-third Open-ended Working Group, the Code of Good Housekeeping to provide guidance on practices and measures that could be used to ensure that during the operation of the approved destruction technologies, environmental release of ODS through all media and environmental impact of those technologies is minimized;
5. To consider, at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the need to review the status of destruction technologies in 2005, including an assessment of their environmental and economic performance, as well as their commercial viability.

Decisions on feedstock

Decision VII/30: Export and import of controlled substances to be used as feedstock

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/30*:

1. That the amount of controlled substances produced and exported for the purpose of being entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals in importing countries should not be the subject of the calculation of “production” or “consumption” in exporting countries. Importers shall, prior to export, provide exporters with a commitment that the controlled substances imported shall be used for this purpose. In addition, importing countries shall report to the Secretariat on the volumes of controlled substances imported for these purposes;
2. That the amount of controlled substances entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals should not be the subject of calculation of “consumption” in importing countries.

Decision X/12: Emissions of ozone-depleting substances from feedstock applications

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/12*:

Noting the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that emissions from the use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock in the manufacture of CFCs are estimated to be around 30,000 tonnes per year,

Concerned that this level of emissions may pose a threat to the ozone layer,

Aware that technology exists to reduce such emissions,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to investigate further and to report to the Parties at their Twelfth Meeting on:

- (a) Emissions of carbon tetrachloride from its use as feedstock, including currently available and future possible options individual Parties may consider for the reduction of such emissions;

- (b) Emissions of other ozone-depleting substances arising from the use of controlled substances as feedstock;
- (c) The impact of CFC production phase-out on the future use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock and emissions from such use.

Decisions on process agents

Decision IV/12: Clarification of the definition of controlled substances

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/12*:

1. that insignificant quantities of controlled substances originating from inadvertent or coincidental production during a manufacturing process, from unreacted feedstock, or from their use as process agents which are present in chemical substances as trace impurities, or that are emitted during product manufacture or handling, shall be considered not to be covered by the definition of a controlled substance contained in paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to urge Parties to take steps to minimize emissions of such substances, including such steps as avoidance of the creation of such emissions, reduction of emissions using practicable control technologies or process changes, containment or destruction;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) to give an estimate of the total emissions resulting from trace impurities, emission during product manufacture and handling losses;
 - (b) to submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol not later than 31 March 1994.

Decision VI/10: Use of controlled substances as process agents

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/10*, taking into account:

That some Parties may have interpreted use of controlled substances in some applications where they are used as process agents as feedstock application;

That other Parties have interpreted similar applications as use and thereby subject to phase-out;

That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has been unable to recommend exemption, under the essential use criteria, to Parties submitting applications of such uses nominated in 1994; and

The pressing requirement for elaboration of the issue and the need for appropriate action by all Parties;

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) To identify uses of controlled substances as chemical process agents;
 - (b) To estimate emissions of controlled substances when used as chemical process agents and the ultimate fate of such emissions and to evaluate emissions associated with the different control technologies and other process conditions under which chemical process agents are used;
 - (c) To evaluate alternative process agents or technologies or products available to replace controlled substances in such uses; and
 - (d) To submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol not later than March 1995, and to request the Open-ended Working Group to formulate recommendations, if any, for the consideration of the Parties at their Seventh Meeting;

2. That Parties, for an interim period of 1996 only, treat chemical process agents in a manner similar to feedstock, as recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, and take a final decision on such treatment at their Seventh Meeting.

Decision VII/10: Continued uses of controlled substances as chemical process agents after 1996

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/10*, recognizing the need to restrict emissions of ozone-depleting substances from process-agent applications,

1. To continue to treat process agents in a manner similar to feedstocks only for 1996 and 1997;
2. To decide in 1997, following recommendations by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant subgroups, on modalities and criteria for a continued use of controlled substances as process agents, and on restricting their emissions, for 1998 and beyond.

Decision X/14: Process agents

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/14*:

Noting with appreciation the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Process Agent Task Force in response to decision VII/10,

Noting the findings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that emissions from the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents in non-Article 5 Parties are comparable in quantity to the insignificant emissions of controlled substances from feedstock uses, and that yet further reductions in use and emissions are expected by 2000,

Noting also the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's findings that emissions from the use of controlled substances as process agents in countries operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, are already significant and will continue to grow if no action is taken,

Recognizing the usefulness of having the controlled substances produced and used as process agents clearly delineated within the Montreal Protocol,

1. That, for the purposes of this decision, the term “process agents” should be understood to mean the use of controlled substances for the applications listed in table A below;
2. For non-Article 5 Parties, to treat process agents in a manner similar to feedstock for 1998 and until 31 December 2001;
3. That quantities of controlled substances produced or imported for the purpose of being used as process agents in plants and installations in operation before 1 January 1999, should not be taken into account in the calculation of production and consumption from 1 January 2002 onwards, provided that:
 - (a) In the case of non-Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from these processes have been reduced to insignificant levels as defined for the purposes of this decision in table B below;
 - (b) In the case of Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from process-agent use have been reduced to levels agreed by the Executive Committee to be reasonably achievable in a cost-effective manner without undue abandonment of infrastructure. In so deciding, the Executive Committee may consider a range of options as set out in paragraph 5 below;
4. That all Parties should:
 - (a) Report to the Secretariat by 30 September 2000 and each year thereafter on their use of controlled substances as process agents, the levels of emissions from those uses and the containment technologies used by them to minimize emissions of controlled substances. Those non-Article 5 Parties which have still not reported data for inclusion in tables A and B are urged to do so as soon as possible and in any case before the nineteenth meeting of the Open Ended Working Group;

- (b) In reporting annual data to the Secretariat for 2000 and each year thereafter, provide information on the quantities of controlled substances produced or imported by them for process-agent applications;
5. That the incremental costs of a range of cost-effective measures, including, for example, process conversions, plant closures, emissions control technologies and industrial rationalization, to reduce emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses in Article 5 Parties to the levels referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above should be eligible for funding in accordance with the rules and guidelines of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
 6. That the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should, as a matter of priority, strive to develop funding guidelines and begin to consider initial project proposals during 1999;
 7. That Parties should not install or commission new plant using controlled substances as process agents after 30 June 1999, unless the Meeting of the Parties has decided that the use in question meets the criteria for essential uses under decision IV/25;
 8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Meeting of the Parties in 2001 on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses and on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes not using ozone-depleting substances and to review tables A and B of the present decision and make recommendations for any necessary changes.

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

No.	Substance	Process agent application
1	Carbon tetrachloride (CTC)	Elimination of NCl_3 in the production of chlorine and caustic
2	CTC	Recovery of chlorine in tail gas from production of chlorine
3	CTC	Manufacture of chlorinated rubber
4	CTC	Manufacture of endosulphan (insecticide)
5	CTC	Manufacture of isobutyl acetophenone (ibuprofen – analgesic)
6	CTC	Manufacture of 1-1, Bis (4-chlorophenyl) 2,2,2- trichloroethanol (dicofol insecticide)
7	CTC	Manufacture of chlorosulphonated polyolefin (CSM)
8	CTC	Manufacture of poly-phenylene-terephthal-amide
9	CFC 113	Manufacture of fluoropolymer resins
10	CFC 11	Manufacture of fine synthetic polyolefin fibre sheet
11	CTC	Manufacture of styrene butadiene rubber
12	CTC	Manufacture of chlorinated paraffin
13	CFC 113	Manufacture of vinorelbine (pharmaceutical product)
14	CFC 12	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives
15	CFC 113	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters
16	CFC 113	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality
17	CTC	Production of pharmaceuticals – ketotifen, anticol and disulfiram
18	CTC	Production of tralomethrine (insecticide)
19	CTC	Bromohexine hydrochloride
20	CTC	Diclofenac sodium
21	CTC	Cloxacilin
22	CTC	Phenyl glycine
23	CTC	Isosorbid mononitrate
24	CTC	Omeprazol
25	CFC-12	Manufacture of vaccine bottles

Note: Parties may propose additions to this list by sending details to the Secretariat, which will forward them to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The Panel will then investigate the proposed change and make a recommendation to the Meeting of Parties whether or not the proposed use should be added to the list by decision of the Parties.

Table B: Emission limits for process agent uses
(All figures are in metric tonnes per year)

Country/region	Make-up or consumption	Maximum emissions
European Community	1000	17
United States of America	2300	181
Canada	13	0
Japan	300	5
Hungary	15	0
Poland	68	0.5
Russian Federation	800	17
Australia	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0
Estonia	0	0
Lithuania	0	0
Slovakia	0	0
New Zealand	0	0
Norway	0	0
Iceland	0	0
Switzerland	5	0.4
TOTAL	4501	220.9 (4.9%)

Decision XIII/13: Request to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the final report on process agents

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/13*:

Noting with appreciation the report of the Executive Committee in response to decision X/14 on process agents,

Noting the findings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its request for additional data for the finalization of its report,

Noting that in 2001 Parties provided the Ozone Secretariat with the requested additional data,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to finalize its evaluation, as requested by decision X/14, and report to the Parties at the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in 2002.

Decisions on used controlled substances

Decision I/12H: Clarification of terms and definitions: Exports and imports of used controlled substances

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12H* with regard to exports and imports of used controlled substances: imports and exports of bulk used controlled substances should be treated and recorded in the same manner as virgin controlled substances and included in the calculation of a Party's consumption limits.

Decision IV/24: Recovery, reclamation and recycling of controlled substances

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/24*:

1. to annul decision I/12 H of the First Meeting of the Parties, which reads "Imports and exports of bulk used controlled substances should be treated and recorded in the same manner as virgin controlled substances and included in the calculation of the Party's consumption limits";
2. not to take into account, for calculating consumption, the import and export of recycled and used controlled substances (except when calculating the base year consumption under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol), provided that data on such imports and exports are subject to reporting under Article 7;
3. to agree to the following clarifications of the terms "recovery", "recycling" and "reclamation":

- (a) Recovery: The collection and storage of controlled substances from machinery, equipment, containment vessels, etc., during servicing or prior to disposal;
 - (b) Recycling: The re-use of a recovered controlled substance following a basic cleaning process such as filtering and drying. For refrigerants, recycling normally involves recharge back into equipment it often occurs “on-site”;
 - (c) Reclamation: The re-processing and upgrading of a recovered controlled substance through such mechanisms as filtering, drying, distillation and chemical treatment in order to restore the substance to a specified standard of performance. It often involves processing “off-site” at a central facility;
4. to urge all the Parties to take all practicable measures to prevent releases of controlled substances into the atmosphere, including, *inter alia*:
- (a) to recover controlled substances in Annex A, Annex B and Annex C of the Protocol, for purposes of recycling, reclamation or destruction, that are contained in the following equipment during servicing and maintenance as well as prior to equipment dismantling or disposal:
 - (i) stationary commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment;
 - (ii) mobile refrigeration and mobile air-conditioning equipment;
 - (iii) fire protection systems;
 - (iv) cleaning machinery containing solvents;
 - (b) to minimize refrigerant leakage from commercial and industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration systems during manufacture, installation, operation and servicing;
 - (c) to destroy unneeded ozone-depleting substances where economically feasible and environmentally appropriate to do so;
5. to urge the Parties to adopt appropriate policies for export of the recycled and used substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, so as to avoid any adverse impact on the industries of the importing Parties, either through an excessive supply at low prices which might introduce unnecessary new uses or harm the local industries, or through an inadequate supply which might harm the user industries;
6. to request the Scientific Assessment Panel to study and report, by 31 March 1994 at the latest, through the Secretariat, on the impact on the ozone layer of continued use of recycled controlled substances and of the utilization or non-utilization of available environmentally sound alternatives/substitutes and to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to consider the report and to submit their recommendations to the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review and report, by 31 March 1994 at the latest, through the Secretariat, on:
- (a) the technologies for recovery, reclamation, recycling and leakage control;
 - (b) the quantities available for economically feasible recycling and the demand for recycled substances by all Parties;
 - (c) the scope for meeting the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol through recycled substances;
 - (d) the modalities to promote the widest possible use of alternatives/substitutes with a view to increasing their usage and release their reclaimed substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol; and
 - (e) other relevant issues and to recommend policies with respect to recovery, reclamation and recycling, keeping in mind the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
8. to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol to consider the reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and any

recommendations in this regard made by the Executive Committee and submit their recommendations to the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, in 1994.

Decision VII/19: Trade in previously used ozone-depleting substances

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/19*:

1. To reaffirm the Parties' intent embodied in decision IV/24;
2. To restate that only used controlled substances may be excluded from the calculated level of consumption of countries importing or exporting such substances;
3. To note further that, as required by decision IV/24, such exclusions from a Party's calculated level of consumption is made contingent on reporting of such imports and exports to the Secretariat and Parties should make their best efforts to report this information in a timely manner;
4. To request all Parties with reclamation facilities to submit to the Secretariat prior to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and on an annual basis thereafter a list of the reclamation facilities and their capacities available in their countries;
5. To request all Parties that export previously used substances to take, where appropriate, steps to ensure that such substances are labelled correctly and are of the nature claimed and to report any related activities through the Secretariat to the seventh meeting of the Parties;
6. To request such exporting Parties to make best efforts to require their companies to include in documentation accompanying such exports, the name of the source firm of the used controlled substance and whether it was recovered, recycled or reclaimed and any further information available to allow for verification of the nature of the substance;
7. To request the Ozone Secretariat, drawing on the experience of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Parties, to study and report on trade in used/recycled/reclaimed ozone-depleting substances, taking particular account of Parties' experience in the control of such trade and the concerns and interests of all Parties that have facilities for the production of ozone-depleting substances, in time for the issues to be considered by the Open-ended Working Group at its twelfth meeting.

Decision XIV/3: Clarification of certain terminology related to controlled substances

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/3*:

1. To note that the terms in past Decisions related to "used controlled substances" such as "recovered", "recycled" and "reclaimed" have not been used uniformly and may be misinterpreted;
2. To urge Parties to be precise from now in the terminology related to "used controlled substances" in future Decisions, and when appropriate, refer specifically to the definitions agreed in Decision IV/24.

Decisions on trade in used controlled substances relating to the Basel Convention

Decision V/24: Trade in controlled substances and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/24* to note the report of the Secretariat on the applicability of the provisions of the Basel Convention to trade in used controlled substances of the Montreal Protocol and to urge the Parties to the Basel Convention to take appropriate decisions, consistent with the objectives of the Basel Convention and of the Montreal Protocol, in order to facilitate early phase-out of the production and consumption of the controlled substances of the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VII/31: Status of recycled CFCs and halons under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/31* that the international transfers of controlled substances of the Montreal Protocol which are recovered but not purified to usable purity specifications prescribed by appropriate international and/or national organizations, including International Standards Organization (ISO), should only occur if the recipient country has recycling facilities that can process the received controlled substances to these specifications or has destruction facilities incorporating technologies approved for that purpose.

Decisions on other issues**Decision I/12D: Clarification of terms and definitions: Industrial rationalization**

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12D* to agree to the following clarification of the definition of “industrial rationalization” in Article 1, paragraph 8 and Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Protocol: “in interpreting the definition of industrial rationalization, it is *not* possible for one country to increase its production without a corresponding reduction of production in another country”.

Article 2: Control measures

Decisions on adjustments of the control measures

Decision II/1: Adjustments and reductions

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/1* to adopt in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraphs 4 and 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in Annex I to the report on the work of the Second Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision III/1: Adjustments and amendment

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/1*:

- (a) To bring to the attention of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol the fact that the Adjustments to the Protocol adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties came into effect on 7 March 1991 and to urge them to adopt the necessary measures to comply with the adjusted control measures;
- (b) To note that only two States have so far ratified the Amendment, adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and to urge all States to ratify that Amendment in view of the fact that twenty instruments of ratification, approval or acceptance are required for it to come into force on 1 January 1992.

Decision IV/2: Further adjustments and reductions

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/2* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in Annex I to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision IV/3: Further adjustments and reductions

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/3* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol, as set out in Annex II to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision VII/1: Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/1* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in Annex I to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision VII/2: Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/2* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol, as set out in Annex II to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision VII/3: Further adjustments and reductions: controlled substances listed in Annexes C and E to the Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/3*:

1. To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annexes C and E to the Protocol, as set out in Annex III to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties; [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]
2. To adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustment to the ozone-depleting potential specified in Annex E as set out in Annex III to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and that this adjustment shall enter into force on 1 January 1997; [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]
3. That the Meeting of the Parties by 2000 will consider the need for further adjustments to the phase-out schedule for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

Decision IX/1: Further adjustments with regard to Annex A substances

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/1* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments with regard to production of the controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in annex I to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision IX/2: Further adjustments with regard to Annex B substances

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/2* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments with regard to production of the controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol, as set out in annex II to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision IX/3: Further adjustments and reductions with regard to the Annex E substance

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/3* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substance listed in Annex E to the Protocol, as set out in annex III to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision XI/2: Further adjustments with regard to Annex A substances

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/2* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substances in Annex A to the Protocol, as set out in annex II to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision XI/3: Further adjustments with regard to Annex B substances

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/3* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substances in Annex B to the Protocol, as set out in annex III to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decision XI/4: Further adjustments with regard to Annex E substance

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/4* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments regarding the controlled substance in Annex E to the Protocol, as set out in annex IV to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 4.3 in this Handbook.]

Decisions on basic domestic needs

(see also the decisions listed under 'Decisions on meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties' under Article 5)

Decision I/12C: Clarification of terms and definitions: Basic domestic needs

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12C* to agree to the following clarification of the term "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol: "Basic domestic needs" referred to in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol should be understood as not to allow production of products containing controlled substances to expand for the purpose of supplying other countries.

Decision V/16: Supply of halons to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/16* to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to study and report through the Secretariat by 31 March 1994 at the latest on the problems and options of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol in obtaining halon in light of the phase-out in developed countries and subsequent closing of halon production facilities. This report should particularly analyse whether halon is available to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol in sufficient quantity and quality and at affordable prices from banks of recycled halon.

Decision VI/14B: "Basic domestic needs"

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/14B* to request the Open-ended Working Group to make recommendations to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties concerning the following issues:

- (a) The need for clarification, amendment and/or further definition and of provisions regarding "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Montreal Protocol and under decision I/12C of the First Meeting of the Parties;
- (b) What appropriate measures, such as reports under Article 7, should be taken for implementation of provisions related to "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol.

Decision VII/9: Basic domestic needs

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/9*:

Recognizing that the Montreal Protocol requires each Party operating under Article 5 to freeze its production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons by 1 July 1999 and of other Annex A and B substances thereafter,

Recognizing the needs of Parties operating under Article 5 for adequate and quality supplies of ozone-depleting substances at fair and equitable prices,

Recognizing the need to take steps to avoid any monopoly of supplies of ozone-depleting substances to Parties operating under Article 5,

Recognizing that the needs above could be met by calculating the production baselines of Parties operating under Article 5 separately from the consumption baseline and that paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Protocol should be amended to reflect this,

1. That until the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, until 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5;
2. That after the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, after 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, within the production limits required by the Protocol;
3. That in order to prevent oversupply and dumping of ozone-depleting substances, all Parties importing and exporting ozone-depleting substances should monitor and regulate this trade by means of import and export licences;
4. That in addition to the reporting required under Article 7 of the Protocol, exporting Parties should report to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 September each year on the types, quantities and destinations of their exports of ozone-depleting substances during the previous year;
5. That the determination of the eligible incremental costs for phase-out projects in the production sector should be consistent with paragraph 2 (a) of the indicative list of incremental costs and based on the conclusions of the Executive Committee's guidelines on phase-out of the production sector;
6. That the Executive Committee should as a priority agree on modalities to calculate and verify production capacity in Parties operating under Article 5;
7. That from 7 December 1995, no Party should install or commission any new capacity for the production of controlled substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
8. To incorporate appropriately into the Protocol by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) A licensing system, including a ban on unlicensed imports and exports; and
 - (b) The establishment of a production sector baseline for Parties operating under Article 5 calculated:
 - (i) For Annex A substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production during the period of 1995 to 1997 inclusive or the calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kg per capita, whichever is lower; and
 - (ii) For Annex B substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production for 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kg per capita, whichever is lower;

At the same time, the Parties should consider introducing a mechanism to ensure that imports and exports of controlled substances should only be permitted between Parties to the Montreal Protocol which have reported data and demonstrated their compliance with all relevant provisions of the Protocol. The Parties should also consider whether to extend the terms of the present decision to all other controlled substances covered under the Montreal Protocol.

Decision X/15: Exports of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Montreal Protocol from non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. X/15:

Aware that Parties operating under Article 5 are taking measures under the Protocol to limit their production of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A and Annex B,

Concerned that this reduction should not be offset by any unnecessary increase in exports of controlled substances from non-Article 5 Parties under the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol,

- To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) To make an assessment of the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Protocol likely to be required and produced by Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol for the period 1999-2010;

- (b) To make an assessment of the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Protocol which need to be produced and exported by Parties not operating under Article 5 in order to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 during the period 1999-2010;
- (c) To present its report to the Open-ended Working Group in time for the issue to be considered by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.

Decision XII/28: Supply of HCFCs to Parties operating under paragraph 1 Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/28* to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to study and report by 30 April 2003 at the latest on the problems and options of Article 5 Parties in obtaining HCFCs in the light of the freeze on the production of HCFCs in non-Article 5 Parties in the year 2004. This report should analyse whether HCFCs are available to Article 5 Parties in sufficient quantity and quality and at affordable prices, taking into account the 15 per cent allowance to meet the basic domestic needs of the Article 5 Parties and the surplus quantities available from the consumption limit allowed to the non-Article 5 Parties. The Parties, at their Fifteenth Meeting in the year 2003, shall consider this report for the purpose of addressing problems, if any, brought out by the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

Decisions on essential uses

Decision IV/25: Essential uses

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/25*:

1. to apply the following criteria and procedure in assessing an essential use for the purposes of control measures in Article 2 of the Protocol:
 - (a) that a use of a controlled substance should qualify as “essential” only if:
 - (i) it is necessary for the health, safety or is critical for the functioning of society (encompassing cultural and intellectual aspects); and
 - (ii) there are no available technically and economically feasible alternatives or substitutes that are acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health;
 - (b) that production and consumption, if any, of a controlled substance for essential uses should be permitted only if:
 - (i) all economically feasible steps have been taken to minimize the essential use and any associated emission of the controlled substance; and
 - (ii) the controlled substance is not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled controlled substances, also bearing in mind the developing countries’ need for controlled substances;
 - (c) that production, if any, for essential use, will be in addition to production to supply the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol prior to the phase-out of the controlled substances in those countries;
2. to request each of the Parties to nominate, in accordance with the criteria approved in paragraph 1 (a) of the present decision, any use it considers “essential”, to the Secretariat at least six months for halons and nine months for other substances prior to each Meeting of the Parties that is to decide on this issue;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical and Economic Options Committee to develop, in accordance with the criteria in paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of the present decision, recommendations on the nominations, after consultations with experts as necessary, regarding:
 - (a) the essential use (substance, quantity, quality, expected duration of essential use, duration of production or import necessary to meet such essential use);

- (b) economically feasible use and emission controls for the proposed essential use;
 - (c) sources of already produced controlled substances for the proposed essential use (quantity, quality, timing); and
 - (d) steps necessary to ensure that alternatives and substitutes are available as soon as possible for the proposed essential use;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, while making its recommendations to take into account the environmental acceptability, health effects, economic feasibility, availability, and regulatory status of alternatives and substitutes;
 5. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to submit its report, through the Secretariat, at least three months before the Meeting of the Parties in which a decision is to be taken. The subsequent reports will also consider which previously qualified essential uses should no longer qualify as essential;
 6. to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to consider the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and make its recommendations to the Fifth Meeting of the Parties for halons and at the Sixth Meeting for all other substances for which an essential use is proposed;
 7. that essential use controls will not be applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol until the phase-out dates applicable to those Parties.

Decision V/14: Essential uses of halons

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/14*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
2. That no level of production or consumption is necessary to satisfy essential uses of halon in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the year 1994 since there are technically and economically feasible alternatives and substitutes for most applications, and since halon is available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked and recycled halon;

Decision V/18: Timetable for the submission and consideration of essential-use nominations

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/18*:

1. To request the Parties to submit their nominations for each production and consumption exemption for substances other than halon for 1996 in accordance with decision IV/25, with the presumption that the Meeting of the Parties will be held on 1 September;
2. To modify the timetables in decision IV/25 for nominations for halon production and consumption exemptions for 1995 and subsequent years, and for nominations for production and consumption exemptions for substances other than halon for 1997 and subsequent years as follows: to set 1 January of each year as the last date for nominations for decisions taken in that year for any subsequent year;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committees to develop recommendations on the nominations and submit their report through the Secretariat by 31 March of that year;
4. To request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to consider the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and make its recommendations to the subsequent meeting of the Parties;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assemble and distribute a handbook on essential uses nominations including copies of relevant decisions, nomination instructions, summaries of past recommendations, and copies of nominations to illustrate possible formats and levels of technical detail.

Decision VI/8: Essential-use nominations for halons for 1995

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/8*, that, for the year 1995 no level of production or consumption is necessary to satisfy essential uses of halons in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, since there are technically and economically feasible alternatives and substitutes for most applications, and since halons are available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked and recycled halons.

Decision VI/9: Essential-use nominations for controlled substances other than halons for 1996 and beyond

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/9*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
2. That, for 1996 and 1997 for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, levels of production or consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons and 1,1,1-trichloroethane for: (i) metered dose inhalers (MDIs) for the treatment of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and for the delivery of leuprolide to the lungs and (ii) the Space Shuttle, are authorized as specified in Annex I to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, subject to annual review of quantities; [see Section 2.5 of this Handbook]
3. That for 1996 and 1997, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, production or consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses are authorized as specified in Annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties; [see Section 2.5 of this Handbook]
4. That Parties shall endeavour to minimize use and emissions by all practical steps. In the case of metered dose inhalers, these steps include education of physicians and patients about other treatment options and good-faith efforts to eliminate or recapture emissions from filling and testing, consistent with national laws and regulations.

Decision VII/28: Essential-use nominations for controlled substances for 1996 and beyond

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/28*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
2. That, for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and methyl chloroform are authorized as specified in Annex VI to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties [see Section 2.5 of this Handbook], for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, nasal dexamethasone, and specific cleaning, bonding and surface activation applications in rocket motor manufacturing for the United States Space Shuttle and Titan, subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel will review, annually, the quantity of controlled substances authorized and submit a report to the Meeting of the Parties in that year;
 - (b) The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel will review, biennially, whether the applications for which exemption was granted still meets the essential-use criteria and submit a report, through the Secretariat, to the Meeting of the Parties in the year in which the review is made;
 - (c) The Parties granted essential use exemptions will reallocate, as decided by the Parties, to other uses the exemptions granted or destroy any surplus ozone-depleting substances authorized for essential use but subsequently rendered unnecessary as a result of technical progress and market adjustments;
3. To urge the Parties to collate, coordinate and evaluate the individual company nominations for future years before submitting these nominations to the Secretariat.

Decision VIII/9: Essential-use nominations for Parties not operating under Article 5 for controlled substances for 1997 through 2002

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/9*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and decisions VII/28 and VII/34 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114, for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and nasal dexamethasone, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex II to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. To correct the errors introduced by the reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees in the United States MDI nomination of CFC-12 and CFC-114 for the production year 1997 and its nomination of methyl chloroform for the production years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 and to adjust the total amounts exempted to take into account the withdrawal of the New Zealand MDI nomination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 for production years 1996 and 1997, as specified in annex III to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*];
4. That for 1998, for Parties not operating under Article 5 of the Protocol, production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of controlled substances in Annexes A and B of the Protocol only for laboratory and analytical uses, as listed in annex IV to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, are authorized, subject to the conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses as contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
5. To permit the transfer of essential-use authorizations for MDIs for 1997 between New Zealand and Australia on a one-time basis only;
6. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to investigate the implications of allowing greater flexibility in the transfer of essential-use authorizations between Parties;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to review and report, by 30 April 1997, on the implications of allowing the production of CFCs for medical applications on a periodic “campaign basis” to satisfy estimated future needs, rather than producing small quantities in each year. Consideration should be given in particular to the economic implications of such an allowance;
8. To revise the timetables in decision IV/25, as modified by decision V/18, for nominations for production and consumption exemptions for 1998 and subsequent years, as follows: to set 31 January of each year as the last date for nominations for decisions to be taken in that year for production or consumption in any subsequent year; and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committees to develop recommendations on the nominations and submit their report through the Secretariat by 30 April of that year; however, for 1997 the report will be submitted by 1 April 1997;
9. To approve the format for reporting quantities and uses of ozone-depleting substances produced and consumed for essential uses as set out in annex IV to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*] and beginning in 1998 to request each of the Parties that have had essential-use exemptions granted for previous years, to submit their report in the approved format by 31 January of each year;
10. To allow the Secretariat, in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to authorize, in an emergency situation, if possible by transfer of essential-use exemptions, consumption of quantities not exceeding 20 tonnes of ODS for essential uses on application by a Party prior to the next scheduled Meeting of the Parties. The Secretariat should present this information to the next Meeting of the Parties for review and appropriate action by the Parties.

Decision IX/18: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1998 and 1999

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/18*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114, for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex VI to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. To approve the authorization by the Secretariat of the emergency use of 3 tonnes for 1997 for CFC-12 for sterile aerosol talc submitted as an essential-use nomination by United States of America.

Decision X/6: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 1999 and 2000

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/6*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees;
2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114, for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, CFC-113 for use in the coating of cardiovascular surgical material and halon-2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex I to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. To agree that the remaining quantity of methyl chloroform authorized for the United States at previous meetings of the Parties be made available for use in manufacturing solid rocket motors until such time as the 1999–2001 quantity of 176.4 tonnes (17.6 ODP-weighted tonnes) allowance is depleted, or until such time as safe alternatives are implemented for remaining essential uses;
4. To approve the authorization by the Secretariat in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the emergency uses of 1.7 tonnes of CFC-113 for 1997 and 1998 for torpedo maintenance submitted as an essential-use nomination by Poland;
5. That the quantities approved under paragraph 2 above and all future approvals are for total CFC volumes with flexibility between CFCs within each group.

Decision XI/14: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2000 and 2001

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/14*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114 for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, CFC-113 for torpedo maintenance, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex VII to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
3. That the quantities approved in paragraph 2 above and all future approvals are for total CFC volumes with flexibility between CFCs within each group.

Decision XII/9: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2001 and 2002

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/9*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
2. That the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and CFC-113 for torpedo maintenance are authorized as specified in annex I to the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28.

Decision XIII/8: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for the year 2002 and beyond

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/8*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
2. To authorize the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and CFC-113 for torpedo maintenance as specified in Annex I to the report of the 13th Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*].

Decision XIV/4: Essential-use nominations for non-Article 5 Parties for controlled substances for 2003 and 2004

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/4*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees;
2. To authorize the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases as specified in annex I to the report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.5 of this Handbook*], subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28.

Decisions on essential uses: laboratory and analytical uses**Decision VII/11: Laboratory and analytical uses**

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/11*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Laboratory and Analytical Uses Working Group of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
2. To urge Parties to organize National Consultative Committees to review and identify alternatives to laboratory and analytical uses and to encourage the sharing of information concerning alternatives and their wider use;
3. To encourage national standards organizations to identify and review those standards which mandate the use of ozone-depleting substances in order to adopt where possible ODS-free solvents and technologies;
4. To urge Parties to develop an international labelling scheme and encourage its voluntary adoption to stimulate awareness of the issue;

5. To adopt an illustrative list of laboratory uses as specified in Annex IV of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties [see Section 2.5 of this Handbook] to facilitate reporting as required by decision VI/9 of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
6. To exclude the following uses from the global essential-use exemption, as they are not exclusive to laboratory and analytical uses and/or alternatives are available:
 - (a) Refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment used in laboratories, including refrigerated laboratory equipment such as ultra-centrifuges;
 - (b) Cleaning, reworking, repair, or rebuilding of electronic components or assemblies;
 - (c) Preservation of publications and archives; and
 - (d) Sterilization of materials in a laboratory;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate the current status of use of controlled substances and alternatives and report progress on the availability of alternatives to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties and later meetings;
8. To urge Parties operating under Article 2 to provide funding within their countries and on a bilateral basis for Parties operating under Article 5 to undertake research and development and activities aimed at ODS alternatives for laboratory and analytical uses;
9. To agree that controlled substances used for laboratory and analytical purposes shall meet the standards for purity as specified in decision VI/9.

Decision IX/17: Essential-use exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/17*:

1. That for 1999, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of controlled substances in Annexes A and B of the Protocol only for laboratory and analytical uses, as listed in annex IV to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, are authorized, subject to the conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses as contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
2. That data for consumption and production should be reported annually under a global essential-use exemption framework to the Secretariat so that the success of reduction strategies may be monitored;
3. To clarify that essential-use exemptions for laboratory and analytical uses of controlled substances shall continue to exclude the production of products made with or containing such substances.

Decision X/19: Exemption for laboratory and analytical uses

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/19*:

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical essential-use exemption until 31 December 2005 under the conditions set out in annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report annually on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substances in Annexes A and B of the Protocol;
3. That the Meeting of the Parties shall each year, on the basis of information reported by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in accordance with paragraph 2 above, decide on any uses of controlled substances which should no longer be eligible under the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses and the date from which any such restriction should apply;

4. That the Secretariat should make available to the Parties each year a consolidated list of laboratory and analytical uses that the Parties have agreed should no longer be eligible for production and consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances under the global exemption;
5. That any decision taken to remove the global exemption should not prevent a Party from nominating a specific use for an exemption under the essential uses procedure set out in decision IV/25.

Decision XI/15: Global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/15* to eliminate the following uses from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses for controlled substances, approved in decision X/19, from the year 2002:

- (a) Testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water;
- (b) Testing of tar in road-paving materials; and
- (c) Forensic finger-printing.

Decisions on essential uses: metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)

Decision VIII/10: Actions by Parties not operating under Article 5 to promote industry's participation on a smooth and efficient transition away from CFC-based MDIs

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/10*:

1. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to demonstrate ongoing research and development of alternatives to CFC MDIs with all due diligence and/or collaborate with other companies in such efforts and, with each future request, to report in confidence to the nominating Party whether and to what extent resources are deployed to this end and progress is being made on such research and development, and what licence applications if any have been submitted to health authorities for non-CFC alternatives;
2. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to demonstrate that they are undertaking individual or collaborative industry efforts, in consultation with the medical community, to educate health-care professionals and patients about other treatment options and the transition to non-CFC alternatives;
3. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to demonstrate that they, or companies distributing or selling their product, are differentiating the packaging of the company's non-CFC MDIs from its CFC MDIs and are applying other appropriate marketing strategies, in consultation with the medical community, to encourage doctor and patient acceptance of the company's non-CFC alternatives subject to health and product-safety considerations;
4. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs and non-CFC alternatives not to engage in false or misleading advertising targeted at non-CFC alternatives or CFC MDIs;
5. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to ensure that participation in regulatory proceedings is conducted with a view toward legitimate environmental, health and safety concerns;
6. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies manufacturing CFC MDIs to take all economically feasible steps to minimize CFC emissions during the manufacture of MDIs;
7. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies manufacturing, distributing or selling CFC MDIs to dispose of expired, defective, and returned MDIs containing CFCs in a manner that minimizes CFC emissions;

8. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies manufacturing CFC MDIs to review annually CFC requirements and current MDI market forecasts, and notify national regulatory authorities if such forecasts will result in surplus CFCs obtained under essential-use exemptions;
9. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to provide information on the steps that are being taken to provide a continuity of supply of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) treatments (including CFC MDIs) to importing countries;
10. That Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for MDI essential-use exemptions to provide information that demonstrates the steps being taken to assist the company's MDI manufacturing facilities in Parties operating under Article 5 and countries with economies in transition in upgrading the technology and capital equipment needed for manufacturing non-CFC asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) treatments;
11. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to reflect paragraphs 1 through 10 above in a revised version of the Handbook on Essential-Use Nominations.

Decision VIII/11: Measures to facilitate a transition by a Party not operating under Article 5 from CFC-based MDIs

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/11* to note that a transition is occurring from the use of CFC-based MDIs to non-CFC treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. In order to ensure a smooth and efficient transition, and protect the health and safety of patients, Parties not operating under Article 5 are encouraged:

1. To promote coordination between national environmental and health authorities on the environmental, health and safety implications of any proposed decisions on essential-use nominations and MDI transition policies;
2. To request their national authorities to expedite review of marketing/licensing/pricing applications of non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, provided that such expedited review does not compromise patient health and safety;
3. To request their national authorities to review the terms for public MDI procurement and reimbursement, so that purchasing policies do not discriminate against non-CFC alternatives.

Decision VIII/12: Information gathering on a transition to non-CFC treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease for Parties not operating under Article 5

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/12*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision IV/25 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and decision VII/28 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
2. To note with appreciation that one new non-CFC-based MDI for one active ingredient has now entered the market in some countries, and that others are anticipated over the next one to three years. Other non-CFC treatments and devices already provide a suitable alternative for many patients in some Parties not operating under Article 5;
3. To request Parties not operating under Article 5 that have developed a national transition strategy to report to the Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee on the details of that national transition strategy for non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in time for meetings of the Technical Options Committee, beginning in 1997;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant Technical Options Committee to provide an interim report on progress in the development and implementation of national transition strategies in Parties not operating under Article 5 for non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and report to the Open-Ended Working Group in preparation for the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;

5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to further examine and provide a progress report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties and a final report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties on issues surrounding a transition to non-CFC treatments of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Parties not operating under Article 5 that is fully protective of public health. In so doing, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult with international bodies, such as the World Health Organization and other institutions representing health-care professionals, patient-advocacy groups and private industry, and with national bodies and Governments. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consider:
- (a) In the context of a transition phase, how decisions taken within the Montreal Protocol framework and national strategies might complement each other;
 - (b) The impact on the right and ability of patients in Parties operating under Article 5, in countries with economies in transition, in Parties not operating under Article 5 with large disadvantaged communities and in importing countries to receive CFC-based MDIs where medically acceptable and affordable alternatives are not available due to reductions in essential-use exemptions in Parties not operating under Article 5 for CFC-based MDIs;
 - (c) The influence of potential transferable essential use exemptions as well as existing and potential trade restrictions by individual countries on a smooth transition and access to affordable treatment options;
 - (d) The international markets and fluidity of trade in CFC-based MDIs as well as alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 - (e) The implications for patient subgroups which may have continuing compelling medical needs after a virtual phase-out;
 - (f) The range of regulatory and non-regulatory incentives for, and impediments to, research and development of alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and market penetration of alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 - (g) The degree to which dry powder inhalers (DPIs) and other treatment options may be considered medically acceptable and affordable alternatives for CFC-based MDIs in consultation with the above bodies, and as a result, the factors which may influence their ability to act as substitutes in different countries;
 - (h) The relative implications for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances of different policy options that facilitate the transition to non-CFC treatments;
 - (i) Steps that could be taken to facilitate access to affordable non-CFC treatment options and technology.

Decision IX/19: Metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/19*:

1. To note with appreciation the interim report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) pursuant to decision VIII/12;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its work and submit the final report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, through the Open-ended Working Group, taking into account the approach indicated in paragraph 5 of decision VIII/12 and the comments made during the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To note the expectation of TEAP and its relevant Technical Options Committee that it remains possible that the major part of the MDI transition may occur in non-Article 5 countries by the year 2000 and there will be minimal need for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers by 2005, however, at this point in time there are still many variables and an exact time-scale is not possible to predict with certainty;
4. To note the concerns of some non-Article 5 Parties that they may not be able to convert as soon as they would like unless their independent MDI manufacturers are able to license non-CFC technologies;

5. To require non-Article 5 Parties submitting essential-use nominations for CFCs for MDIs for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) to present to the Ozone Secretariat an initial national or regional transition strategy by 31 January 1999 for circulation to all Parties. Where possible, non-Article 5 Parties are encouraged to develop and submit to the Secretariat an initial transition strategy by 31 January 1998. In preparing a transition strategy, non-Article 5 Parties should take into consideration the availability and price of treatments for asthma and COPD in countries currently importing CFC MDIs.

Decision IX/20: Transfer of essential-use authorizations for CFCs for MDIs

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/20*:

1. That all transfers of essential-use authorizations for CFCs for MDIs be reviewed on a case-by-case basis at Meetings of the Parties for approval;
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of the present decision, to allow the Secretariat, in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to authorize a Party, in an emergency situation, to transfer some or all of its authorized levels of CFCs for essential uses in MDIs to another Party, provided that:
 - (a) The transfer applies only up to the maximum level that has previously been authorized for the calendar year in which the next Meeting of the Parties is to be held;
 - (b) Both Parties involved agree to the transfer;
 - (c) The aggregate annual level of authorizations for all Parties for essential uses of MDIs does not increase as a result of the transfer;
 - (d) The transfer or receipt is reported by each Party involved on the essential-use quantity-accounting format approved by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties by paragraph 9 of decision VIII/9.

Decision XII/2: Measures to facilitate the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/2*:

1. For the purposes of this decision, “chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product” means a chlorofluorocarbon-containing metered-dose inhaler of a particular brand name or company, active ingredient(s) and strength;
2. That any chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product approved after 31 December 2000 for treatment of asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a non-Article 5(1) Party is not an essential use unless the product meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) of decision IV/25;
3. With respect to any chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler active ingredient or category of products that a Party has determined to be non-essential and thereby not authorized for domestic use, to request:
 - (a) The Party that has made the determination to notify the Secretariat;
 - (b) The Secretariat to maintain such a list on its Web site;
 - (c) Each nominating Party to reduce accordingly the volume of chlorofluorocarbons it requests and licenses;
4. To encourage each Party to urge each metered-dose inhaler company within its territory to diligently seek approval for the company’s chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives in its domestic and export markets, and to require each Party to provide a general report on such efforts to the Secretariat by 31 January 2002 and each year thereafter;
5. To agree that each non-Article 5 Party should, if it has not already done so:
 - (a) Develop a national or regional transition strategy based on economically and technically feasible alternatives or substitutes that it deems acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health

- and that includes effective criteria and measures for determining when chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product(s) is/are no longer essential;
- (b) Submit the text of any such strategy to the Secretariat by 31 January 2002;
 - (c) Report to the Secretariat by 31 January each year thereafter on progress made on its transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers;
6. To encourage each Article 5(1) Party to:
- (a) Develop a national or regional transition strategy based on economically and technically feasible alternatives or substitutes that it deems acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health and that includes effective criteria and measures for determining when chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product(s) can be replaced with chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;
 - (b) Submit the text of any such a strategy to the Secretariat by 31 January 2005;
 - (c) Report to the Secretariat by 31 January each year thereafter on progress made on its transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers;
7. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing technical, financial and other assistance to Article 5(1) Parties to facilitate the development of metered-dose inhaler transition strategies and the implementation of approved activities contained therein, and to invite the Global Environment Facility to consider providing the same assistance to those eligible countries with economies in transition;
8. To decide that, as a means of avoiding unnecessary production of new chlorofluorocarbons, and provided that the conditions set out in paragraphs (a) - (d) of decision IX/20 are met, a Party may allow a metered-dose inhaler company to transfer:
- (a) All or part of its essential use authorization to another existing metered-dose inhaler company; or
 - (b) Chlorofluorocarbons to another metered-dose inhaler company provided that the transfer complies with national/regional licence or other authorization requirements;
9. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to summarize and review by 15 May each year the information submitted to the Secretariat;
10. To modify as necessary the Handbook for Essential Use Nominations to take account of the requirements contained in this decision as they pertain to non-Article 5(1) Parties;
11. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider and report to the next Meeting of the Parties on issues related to the campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhalers.

Decision XIII/9: Metered-dose inhaler (MDI) production

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. XIII/9:

To request the Executive Committee to prepare guidelines for the presentation of MDI projects involving the preparation of strategies and investment projects that would enable the move to CFC-free production of MDIs in Article 5 countries, and enable them to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Decision XIII/10: Further study of campaign production of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. XIII/10:

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Technical Options Committee review recommended that just-in-time production of CFCs for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers is the best approach to protect the health of patients,

Noting, however, the possibility that just-in-time production of CFCs for the manufacture of CFC-based MDIs may not be available through to the end of the transition, and that the end of just-in-time production could come unexpectedly,

1. To note with appreciation the work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees in studying the issue of campaign production of CFCs for manufacturing CFC-based MDIs;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Technical Options Committees to analyse the current essential-use decisions and procedures to identify if changes are needed to facilitate expedient authorization for campaign production, including information needed for the review and authorization of nominations for campaign production quantities, the contingencies for under- and over-estimation of the quantities needed for a campaign production, the timing of the campaign production vis-à-vis export and import of those quantities, the oversight and reporting on the use of campaign production quantities, and the flexibility in ensuring that the campaign production is used only in the manufacture of MDIs for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or that any excess is destroyed;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present its findings to the Open-ended Working Group in 2002;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue to monitor and report on the timing of the likely need for campaign production.

Decision XIV/5: Global database and assessment to determine appropriate measures to complete the transition from chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhalers

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/5*:

Noting that while the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free (CFC-free) alternative treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) depends largely on non-Article 5(1) Parties adopting effective transition strategies and CFC metered-dose inhaler manufacturers diligently developing, seeking approval for, and launching CFC-free metered-dose inhalers and dry-powder inhalers;

Noting with concern the slow transition to CFC-free metered-dose inhalers in some Parties, and the need for affordable and available alternatives in Parties operating under Article 5(1);

Recognizing the desirability of a more transparent presentation of data to assist Parties in better understanding essential use CFC volumes and gauging progress on, and impediments to, the transition;

1. To request each Party or regional economic integration organization to submit available information to the Ozone Secretariat by 28 February 2003 and annual updates thereafter the following information concerning inhaler treatments for asthma and COPD that contain CFCs or that do not contain CFCs:
 - (a) CFC and non-CFC metered-dose inhalers and dry-powder inhalers: sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source (import or domestic production);
 - (b) CFC and non-CFC metered-dose inhalers and dry-powder inhalers: produced within the Party for export to other Parties, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, source and importing Party;
 - (c) Non-CFC metered-dose inhalers and dry-powder inhalers: date approved, authorized for marketing, and/or launched in the territory of the Party;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to take into account information submitted pursuant to paragraph 1 and other available information in its annual assessment, and to request the Parties to pay due consideration to this information when reviewing their national transition strategies.

Decisions on CFCs

Decision IX/23: Continuing availability of CFCs

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/23*:

1. To note that despite the phase-out of the production and consumption of CFCs by 1 January 1996 in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, CFCs continue to remain available in fairly significant quantities in a number of such Parties, thereby preventing the timely elimination of the use and emissions of CFCs;
2. To note that information suggests that illegal trade in CFCs is contributing to their continued availability, and therefore to increased and unnecessary damage to the ozone layer;
3. To note that apart from agreed exempted uses, the continued supply of new CFCs is no longer necessary, as technically and economically feasible alternatives are widely available;
4. To request non-Article 5 Parties to consider banning the placing on the market and sale of virgin CFCs, except to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and other exempted uses. Parties may also consider extending this ban to include other substances listed in Annex A and B to the Montreal Protocol and recovered, recycled and reclaimed substances, provided that adequate steps are taken to ensure their disposal;
5. To request the Parties concerned to report to the Secretariat in time for the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties on action taken under this decision.

Decision XI/16: CFC management strategies in non-Article 5 Parties

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/16*:

1. To recall that decision IV/24 urges all Parties to take all practicable measures to prevent releases of controlled substances into the atmosphere;
2. To recall also that decision IX/23 requests non-Article 5 Parties to consider banning the placing on the market and sale of virgin CFCs, except to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties and other exempted uses;
3. To note that other strategies, besides those considered in decision IX/23, could help to reduce emissions of CFCs from existing equipment;
4. To note that, in the case of halons, decision X/7 requests Parties to develop strategies for the management of halons, including emissions reductions and ultimate elimination of their use;
5. To request that each non-Article 5 Party develops and submits to the Ozone Secretariat, by July 2001, a strategy for the management of CFCs, including options for recovery, recycling, disposal and eventual elimination of their use. In preparing such a strategy, taking into account technological and economic feasibility, Parties should consider the following options:
 - (a) Recovering, and eliminating where appropriate, CFCs from existing or out-of-service products and equipment;
 - (b) Setting target dates for bans on the refilling and/or the use of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment functioning on CFCs;
 - (c) Ensuring that appropriate measures are taken for the environmentally safe and effective storage, management and final disposition of recovered CFCs;
 - (d) Encouraging the use of CFC substitutes and replacements acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health, taking into account their impact on the ozone layer, and any other environmental issues.

Decision XIV/9: The development of policies governing the service sector and final use of chillers

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/9*:

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to collect data and assess the portion of the refrigeration service sector made up by chillers and identify incentives and impediments to the transition to non-CFC equipment and prepare a report;

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to submit the report to the 2003 Open-ended Working Group meeting for their consideration.

Decisions on halons

Decision I/9: ODP for halon 2402

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/9* to accept the value for the Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) for halon 2402, as 6.0, and to request the Secretariat to inform the Depositary that the Parties agreed to accept this figure by consensus at their first meeting and that accordingly, the Depositary should insert this figure to replace the words “to be determined” in Annex A to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision II/3: Halons

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/3* with regard to halons to establish an *ad hoc* working group of experts to investigate, and make recommendations to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in 1992 on the availability of substitutes for halons, the need to define essential uses of halons, methods of implementation and, if there is such a need, the identification of such uses.

Decision IV/26: International recycled halon bank management

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/26*:

1. to urge Parties to encourage recovery, recycling and reclamation of halons in order to meet the needs of all Parties, particularly those operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
2. to call upon Parties importing recovered or recycled substances in Group II of Annex A to apply, when deciding on the use of those substances, the essential-use criteria set out in the 1991 report of the Halons Technical Options Committee. The purpose of these criteria is to minimize the use of halons in non-essential applications;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (Halons Technical Options Committee) to undertake the following activities, and to report to the Secretariat and to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to consider the report and submit its recommendations to the Fifth Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) evaluation and comparison of existing and proposed recycled halon bank management programmes and identify possible means of further facilitating international recycled halon bank management;
 - (b) identification of simple mechanisms to distinguish between virgin and recycled halons;
 - (c) investigation of appropriate technical standards and means to certify halons as suitable for re-use;
 - (d) investigation of possible legal and institutional barriers to the international trade in recovered and recycled halons;
 - (e) investigation of means to avoid the export of halons:
 - (i) that are unsuitable for reclamation or recycling; and
 - (ii) in quantities that would encourage excessive dependence by the recipient countries;

- (f) investigation of the practical application of technologies to reclaim severely contaminated halons;
4. to request the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to function as a clearing-house for information relevant to international halon bank management and further request the Centre to liaise with and coordinate its activities with the implementing agencies designated under the Financial Mechanism to encourage Parties to provide pertinent information to the above-mentioned clearing-house.

Decision V/15: International halon bank management

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/15*:

1. To note with appreciation the efforts of the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to function as a clearing-house for information relevant to international halon bank management and to request it to continue its work in this field in cooperation with the Halons Technical Options Committee, including holding details of all known halon banking schemes and a list of those “banks” with halon for sale and particularly to emphasize regional halon banking and international coordination of halon banks to supply the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
2. To encourage all Parties to submit information relevant to international halon bank management to the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Decision VII/12: Control measures for Parties not operating under Article 5 concerning halons and other agents used for fire-suppression and explosion-inertion purposes

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/12*:

1. To recommend that all Parties not operating under Article 5 should endeavour, on a voluntary basis, to limit the emissions of halon to a minimum by:
 - (a) Accepting as critical those applications meeting the essential-use criteria as defined in decision IV/25, paragraph 1 (a);
 - (b) Limiting the use of halons in new installations to critical applications;
 - (c) Accepting that existing installations for critical applications may continue to use halon in the future;
 - (d) Considering the decommissioning of halon systems in existing installations, which are not critical applications, as quickly as technically and economically feasible;
 - (e) Ensuring that halons are effectively recovered;
 - (f) Preventing, whenever feasible, the use of halon in equipment testing and for training of personnel;
 - (g) Evaluating and taking into account only those substitutes and replacements of halon, for which no other more environmentally suitable ones are available;
 - (h) Promoting the environmentally safe destruction of halons, when they are not needed in halon banks (existing or to be created);
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to prepare a report to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to provide guidance on the above.

Decision VIII/17: Availability of halons for critical uses

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/17*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/12 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to carry out, on the basis of existing information, further studies on the future availability of halons to meet the demands for use in applications that are deemed critical by Parties not operating under Article 5, and to report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To request Parties not operating under Article 5 to estimate the approximate surplus or deficit relative to their assessment of their critical needs and to submit this information, together with an explanation of how it was determined, to the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme by 31 December 1997;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to evaluate the information received from Parties, and to make an assessment, if possible, for the Tenth Meeting of the Parties of whether there will be adequate quantities of halon to meet future needs for critical applications of Parties not operating under Article 5, and;
 - (a) If there is a shortfall, either overall or in individual Parties, to propose action which may be taken to enable that shortfall to be overcome; or
 - (b) If there is a surplus, either overall or in individual Parties, to provide guidance on appropriate policies for disposal or redeployment, bearing in mind the needs of other Parties not operating under Article 5, as well as the needs of Parties operating under Article 5, and to identify any potential barriers to such disposal and what steps may be needed to overcome them.

Decision IX/21: Decommissioning of non-essential halon systems in non-Article 5 Parties

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/21*:

Noting that in its 1994 report, the Scientific Assessment Panel identified decommissioning and destruction of halon as the second most environmentally beneficial potential approach to further lowering stratospheric chlorine and bromine abundances but that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel concluded that such an approach, while technically feasible, was not appropriate at that time,

Noting that the Seventh Meeting of the Parties took action in relation to methyl bromide controls, which was the approach identified by the Scientific Assessment Panel as the most environmentally beneficial approach at that time,

Noting also that Parties are considering further controls on methyl bromide,

Recognizing that, since 1994, some Parties have taken action to decommission and commence destruction of non-essential halon,

Recognizing that depletion of the ozone layer continues to be a significant environmental concern and that atmospheric concentrations of halons continue to increase,

Recognizing that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel is currently conducting an assessment of the availability of halons for critical uses under the terms of decision VIII/17,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to examine the feasibility of early decommissioning in non-Article 5 Parties of all non-essential halon systems, and the subsequent destruction or redeployment of halon stocks not required for those critical uses that have no identified substitutes or alternatives, bearing in mind the need of Article 5 Parties for halon. In undertaking such an examination, TEAP should also examine the efficacy of halon alternatives, experience with potential measures to ensure safety and to minimize any emissions of halons during decommissioning, and experience with the cost and efficiency of storage prior to destruction and with halon destruction activities undertaken to date;
2. To request TEAP to report on this matter to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision X/7: Halon-management strategies

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/7*:

Noting that in the executive summary of its 1998 report, the Scientific Assessment Panel identifies complete elimination and destruction of halon-1211 and 1301 as the most environmentally beneficial option to enhance the recovery of the ozone layer,

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in its 1998 report pursuant to decision IX/21, concludes that by definition all non-critical uses of halon-1211 and 1301 can be decommissioned, taking into account the costs and benefits of such operations,

1. To request all Parties to develop and submit to the Ozone Secretariat a national or regional strategy for the management of halons, including emissions reduction and ultimate elimination of their use;
2. To request Parties not operating under Article 5 to submit their strategies to the Ozone Secretariat by the end of July 2000;
3. In preparing such a strategy, Parties should consider issues such as:
 - (a) Discouraging the use of halons in new installations and equipment;
 - (b) Encouraging the use of halon substitutes and replacements acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health, taking into account their impact on the ozone layer, on climate change and any other global environmental issues;
 - (c) Considering a target date for the complete decommissioning of non-critical halon installations and equipment, taking into account an assessment of the availability of halons for critical uses;
 - (d) Promoting appropriate measures to ensure the environmentally safe and effective recovery, storage, management and destruction of halons;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to update its assessment of the future need for halon for critical uses, in light of these strategies;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report on these matters to the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties.

Decisions on HCFCs**Decision III/12: Assessment Panels**

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/12*:

- (a) to request the Assessment Panels and in particular the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate, without prejudice to Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the implications, in particular for developing countries, of the possibilities and difficulties of an earlier phase-out of the controlled substances, for example of the implications of a 1997 phase-out;
- (b) taking into account the London Resolution on transitional substances (Annex VII to the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol) [*See Section 2.10 in this Handbook*] to identify the specific areas where transitional substances are required to facilitate the earliest possible phase-out of controlled substances, taking into account environmental, technological and economic factors, where no other more environmentally suitable alternatives are available. The quantities likely to be needed for those areas of application currently served by transitional substances shall both be assessed;
- (c) to request the assessment panels to identify the transitional substances with the lowest potential for ozone depletion required for those areas and suggest, if possible, a technically and economically feasible timetable, indicating associated costs, for the elimination of transitional substances;

- (d) to request the assessment panels to submit their reports in time for their consideration by the Open-ended Working Group with a view to their submission for consideration by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
- (e) to endorse Decision II/2, paragraph 2, of the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.

Decision IV/30: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/30*:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) to evaluate alternative substances and technologies to the application for HCFCs as refrigerant and as insulation gas in rigid foam;
 - (b) to identify other applications for HCFCs, if any, where other more environmentally suitable alternatives or technologies are not available; and
 - (c) to submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol no later than 31 March 1994;
2. to request the Open-ended Working Group to consider the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel with respect to HCFCs; to consider the possible need for specific provisions for the implementation of the regulation on the applications for HCFCs, taking into account the special circumstances of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol; and to make any appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Parties at their Meeting in 1994 and following subsequent reviews taking place under Article 6 of the Protocol;
3. to ensure that, notwithstanding the new status of HCFCs as controlled substances, the incremental costs to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol of making the transition from CFCs to HCFCs consistent with the regulation on the applications for HCFCs will continue to be met by the Fund and to request the Executive Committee to function in the light of this decision;
4. to request the Executive Committee to estimate, on an ongoing basis, the amount of HCFCs required by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and to recommend the methods of meeting such needs in full, simultaneously with the exercise to estimate the amounts of controlled substances needed, as well as to estimate the production available to meet those needs, as requested by the Open-ended Working Group at its seventh meeting.

Decision V/8: Consideration of alternatives

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/8*:

1. That each Party is requested, as far as possible and as appropriate, to give consideration in selecting alternatives and substitutes, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, Article 2F, paragraph 7, of the Copenhagen Amendment regarding hydrochlorofluorocarbons, to:
 - (a) Environmental aspects;
 - (b) Human health and safety aspects;
 - (c) The technical feasibility, the commercial availability and performance;
 - (d) Economic aspects, including cost comparisons among different technology options taking into account:
 - (i) All interim steps leading to final ODS elimination;
 - (ii) Social costs;
 - (iii) Dislocation costs, etc.

- (e) Country-specific circumstances and due local expertise;
2. To note that the Executive Committee is taking the above considerations into account as far as information is available;
 3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees in the context of finalizing its report, to provide information on which alternatives and substitutes best satisfied the above considerations, and to update this information on an annual basis;

Decision VI/13: Assessment Panels

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/13* to request the Panels, as an inclusion in their ongoing work, to evaluate, without prejudice to Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the technical and economic feasibility, and the environmental, scientific, and economic implications for non-Article 5 countries, as well as Article 5 countries, bearing in mind Article 5, paragraph 1 *bis*, of the Copenhagen Amendment, of:

- (a) The alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons in so doing, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel is requested to consider the ozone-depleting substance substitution potential of not-in-kind alternatives, in-kind alternatives, and alternative technologies. In assessing this matter, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consider how available alternatives compare with hydrochlorofluorocarbons with respect to such factors as energy efficiency, total global warming impact, potential flammability, and toxicity, and the potential impacts on the effective use and phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons and halons; in time for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its eleventh meeting;

In considering these matters, the Scientific Assessment Panel shall consider, if possible, atmospheric chlorine and bromine loadings and their impact on ozone depletion. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Scientific Assessment Panel evaluations shall be solely for the purpose of discussions by the Parties and shall in no way be construed as recommendations for action.

[The remainder of this decision is located below under 'Decisions on methyl bromide']

Decision VIII/13: Uses and possible applications of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/13*:

1. That UNEP distribute to the Parties of the Montreal Protocol a list containing the HCFCs applications which have been identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, after having taken into account the following:
 - (a) The heading should read "Possible Applications of HCFCs";
 - (b) The list should include a chapeau stating that the list is intended to facilitate collection of data on HCFC consumption, and does not imply that HCFCs are needed for the listed applications;
 - (c) The use as fire extinguishers should be added to the list;
 - (d) The use as aerosols, as propellant, solvent or main component, should be included, following the same structure as for other applications;
2. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committee be requested to prepare, for the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, a list of available alternatives to each of the HCFC applications which are mentioned in the now available list.

Decisions on methyl bromide

Decision IV/23: Methyl bromide

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/23*:

1. to request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess the following, in accordance with Article 6 of the Protocol, and to submit their combined report, through the Secretariat, by 30 November 1994 at the latest, to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) abundance of methyl bromide in the atmosphere and the proportion of anthropogenic emissions within this abundance of methyl bromide and the ozone-depleting potential of methyl bromide;
 - (b) methodologies to control emissions into the atmosphere from the various current uses of methyl bromide and the technical and economic feasibility and the likely results of such controls;
 - (c) availability of chemical and non-chemical substitutes for the various current uses of methyl bromide; their cost-effectiveness; the incremental costs of such substitutes, technological and economic feasibility of substitution for various uses and the benefits to the protection of the ozone layer by such substitution, taking into account the particular social, economic, geographic and agricultural conditions of different regions and, specifically, the developing countries;
2. to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to consider this report and submit its recommendations to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties in 1995.

Decision VI/11: Clarification of “quarantine” and “pre-shipment” applications for control of methyl bromide

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/11*:

1. Recognizing the need for non-Article 5 Parties to have, before 1 January 1995, common definitions of “quarantine” and “pre-shipment” applications for methyl bromide, for purposes of implementing Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol, and that non-Article 5 Parties have agreed on the following:
 - (a) Quarantine applications, with respect to methyl bromide, are applications to prevent the introduction, establishment and/or spread of quarantine pests (including diseases), or to ensure their official control, where:
 - (i) Official control is that performed by, or authorized by a national plant, animal or environmental protection, or health authority;
 - (ii) Quarantine pests are pests of potential importance to the areas endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled;
 - (b) Pre-shipment applications are those treatments applied directly preceding and in relation to export, to meet the phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the importing country or existing phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the exporting country;
 - (c) In applying these definitions, non-Article 5 countries are urged to refrain from use of methyl bromide and to use non-ozone-depleting technologies wherever possible. Where methyl bromide is used, Parties are urged to minimize emissions and use of methyl bromide through containment and recovery and recycling methodologies to the extent possible;
2. Acknowledging that Article 5 Parties have agreed to identify the following:
 - (a) That definitions relating to pre-shipment applications affect Article 5 countries and that new non-tariff barriers to trade should be avoided;
 - (b) That the Article 5 countries still need to have more consultations and further approaches to the quarantine and pre-shipment application definitions related to methyl bromide;

- (c) That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should play a fundamental role in the establishment of common definitions concerning quarantine and pre-shipment applications related to methyl bromide use;
 - (d) That it is anticipated that the use of methyl bromide by Article 5 countries may increase in the forthcoming years;
 - (e) That adequate resources from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and other sources are needed to facilitate the transfer of non-ozone-depleting technologies for quarantine and pre-shipment applications related to methyl bromide to the Article 5 countries;
3. Further recognizing that containment, recovery and recycling methodologies relating to methyl bromide should be given a wider application among all Parties;
4. To request the Open-ended working group of the Parties at its eleventh and twelfth meetings
- (a) To further study the most suitable definition for “quarantine” and “pre-shipment” applications relating to methyl bromide use, taking into consideration:
 - (i) The Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee report;
 - (ii) The Methyl Bromide Scientific Assessment Report;
 - (iii) The FAO guidelines on Pests Risk Analysis; and
 - (iv) The development of lists of injurious pests;
 - (b) To consider jointly the definitions issues along with the methyl bromide issues contained in decision VI/13;
 - (c) To provide the necessary elements to be included for a decision of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on all the above issues.

Decision VII/13: Assessment Panels

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/13* to request the Panels, as an inclusion in their ongoing work, to evaluate, without prejudice to Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the technical and economic feasibility, and the environmental, scientific, and economic implications for non-Article 5 countries, as well as Article 5 countries, bearing in mind Article 5, paragraph 1 *bis*, of the Copenhagen Amendment, of:

- (b) Alternatives to methyl bromide, in time for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its eleventh meeting;

In considering these matters, the Scientific Assessment Panel shall consider, if possible, atmospheric chlorine and bromine loadings and their impact on ozone depletion. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Scientific Assessment Panel evaluations shall be solely for the purpose of discussions by the Parties and shall in no way be construed as recommendations for action.

[The remainder of this decision is located above under ‘Decisions on HCFCs’]

Decision VII/5: Definition of “quarantine” and “pre-shipment applications”

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/5* that:

- (a) “Quarantine applications”, with respect to methyl bromide, are treatments to prevent the introduction, establishment and/or spread of quarantine pests (including diseases), or to ensure their official control, where:
 - (i) Official control is that performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal or environmental protection or health authority;

- (ii) Quarantine pests are pests of potential importance to the areas endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled;
- (b) “Pre-shipment applications” are those treatments applied directly preceding and in relation to export, to meet the phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the importing country or existing phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the exporting country;
- (c) In applying these definitions, all countries are urged to refrain from use of methyl bromide and to use non-ozone-depleting technologies wherever possible. Where methyl bromide is used, Parties are urged to minimize emissions and use of methyl bromide through containment and recovery and recycling methodologies to the extent possible.

Decision VII/6: Reduction of methyl bromide emissions

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/6* that Parties should endeavour to reduce methyl bromide emissions by encouraging producers and users to take appropriate measures to implement, *inter alia*, good agricultural practices and improved application techniques.

Decision VII/8: Review of methyl bromide controls

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/8*:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to enable the Parties to consider further adjustments to control measures, on methyl bromide. In undertaking this task, the Panel should address, *inter alia*, the availability of viable alternatives of methyl bromide for specific applications;
2. That, in considering the viability of possible substitutes and alternatives to methyl bromide, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel shall examine and be guided by the extent to which technologies and chemicals identified as alternatives and/or substitutes have been tested under full laboratory and field conditions, including field tests in Article 5 countries and have been fully assessed, *inter alia*, as to their efficacy, ease of application, relevance to climatic conditions, soils and cropping patterns, commercial availability, economic viability and efficacy with respect to specific target pests.

Decision VII/29: Assessment of the possible need for and modalities and criteria for a critical agricultural use exemption for methyl bromide

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/29*:

1. To note that the latest Montreal Protocol Scientific Assessment underscores the need for a phase-out of methyl bromide because of its significant role in depleting the ozone layer;
2. To recognize, however, the concerns regarding the applicability of the existing essential-use criteria and process for evaluating the use of methyl bromide in the agricultural sector, and the availability of alternatives for important agricultural uses of this compound;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to examine need for and the modalities (including the essential-use process) and criteria that could be used to facilitate review, approval and implementation of requests for critical agricultural use exemptions. In recommending suitable modalities and criteria, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel may take into consideration:
 - (a) Whether alternative practices or substitutes exist that are commercially available and efficacious;
 - (b) The relative costs and benefit of alternative practices and substitutes to allow the Parties to assess their economic viability, taking into account the scale of application and the individual circumstances of particular uses;
 - (c) Whether a Party has demonstrated that all economically feasible actions are being taken to minimize use and any associated emissions from the approved exemption, and that continued efforts are being made to evaluate and develop alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for this application;

- (d) The feasibility of placing a cap on the total percentage of baseline production and consumption permitted under an essential use for any particular country; and
 - (e) A range of alternative decision-making and implementation processes;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a study of the possible uses of market-based measures to allow for greater flexibility in implementing the requirements for limitations on methyl bromide;
 5. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's analysis should be presented for consideration to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirteenth meeting to facilitate a decision by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VIII/16: Critical agricultural uses of methyl bromide

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/16*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/29 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to further examine and report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the different options on the issue of critical use of methyl bromide, as presented to the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in the June 1996 TEAP Report.

Decision IX/5: Conditions for control measures on Annex E substance in Article 5 Parties

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/5*:

1. That, in the fulfilment of the control schedule set out in paragraph 8 ter (d) of Article 5 of the Protocol, the following conditions shall be met:
 - (a) The Multilateral Fund shall meet, on a grant basis, all agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to enable their compliance with the control measures on methyl bromide. All methyl-bromide projects will be eligible for funding irrespective of their relative cost-effectiveness. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should develop and apply specific criteria for methyl-bromide projects in order to decide which projects to fund first and to ensure that all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are able to meet their obligations regarding methyl bromide;
 - (b) While noting that the overall level of resources available to the Multilateral Fund during the 1997–1999 triennium is limited to the amounts agreed at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, immediate priority shall be given to the use of resources of the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating methyl bromide alternative and substitutes in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. In addition to the US\$10 million agreed upon at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, a sum of US\$25 million per year should be made available for these activities in both 1998 and 1999 to facilitate the earliest possible action towards enabling compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide;
 - (c) Future replenishment of the Multilateral Fund should take into account the requirement to provide new and additional adequate financial and technical assistance to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide;
 - (d) The alternatives, substitutes and related technologies necessary to enable compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide must be expeditiously transferred to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions in line with Article 10A of the Protocol. The Executive Committee should consider ways to enable and promote information exchange on methyl bromide alternatives among Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to Parties operating under that paragraph;

- (e) In light of the assessment by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in 2002 and bearing in mind the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of decision VII/8 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol, sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above and the functioning of the Financial Mechanism as it relates to methyl bromide issues, the Meeting of the Parties shall decide in 2003 on further specific interim reductions on methyl bromide for the period beyond 2005 applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
2. That the Executive Committee should, during 1998 and 1999, consider and, within the limits of available funding, approve sufficient financial resources for methyl-bromide projects submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in order to assist them to fulfil their obligations in advance of the agreed phase-out schedule.

Decision IX/6: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/6*:

1. To apply the following criteria and procedure in assessing a critical methyl bromide use for the purposes of control measures in Article 2 of the Protocol:
 - (a) That a use of methyl bromide should qualify as “critical” only if the nominating Party determines that:
 - (i) The specific use is critical because the lack of availability of methyl bromide for that use would result in a significant market disruption; and
 - (ii) There are no technically and economically feasible alternatives or substitutes available to the user that are acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health and are suitable to the crops and circumstances of the nomination;
 - (b) That production and consumption, if any, of methyl bromide for critical uses should be permitted only if:
 - (i) All technically and economically feasible steps have been taken to minimize the critical use and any associated emission of methyl bromide;
 - (ii) Methyl bromide is not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide, also bearing in mind the developing countries’ need for methyl bromide;
 - (iii) It is demonstrated that an appropriate effort is being made to evaluate, commercialize and secure national regulatory approval of alternatives and substitutes, taking into consideration the circumstances of the particular nomination and the special needs of Article 5 Parties, including lack of financial and expert resources, institutional capacity, and information. Non-Article 5 Parties must demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives and substitutes. Article 5 Parties must demonstrate that feasible alternatives shall be adopted as soon as they are confirmed as suitable to the Party’s specific conditions and/or that they have applied to the Multilateral Fund or other sources for assistance in identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating such options;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review nominations and make recommendations based on the criteria established in paragraphs 1 (a) (ii) and 1 (b) of the present decision;
3. That the present decision will apply to Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not so operating only after the phase-out date applicable to those Parties.

Decision IX/7: Emergency methyl-bromide use

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/7* to allow a Party, upon notification to the Secretariat, to use, in response to an emergency event, consumption of quantities not exceeding 20 tonnes of methyl bromide. The Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel will evaluate the use according to the

“critical methyl bromide use” criteria and present this information to the next meeting of the Parties for review and appropriate guidance on future such emergencies, including whether or not the figure of 20 tonnes is appropriate.

Decision X/11: Quarantine and pre-shipment exemption

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/11*:

Noting the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s findings that over 18 per cent of methyl-bromide use is estimated to have been excluded from control under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, and that this use is increasing in some regions according to official data,

Noting also that the operation of the exemption criteria might lead to unnecessary use of methyl bromide;

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, as part of its ongoing work:
 - (a) To assess the volumes and uses of methyl bromide under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, including the trend in use since the 1991 base year;
 - (b) To report on the existing and potential availability of alternative substances and technologies, identifying those applications where alternative treatments do not currently exist, and also on the availability and economic viability of recovery, containment and recycling technologies;
 - (c) To report on the operation of quarantine and pre-shipment exemptions as set out in decision VII/5, including the scope of the pre-shipment definition;
 - (d) To report on existing and potential options that individual Parties might consider to reduce the use and emissions of methyl bromide from its application under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption and to elaborate further on their recommendations in previous reports, and taking into account the special circumstances of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
 - (e) To review and report on the amendment by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to its quarantine and non-quarantine pests definitions, and the FAO/IPPC structure relative to the use of pesticides for regulated non-quarantine pests, to help determine whether clarification of the definitions of quarantine and pre-shipment, taking into account these FAO/IPPC usages, would help encourage consistency in the quarantine and pre-shipment definitions;
 - (f) To submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its first meeting in 1999;
2. To request the Open-ended Working Group, in the light of the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to make any appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
3. To request the Parties to submit to the Secretariat by 31 December 1999 a list of regulations that mandate the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment treatments;
4. To remind the Parties of the need to report on the volumes of methyl bromide consumed under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption as set out in decision IX/28.

Decision XI/12: Definition of pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/12* that pre-shipment applications are those non-quarantine applications applied within 21 days prior to export to meet the official requirements of the importing country or existing official requirements of the exporting country. Official requirements are those which are performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal, environmental, health or stored product authority.

Decision XI/13: Quarantine and pre-shipment

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/13*:

1. To note that, while the reliability of the survey data was noted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to be insufficient to draw firm conclusions, the Panel's April 1999 report estimates that over 22 per cent of the methyl bromide use is excluded from control under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, and that this use is increasing in some countries;
2. To note that the Science Assessment Panel revised the ODP of methyl bromide to 0.4 in its 1998 report;
3. To note that, under an amendment adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, each Party shall provide the Secretariat with statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.
4. To request that the 2003 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) Evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of alternative treatments and procedures that can replace methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment;
 - (b) Estimate the volume of methyl bromide that would be replaced by the implementation of technically and economically feasible alternatives for quarantine and pre-shipment, reported by commodity and/or application;
5. To request the Parties to review their national plant, animal, environmental, health and stored product regulations with a view to removing the requirement for the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where technically and economically feasible alternatives exist;
6. To urge the Parties to implement procedures (using a form shown in the Panel's April 1999 report, if necessary) to monitor the uses of methyl bromide by commodity and quantity for quarantine and pre-shipment uses in order:
 - (a) To target the efficient use of resources for undertaking research to develop and implement technically and economically feasible alternatives;
 - (b) To encourage early identification of technically and economically feasible alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where such alternatives exist;
7. To encourage the use of methyl bromide recovery and recycling technology (where technically and economically feasible) to reduce emissions of methyl bromide, until alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses are available.

Decision XII/1: Methyl bromide production by non-Article 5 Parties for basic domestic needs in 2001

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/1*:

1. To take note, with appreciation, of the conclusions of the Legal Drafting Group as to an unintended error in the Beijing Adjustment regarding the level of allowable production of methyl bromide for basic domestic needs;
2. To take note of the fact that the average production of methyl bromide for basic domestic needs in non-Article 5 Parties reported for the period 1995-1999 did not exceed 10 per cent of their calculated level of production in 1991;
3. To express the hope and expectation that, in the light of the above, each Party's methyl bromide production levels during 2001 will continue to remain within the 10 per cent production allowance for methyl bromide for basic domestic needs, as intended by the Parties in Beijing.

Decision XIII/11: Procedures for applying for a critical-use exemption for methyl bromide

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/11*:

Noting that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 must cease production and consumption of methyl bromide for other than quarantine and pre-shipment applications from 1 January 2005, except for consumption and production that meet the levels agreed by the Parties for critical uses,

Noting the importance of providing the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with early guidance on arrangements for implementing decision IX/6, which provides criteria and procedures for assessing a critical methyl bromide use,

Noting the need for the Parties to have adequate guidance to enable them to submit nominations for critical-use exemptions for consideration at the 15th Meeting of the Parties in 2003,

1. To note with appreciation the work of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) in presenting the information required in order adequately to assess nominations submitted in pursuance of decision IX/6 for critical-use exemptions and the ongoing work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in preparing a consolidated list of alternatives to methyl bromide that had been included in past TEAP and MBTOC reports;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a handbook on critical-use nomination procedures which provides this information, and the schedule for submission which reflects that currently employed in the essential-use nomination procedure;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to finalize the consolidated list of alternatives to methyl bromide referred to in paragraph 1 and post it on its Website as soon as possible;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to finalize the "Handbook on Critical Use Nominations for Methyl Bromide" by January 2002, and the Secretariat to post this Handbook on its Website as soon as possible;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to engage suitably qualified agricultural economists to assist it in reviewing critical-use nominations.

Decisions on new substances**Decision IX/24: Control of new substances with ozone-depleting potential**

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/24*:

1. That any Party may bring to the attention of the Secretariat the existence of new substances which it believes have the potential to deplete the ozone layer and have the likelihood of substantial production, but which are not listed as controlled substances under Article 2 of the Protocol;
2. To request the Secretariat to forward such information forthwith to the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
3. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to carry out an assessment of the ozone-depleting potential of any such substances of which it is aware either as a result of information provided by Parties, or otherwise, to pass that information to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel as soon as possible, and to report to the next ordinary Meeting of the Parties;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report to each ordinary Meeting of the Parties on any such new substances of which it is aware either as a result of information provided by Parties, or otherwise, and for which the Scientific Assessment Panel has estimated to have a significant ozone-depleting potential. The report shall include an evaluation of the extent of use or potential use of each substance and if necessary the potential alternatives, and shall make recommendations on actions which the Parties should consider taking;

5. To request Parties to discourage the development and promotion of new substances with a significant potential to deplete the ozone layer, technologies to use such substances and use of such substances in various applications.

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/8*:

Recalling that, under the Montreal Protocol, each Party has undertaken to control the global emissions of ozone-depleting substances with the ultimate objective of their elimination,

Recalling that decision IX/24 requested Parties to discourage the development and promotion of substances with a significant potential to deplete the ozone layer and provides a procedure for notifying such substances to the Secretariat and their evaluation by the Science Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

1. That all Parties should take measures actively to discourage the production and marketing of bromochloromethane;
2. To encourage Parties, in the light of reports from the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to take measures actively, as appropriate, to discourage the production and marketing of new ozone-depleting substances;
3. That should new substances be developed and marketed which, following application of decision IX/24, are agreed by the Parties to pose a significant threat to the ozone layer, the Parties will take appropriate steps under the Protocol to ensure their control and phase-out;
4. That Parties should report to the Secretariat, as far as possible by 31 December 1999, and as necessary thereafter, on any new ozone-depleting substances notified and evaluated under the terms of decision IX/24 being produced or sold in their territories, including the nature of the substances, the quantities involved, the purposes for which these substances are being marketed or used and, if possible, the names of the producers and distributors;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Science Assessment Panel, taking into account, as appropriate, assessments carried out under decision IX/24, to collaborate in undertaking further assessments:
 - (a) To determine whether substances such as n-propyl bromide, with a very short atmospheric life-time of less than one month, pose a threat to the ozone layer;
 - (b) To identify the sources and availability of halon-1202;

and to report back to the Meeting of the Parties as soon as possible, but not later than the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties;
6. To request the legal drafting group which the Open-ended Working Group may establish to consider and report back to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties through the Open-ended Working Group on the options available under the Montreal Protocol to introduce controls on new ozone-depleting substances.

Decision XI/19: Assessment of new substances

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/19*:

1. To recall that decision X/8 requested Parties that, should new substances be developed and marketed which, following application of decision IX/24, are agreed by the Parties to pose a significant threat to the ozone layer, appropriate steps are taken under the Montreal Protocol to ensure their control and phase-out;
2. To note that many new chemicals are brought into the market by the chemical industry so that criteria for assessing the potential ODP of these chemicals will be useful;

3. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) To develop criteria to assess the potential ODP of new chemicals;
 - (b) To develop a guidance paper on mechanisms to facilitate public-private sector cooperation in the evaluation of the potential ODP of new chemicals in a manner that satisfies the criteria to be set by the Panels;
4. To request the Panels to report back to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision XI/20: Procedure for new substances

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/20*:

Recalling decisions IX/24 and X/8 on control of new ozone-depleting substances,

Noting that the issue was discussed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties,

To continue to give full consideration to ways to expedite the procedure for adding new substances and their associated control measures to the Protocol and for removing them therefrom.

Decision XIII/5: Procedures for assessing the ozone-depleting potential of new substances that may be damaging to the ozone layer

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/5*:

Understanding that “new substances” are those believed to deplete the ozone layer and to have the likelihood of substantial production but not listed as controlled substances under Article 2 of the Protocol,

Mindful of the requests to Parties under decision IX/24 and decision X/8 to report to the Ozone Secretariat new substances being produced in their territory,

Recalling decision XI/19 on the assessment of new substances, which requests the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to develop criteria to assess the potential ODP of a new substance and to produce a guidance paper on public/private sector partnerships in this assessment,

Understanding the urgency and the benefit of disseminating information on new substances that enables individual Parties to limit or ban the use of those substances as soon as possible,

Noting the desirability of having a standardized and independent ODP analysis in order to ensure consistent and reproducible results,

1. To request the Secretariat to keep the list of new substances submitted by Parties pursuant to decision IX/24 on the UNEP Website up to date and to distribute the current version of the list to all Parties about six weeks in advance of the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Meeting of the Parties;
2. To ask the Secretariat to request a Party that has an enterprise producing a listed new substance to request that enterprise to undertake a preliminary assessment of its ODP following procedures to be developed by the Scientific Assessment Panel and to submit, if available, toxicological data on the listed new substance, and further to request the Party to report the outcome of the request to the Secretariat;
3. To call on Parties to encourage their enterprises to conduct the preliminary assessment of its ODP within one year of the request of the Secretariat and, in cases where the substance is produced in more than one territory, to request the Secretariat to notify the Parties concerned in order to promote the coordination of the assessment;
4. To request the Secretariat to notify the Scientific Assessment Panel of the outcome of the preliminary assessment of the ODP to enable the Panel to review the assessment for each new substance in its annual report to the Parties and to recommend to the Parties when a more detailed assessment of the ODP of a listed new substance may be warranted.

Decision XIII/6: Expedited procedures for adding new substances to the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/6*:

Recalling decision XI/20, which requires Parties to give full consideration to ways for expediting the procedure for adding new substances and their associated control measures to the Protocol,

To request the Ozone Secretariat to compile precedents in other Conventions regarding the procedures for adding new substances and to provide a report at the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in 2002.

Decision XIII/7: n-propyl bromide

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/7*:

Noting the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's report that n-propyl bromide (nPB) is being marketed aggressively and that nPB use and emissions in 2010 are currently projected to be around 40,000 metric tonnes,

1. To request Parties to inform industry and users about the concerns surrounding the use and emissions of nPB and the potential threat that these might pose to the ozone layer;
2. To request Parties to urge industry and users to consider limiting the use of nPB to applications where more economically feasible and environmentally friendly alternatives are not available, and to urge them also to take care to minimize exposure and emissions during use and disposal;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report annually on nPB use and emissions.

Decisions on other issues**Decision I/12G: Clarification of terms and definitions: Article 2, paragraph 6**

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12G* to agree to the following clarification of Article 2, paragraph 6 of the Protocol:

- (a) paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 2 of the Protocol freeze and then reduce annual production and therefore do not allow any increase of such production under Article 2, paragraph 6;
- (b) since the object and purpose of the Protocol is to significantly reduce the production and use of CFCs and halons, neither Article 2, paragraph 6 nor any other provision allows an increase in production to be exported to non-Parties so that the reduction in global consumption is not obtained in accordance with the object of the Protocol;
- (c) only countries that notify the Secretariat that the facilities were under construction or contracted prior to 16 September 1987, provided for in national legislation prior to 1 January 1987 and completed by 31 December 1990 were allowed to operate under Article 2, paragraph 6.

Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties

Decisions on non-Parties in compliance with the Protocol

Decision IV/17B: Application to Colombia of paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the amended Montreal Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/17B* that the exceptions provided for in paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the 1990 London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol should apply to Colombia, a country not yet Party to the Protocol, from 1 January 1993 until the date on which the Protocol and its Amendment enter into force for Colombia, bearing in mind that Colombia is in full compliance with Article 2, Articles 2A to E, and Article 4 of the Protocol and the amended Protocol and has submitted data to that effect to this Meeting and, previously, to the Ozone Secretariat, as specified in Article 7 of the amended Protocol.

Decision IV/17C: Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/17C*:

1. recalling that paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol permits a Meeting of the Parties to determine that a State not party to the Protocol is in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2E and Article 4 of the Protocol and therefore is not to be subject to the trade controls specified in that Article, to determine provisionally, pending a final decision at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties, that any State not party to the Protocol which:
 - (a) has by 31 March 1993 notified the Secretariat that it is in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2E and Article 4 of the Protocol;
 - (b) has by 31 March 1993 submitted supporting data to that effect to the Secretariat as specified in Article 7 of the Protocol;is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Protocol and may be exempt, between that time and the Fifth Meeting of the Parties, from the trade controls in paragraphs 2 and 2 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol;
2. to request the Secretariat to transmit any such data received to the Implementation Committee and to the Parties;
3. that a final decision on the position of such States will be taken at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties, taking account of any comment on the data of these States that the Implementation Committee may make.

Decision V/3: Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the London Amendment

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/3*:

1. To note the information reported by non-Parties to the Montreal Protocol pursuant to decision IV/17C (Control of trade with non-Parties) of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and to request the Secretariat to inform those States that the trade restrictions under Article 4 are applicable to all non-Parties as per the provisions of that Article;
2. To note, however, the request by Malta, Jordan, Poland and Turkey to the Meeting of the Parties to agree an extension for them of decision IV/17 C pending completion of their procedures for ratification of the London Amendment;
3. To note that these four countries have all submitted data pursuant to decision IV/17 C notifying that in 1992 they were in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2E and 4 of the Montreal Protocol and have submitted supporting data to that effect as specified in Article 7 of the Protocol;

4. To agree to extend, until the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, the exemption of those four countries from the trade controls in Articles 2, 2A to 2E and 4 of the Montreal Protocol provided that by 31 March 1994 they submit to the Secretariat, for consideration by the Implementation Committee, data as specified in Article 7 to demonstrate that during 1993 they were in full compliance with the controls in all those Articles. Such data shall be submitted in accordance with the revised format for reporting of data as adopted by the Parties in decision V/5;
5. To agree to this exemption on the understanding that any future exemption of this nature would only be granted in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 8 of Article 4.

Decision VII/4: Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the London Amendment to the Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/4*:

1. To note the information reported by Poland and Turkey pursuant to decision V/3 (Application of trade measures under Article 4 to non-Parties to the London Amendment) of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties and to note that these two countries have thereby submitted data demonstrating that in 1993 they were in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A–2E and 4 of the Montreal Protocol and have submitted supporting data to that effect as specified in Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. To request those countries to submit data on their compliance with the above Articles of the Protocol by 31 March 1995 in order to establish their continued eligibility under Article 4, paragraph 8, to treatment as Parties during the year 1995–1996;
3. To welcome the fact that both countries intend to ratify or accede to the London Amendment in 1995.

Decisions on restrictions on trade with non-Parties

Decision III/15: Annex to the Montreal Protocol

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/15* to:

- (a) To adopt as an Annex D to the Montreal Protocol, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10 of the Vienna Convention, the list of products containing controlled substances. The annex is contained in Annex V of the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to identify the Customs Code Numbers for the items on the list from the Customs Co-operation Council. The Customs Code Numbers will be submitted for acceptance by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision IV/16: Annex D to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/16*:

1. to take note of the entry into force of Annex D to the Protocol on 27 May 1992;
2. to note that Singapore intends to remove its objection with respect to the products classified under items 1, 2 (with regard to domestic refrigerators and freezers), 4, 5 and 6 of Annex D;
3. to adopt the conclusions of the note regarding the Harmonized System customs code numbers for the products listed in Annex D of the amended Montreal Protocol, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/3.

Decision IV/17A: Trade issues

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/17A*:

1. to take note of the information provided by some Parties on the implementation of Article 4 of the Protocol and to encourage further those Parties that have not yet done so to provide the information to the Secretariat as soon as possible;
2. to clarify, as follows, the situation of Parties that have not ratified the London Amendment:
 - (a) under paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Protocol, the export ban on Annex A substances shall apply only to any State not party to the Montreal Protocol of 1987;
 - (b) under paragraph 2 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol, the export ban on Annex B substances shall commence only on 10 August 1993.

Decision IV/27: Implementation of paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/27* to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to study the feasibility, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Protocol, of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex A of the Protocol and to report its findings, by 31 March 1993, to the Secretariat with a view to their consideration at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties in 1993.

Decision IV/28: Implementation of paragraph 3 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/28* to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to study and report, through the Secretariat, by 31 March 1994 at the latest, on a list of products containing controlled substances from Annex B to enable the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, in 1994, to consider the elaboration of such a list as an annex to the Protocol, in accordance with paragraph 3 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol.

Decision V/17: Feasibility of banning or restricting from States not party to the Montreal Protocol the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex A, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/17*:

1. To note with appreciation the work by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel regarding the feasibility of banning or restricting the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances;
2. That it is not feasible to impose a ban or restriction on the import of such products under the Protocol at this stage;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review this issue at regular intervals.

Decision V/20: Extension of application of trade measures under Article 4 to controlled substances listed in Group I of Annex C and in Annex E

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/20*:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess the feasibility and implications of extending the application of trade measures under Article 4 of the Protocol to trade in the controlled substances listed in Group I of Annex C and in Annex E and report through the Secretariat by 30 November 1994 at the latest to the Open-ended Working Group;
2. To request the Open-ended Working Group to make recommendations on the subject, as appropriate, with a view to their consideration by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, in 1995.

Decision VI/12: List of products containing controlled substances in Annex B of the Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/12*:

1. To note the conclusions of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the recommendation of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties on elaborating a list of products containing controlled substances in Annex B of the Protocol;
2. To agree that, in view of the tightening of the phase-out schedule for Annex B substances from 1 January 2000 to 1 January 1996 and ratification of the Protocol by an overwhelming majority of countries, the elaboration of the list called for in Article 4, paragraph 3 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol would be of little practical consequence and the work entailed in drawing up and adopting such a list would be disproportionate to the benefits, if any, to the ozone layer;
3. To decide not to elaborate the list specified in Article 4, paragraph 3 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VII/7: Trade in methyl bromide

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/7*:

1. To recall paragraph 10 of Article 4 of the Protocol, which provides, *inter alia*, that Parties shall consider by 1 January 1996 whether to amend the Protocol in order to extend the measures in Article 4 to trade in methyl bromide with States not party to the Protocol;
2. Recognizing the importance of Article 4 trade controls in promoting the environmental objectives of the Protocol, to consider at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties whether to amend the Protocol to control trade in the controlled substance in Annex E, and in products containing the controlled substance in Annex E, with States not party to the Protocol;
3. To this end, to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to clarify, before the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, what products, if any, should be considered products containing the controlled substance in Annex E.

Decision VIII/15: Control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/15* to consider the issue of control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1997.

Decision VIII/18: List of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C (Hydrobromofluorocarbons) of the Protocol

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/18*:

1. To note the conclusion of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the elaboration of a list of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C of the Protocol;
2. To decide not to elaborate the lists referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 3 *ter* and 4 *ter* of the Montreal Protocol.

Decisions on other trade issues**Decision II/15: Extension of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties**

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/15* to continue the work of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties and to extend its mandate to consider, if necessary and in particular, the following topic:

- (d) problems arising under the trade provisions of the Protocol, in respect of both trade between Parties and trade with non-Parties including issues related to free-trade zones; and to make recommendations to the Third Meeting of the Parties.

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 11]

Decision III/16: Trade Issues

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/16* to encourage the Parties to inform the Secretariat of the implementation of Article 4 of the Protocol.

Decision XIV/11: The relationship between the Montreal Protocol and the World Trade Organization

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/11*:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on any meetings it attends at the World Trade Organization and any substantive contacts with the World Trade Organization Secretariat and its Committee Secretariats;
2. To request the Secretariat to monitor developments in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment in special session and report to the Parties;
3. To further request that the Ozone Secretariat, in coordination with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, when called upon to provide general advice to the World Trade Organization on trade provisions of the Montreal Protocol and activities of the Multilateral Fund, consult with the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee before providing this advice. If the Ozone Secretariat is asked for interpretations of the Protocol's trade provisions, the Secretariat should refer the matter to the Parties before providing that advice.

Article 4A Control of trade with Parties

Decisions on trade in products and equipment containing Annex A and B substances

Decision VII/32: Control of export and import of products and equipment containing substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/32*:

1. To recommend that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labelling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products and equipment containing substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol and of technology used in the manufacturing of such products and equipment, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision I/12C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;
2. To recommend that Parties report on action taken to implement the present decision at future Meetings of the Parties.

Decision IX/9: Control of export of products and equipment whose continuing functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/9*:

1. To recommend that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labelling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision I/12 C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;
2. To recommend to non-Article 5 Parties to adopt appropriate measures to control, in cooperation with the importing Article 5 Parties, the export of used products and equipment, other than personal effects, whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To recommend to Parties to report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties on actions taken to implement the present decision.

Decision X/9: Establishment of a list of countries that do not manufacture for domestic use and do not wish to import products and equipment whose continuing functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/9*:

1. To recall that decision IX/9 recommends:
 - (a) That each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labelling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the

Protocol, including decision I/12 C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;

- (b) That non-Article 5 Parties adopt appropriate measures to control, in cooperation with importing Article 5 Parties, the export of used products and equipment, other than personal effects, whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that in order for such export measures to be effective, both importing and exporting Parties need to take appropriate steps;
3. To note that the products and equipment listed below* constitute categories of products and equipment whose continued use relies on the supply of substances listed in Annex A or Annex B;
4. To invite, on a voluntary basis, those Parties that do not manufacture for domestic use products and equipment in a category listed below* and that do not permit the importation of such products and equipment from any source, to inform the Secretariat, if they so choose, that they do not consent to the importation of such products and equipment;
5. To request the Secretariat to maintain a list of Parties that do not want to receive products and equipment from one or more categories listed below.* This list shall be distributed to all Parties by the Secretariat at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties and updated on an annual basis thereafter;
6. To acknowledge that the issue of imports and exports of products and equipment whose continued functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances should be further considered at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties with a view to addressing more specifically the concerns of countries in the process of phasing out production of those products and equipment;

* *Products and equipment containing a controlled substance specified in Annex A or B of the Montreal Protocol:* 1) Automobile and truck air conditioning units (whether incorporated in vehicles or not); 2) domestic and/or commercial refrigeration and air conditioning/heat pump equipment (when containing controlled substances in Annex A or Annex B as a refrigerant and/or in insulating material of the product) (e.g. refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, water coolers, ice machines, air conditioning and heat pump units); 3) transport refrigeration units; 4) aerosol products, except medical aerosols; 5) portable fire extinguisher; 6) insulation boards, panels and pipe covers; 7) pre-polymers.

Article 4B: Licensing

Decisions on licensing systems

Decision VII/9: Basic domestic needs

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/9*:

Recognizing that the Montreal Protocol requires each Party operating under Article 5 to freeze its production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons by 1 July 1999 and of other Annex A and B substances thereafter,

Recognizing the needs of Parties operating under Article 5 for adequate and quality supplies of ozone-depleting substances at fair and equitable prices,

Recognizing the need to take steps to avoid any monopoly of supplies of ozone-depleting substances to Parties operating under Article 5,

Recognizing that the needs above could be met by calculating the production baselines of Parties operating under Article 5 separately from the consumption baseline and that paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Protocol should be amended to reflect this,

1. That until the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, until 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5;
2. That after the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, after 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, within the production limits required by the Protocol;
3. That in order to prevent oversupply and dumping of ozone-depleting substances, all Parties importing and exporting ozone-depleting substances should monitor and regulate this trade by means of import and export licences;
4. That in addition to the reporting required under Article 7 of the Protocol, exporting Parties should report to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 September each year on the types, quantities and destinations of their exports of ozone-depleting substances during the previous year;
5. That the determination of the eligible incremental costs for phase-out projects in the production sector should be consistent with paragraph 2 (a) of the indicative list of incremental costs and based on the conclusions of the Executive Committee's guidelines on phase-out of the production sector;
6. That the Executive Committee should as a priority agree on modalities to calculate and verify production capacity in Parties operating under Article 5;
7. That from 7 December 1995, no Party should install or commission any new capacity for the production of controlled substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
8. To incorporate appropriately into the Protocol by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) A licensing system, including a ban on unlicensed imports and exports; and
 - (b) The establishment of a production sector baseline for Parties operating under Article 5 calculated:
 - (i) For Annex A substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production during the period of 1995 to 1997 inclusive or the calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kg per capita, whichever is lower; and
 - (ii) For Annex B substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production for 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kg per capita, whichever is lower;

At the same time, the Parties should consider introducing a mechanism to ensure that imports and exports of controlled substances should only be permitted between Parties to the Montreal Protocol which have reported data and demonstrated their compliance with all relevant provisions of the Protocol. The Parties should also consider whether to extend the terms of the present decision to all other controlled substances covered under the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VIII/26: Exports of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/26*:

1. To note that the links among exports of ozone-depleting substances and products containing such substances under the Montreal Protocol, illegal trade, and compliance with the Montreal Protocol were discussed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol; and also to note that some aspects of this issue were briefly discussed again at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in the context of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/CRP.1;
2. To note that the debate at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and a brief discussion at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have demonstrated the importance, complexity and sensitivity of this issue; and also to note that, in addition, the debate and brief discussion revealed important aspects that require further deliberation including, inter alia, the need for controlling exports of ODS from Parties not operating under Article 5 found to be in non-compliance with their obligations under the Protocol to Parties operating under Article 5;
3. To recognize that this issue ultimately has a direct impact on progress towards the elimination of ozone-depleting substances and the protection of the ozone layer;
4. To decide to include this issue on the agenda of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
5. To encourage interested Parties to submit their views to the Secretariat by March 1997, for compilation and forwarding to Parties prior to the Fifteenth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision IX/8: Licensing system

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/8*:

Noting that decisions V/25 and VI/14A set in place systems for exchange, recording and reporting of information concerning trade in controlled substances to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5,

Noting that decision VI/14B requested that recommendations be made to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties concerning whether reports under Article 7 should be made in relation to trade to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5,

Noting that decision VII/9 required that an import- and export-licensing system be incorporated into the Montreal Protocol by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties,

Noting that, in response to a report prepared by the Secretariat on illegal imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, decision VIII/20 urged each Party not operating under Article 5 to establish a system for validation and approval of imports of any used, recycled or reclaimed controlled substances before they are imported and to report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the establishment of such a system,

Noting that decision VIII/20 also requests the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to consider instituting a system to require validation and approval of exports of used and recycled ozone-depleting substances from all Parties,

Noting that the Ninth Meeting of the Parties has adopted an Amendment to the Protocol, requiring all Parties to implement an import and export licensing system,

1. That the licensing system to be established by each Party should:

- (a) Assist collection of sufficient information to facilitate Parties' compliance with relevant reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Protocol and decisions of the Parties; and
 - (b) Assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances, including, as appropriate, through notification and/or regular reporting by exporting countries to importing countries and/or by allowing cross-checking of information between exporting and importing countries;
2. To facilitate the efficient notification and/or reporting and/or cross-checking of information, each Party should inform the Secretariat by 31 January 1998 of the name and contact details of the officer to whom such information and requests should be directed. The Secretariat shall periodically prepare, update and circulate to all Parties a full list of these contact details;
 3. That the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies should take steps to assist Parties in the design and implementation of appropriate national licensing systems;
 4. That Parties operating under Article 5 may require assistance in the development, establishment and operation of such a licensing system and, noting that the Multilateral Fund has provided some funding for such activities, that the Multilateral Fund should provide appropriate additional funding for this purpose.

Decision XIV/36: Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/36*:

1. To note with appreciation that 59 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;
2. To further note with appreciation that 56 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;
3. To urge all the remaining 25 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
4. To encourage all the remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;
5. To review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

Decisions on Illegal trade

Decision VII/33: Illegal imports and exports of controlled substances

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/33* to request that the Secretariat examine information available to it, and request further information from the Parties regarding dumping, illegal imports and exports, and uncontrolled production of Annex A and B substances and products containing them that could undermine the effectiveness of the Protocol, and report to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, taking into account the non-compliance procedure under the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VIII/20: Illegal imports and exports of controlled substances

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/20*:

1. To note with appreciation the report prepared by the Secretariat on illegal imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
2. To urge each Party not operating under Article 5 that has not already done so to establish a system requiring validation and approval of imports of any used, recycled or reclaimed ozone-depleting

substances before they are imported. Importers should sufficiently demonstrate to approving authorities that the ozone-depleting substances have indeed been previously used;

3. To request each Party not operating under Article 5 to report to the Secretariat by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the establishment of the system described in paragraph 2 above;
4. That the exception in decision IV/24 (which provides that the import and export of recycled and used controlled substances not be taken into account in the calculation of the Party's consumption level) shall not apply to any Party not operating under Article 5 that has not established by 1 January 1998 a system such as that described in paragraph 2 above;
5. To request the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to consider instituting a system to require validation and approval of exports of used and recycled ozone-depleting substances from all Parties.

Decision XII/10: Monitoring of international trade and prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/10*:

Recognizing the threat of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances to the global process of ozone layer protection,

Understanding the importance of control of trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances in all Parties in view of the need for global implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol,

Acknowledging that presently the effective control at national borders of trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances is very difficult due to problems in ozone-depleting substances identification, the complexity of relevant customs codes, the lack of an internationally accepted common labelling system and the lack of specially trained customs officers, and the need to approach most of these problems by concerted action at the international level,

Acknowledging that it is important to understand the status of and take into account ongoing work in this area by other international bodies, and take into consideration previous decisions of the Parties, including decisions IX/22, X/18 and XI/26,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the United Nations Environment Programme, the discussion group on customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and international trade and customs organizations, to examine the options for studying the following issues and to report on these options at the twenty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for consideration by the Parties in 2001:
 - (a) Current national legislation on the labelling of ozone-depleting substances, mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances;
 - (b) The need for, scope of and cost of implementation of a universal labelling and/or classification system for ozone-depleting substances, mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances, including the feasibility of the introduction of a producer-specific marker, identifier or identification methodology;
 - (c) Methods for sharing experience between Parties on issues related to classification, labelling, compliance and incidents of illegal trade;
 - (d) The differences between products containing ozone-depleting substances and mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances, and the possibility of the creation of a list of categories of products containing ozone-depleting substances with the corresponding Harmonized System/Combined Nomenclature classification;
 - (e) Possible guidance for customs authorities on how to proceed with the illegally traded ozone-depleting substances seized on the border;

2. To express appreciation for the activities of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme and to encourage further work with regard to providing information on the above to Article 5 Parties and countries with economies in transition, specifically through customs training at the regional and/or national level.

Decision XIII/12: Monitoring of international trade and prevention of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/12*:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP/DTIE) and the World Trade Organization to undertake a study and present a report with practical suggestions on the issues contained in Decision XII/10 to the Open-ended Working Group at its 22nd meeting, in 2002, for consideration by the Parties in 2002;
2. That in preparing the study, the Secretariat should use Decision XII/10 as terms of reference and should study solely those issues discussed in that decision.

Decision XIV/7: Monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/7*:

Mindful of Decision XIII/12 requesting the Ozone Secretariat to undertake a study dealing with issues related to monitoring of trade in ODS and preventing illegal trade in ODS listed in Decision XII/10 and present a report with practical suggestions to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-second meeting, in 2002, for consideration of the Parties in 2002,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the Ozone Secretariat and all organizations and individuals which assisted in the preparation of the report,

Acknowledging with appreciation the proposal from the Ozone Secretariat, based on the work done by the ODS Customs Codes Discussion Group convened under Decision X/18, on national subdivisions to customs codes for classification of mixtures containing ODS, which is presently being processed by the World Customs Organization,

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

Understanding the importance of actions aimed at improvement of monitoring of trade in ODS and preventing illegal trade in ODS for timely and smooth phase-out of ODS according to the agreed schedules,

1. To encourage each Party to consider means and continued efforts to monitor international transit trade;
2. To encourage all Parties to introduce economic incentives that do not impair international trade but which are appropriate and consistent with international trade law, to promote the use of ODS substitutes and products (including equipment) containing them or designed for them, and technologies utilizing them; and to consider demand control measures in addressing illegal trade;
3. To urge each Party that has not already done so to introduce in its national customs classification system the separate sub-divisions for the most commonly traded HCFCs and other ODS contained in the World Customs Organization recommendation of 25 June 1999 and request that Parties provide a copy to the Secretariat; and to urge all Parties to take due account of any new recommendations by the World Customs Organization once they are agreed;
4. To provide the following further clarification of the difference between a controlled substance, or a mixture containing a controlled substance, and a product containing a controlled substance contained in Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol and further explained in Decision I/12A:

- (a) No matter which customs code is allocated to a controlled substance or mixture containing a controlled substance, such substance or mixture, when in a container used for transportation or storage as defined in Decision 1/12A, shall be considered to be a “controlled substance” and thus shall be subject to the phase-out schedules agreed upon by the Parties;
 - (b) The clarification contained in subparagraph (a) above concerns, in particular, controlled substances or mixtures containing controlled substances classified under customs codes related to their function and sometimes wrongly considered to be “products”, thus avoiding any controls resulting from the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedules;
5. To encourage all Parties to exchange information and intensify joint efforts to improve means of identification of ODS and prevention of illegal ODS traffic. In particular those Parties concerned should make even greater use of the UNEP regional networks and other networks in order to increase cooperation on illegal trade issues and enforcement activities;
6. To request the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme through the Executive Committee to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties on the activities of the regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade; to request the Executive Committee to consider making an evaluation of customs officers training and licensing systems projects a priority and, if possible, report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties;
7. To invite Parties, in order to facilitate exchange of information, to report to the Ozone Secretariat fully proved cases of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances. The illegally traded quantities should not be counted against a Party’s consumption provided the Party does not place the said quantities on its own market. The Secretariat is requested to collect any information on illegal trade received from the Parties and to disseminate it to all Parties. The Secretariat is also requested to initiate exchanges with countries to explore options for reducing illegal trade;
8. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to continue to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to introduce, develop and apply inspection technologies and equipment in customs to combat illegal ODS traffic and to monitor ODS trade, and to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on activities to date.

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

Decisions on definitions and classification

Decision I/12E: Clarification of terms and definitions: developing countries

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12E* that the following countries shall be considered developing countries for the purposes of the Protocol:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Decision II/10: Data of developing countries

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/10* concerning data of developing countries:

- to ask the Secretariat to determine from the data available to it the exact quantities of the controlled substances required by developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and the possible sources of supply to assist developed countries to authorize their companies to produce the additional amounts needed within the percentages authorized by Article 2 and Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol;
- to request the Secretariat to publish in its annual report on data an updated list of developing countries which, on the basis of complete data submissions, are considered to be operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. The Secretariat shall also publish a list of developing countries that, having submitted incomplete or estimated data, appear to qualify as Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Protocol, no Party will be eligible for paragraph 1 of Article 5 treatment until it submits complete data to the Secretariat establishing that its annual calculated per capita level of consumption is below 0.3 kg.

Decision III/3: Implementation Committee

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/3*:

- (d) To endorse the recommendation on the categorization of the developing countries under paragraph 1 of Article 5:

"In the light of the figures contained in the report on data (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/3 and Add.1), the recommendation contained in paragraph 14 (e) of the report of the *Ad hoc* Group of Experts on the Reporting of Data (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/4), the Committee determined that the following developing countries should be temporarily categorized as not operating under Article 5, paragraph 1: Bahrain, Malta, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. All other developing countries were considered to be operating under Article 5, paragraph 1."

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 8]

Decision III/5: Definition of developing countries

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/5*:

- (a) to consider the requests by States for classification as developing countries on an individual basis as and when they come;
- (b) to accept the classification of Turkey as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, noting that Turkey is classified as a developing country by the World Bank, OECD and UNDP;
- (c) to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to study and fully define the criteria which will be applied in the future in case of applications for classification as a developing country for the purpose of the Montreal Protocol, and to submit a report for consideration to the Fourth or Fifth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision III/13: Further adjustments to and amendments of the Montreal Protocol

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/13* regarding further adjustments to and amendments of the Montreal Protocol to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties, to consider the following proposal which is aimed at possibly amending the Montreal Protocol and to submit a report on this proposal to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties:

- (a) Article 7, paragraph 5 (of the amended Protocol): “In cases of trans-shipment of controlled substances through a third country (as opposed to imports and subsequent re-exports), the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer. Cases of import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import”;
- (b) to review all relevant articles of the Montreal Protocol in order to consider the possible consequences of a country which is operating under Article 5, paragraph 1 of the Protocol, exceeding the consumption ceiling of 0.3 kilograms per capita specified in that Article;
- (c) to discuss measures including possible amendments to the Protocol to clarify the situations of such a Party with respect to the Article 2 control measures and in particular to specify:
 - the base year which should apply to such a Party for the purpose of the reduction schedule;
 - the stage of the reduction schedule with which it should be in compliance;
 - what (if any) period should be allowed to the Party to enable it to comply fully with the control measures;
- (d) to consider the possible implications of a Party losing its Article 5(1) status if it is at the time a member of the Executive Committee of the Interim Multilateral Fund.

Decision IV/7: Definition of developing countries

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/7* to note that the Open-ended Working Group recommended that no criteria for future classification as a developing country for the purpose of the Montreal Protocol be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties and that the Parties should consider individually applications by Parties for classification as developing countries as and when such applications are made.

Decision IV/15: Situation whereby Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 exceed the consumption limit set in that Article

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/15* to clarify, as follows, the situation whereby a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol exceeds the consumption limits set in that Article:

Where a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol exceeds the maximum level of consumption for controlled substances set in that Article, the Parties shall consider the situation on a case-by-case basis when requested to do so by the developing country. The procedure on non-compliance adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Annex IV to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties) would enable the Implementation Committee to address such a situation with a view to securing an amicable solution and to make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties regarding, *inter alia*, such measures as reduction schedules and technical and financial assistance.

Decision V/4: Classification of certain developing countries as not operating under Article 5 and reclassification of certain developing countries earlier classified as not operating under Article 5

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/4*:

1. To note that Cyprus, Kuwait, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates are not classified as Parties operating under Article 5 based on their annual per capita consumption of controlled substances, which is more than 0.3 kilograms. The classification will be appropriately revised in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, on receipt of further data from them, if it warrants reclassification;
2. To reclassify Malta and Bahrain as Parties operating under Article 5 from the year 1991, based on the data furnished by those Parties showing their annual per capita consumption of controlled substances to be less than 0.3 kilograms;
3. That the Open-ended Working Group shall analyse the operation of Article 5 with regard to the classification and reclassification of those developing countries to which the Article applies and propose to the Sixth Meeting of the Parties any clarificatory decisions it deems necessary.

Decision VI/5: Status of certain Parties vis-à-vis Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/5* to adopt the following principles regarding treatment of classified and reclassified developing country Parties:

- (a) The Secretariat should continue to classify, in absence of complete data, developing countries temporarily as operating or not operating under Article 5 based on the information available to the Secretariat, subject to the conditions that:
 - (i) The Secretariat encourages these Parties to approach the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee for assistance in establishing accurate data;
 - (ii) A country may only be classified temporarily as operating under Article 5 for a period of two years applicable from the time of adoption of the present decision. After this period, Article 5 status can no longer be extended without data reporting as required by the Protocol, unless the country has sought the assistance of the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee. In this case, the extension period shall not exceed two years;
 - (iii) A developing country temporarily classified as operating under Article 5 would lose the status if it does not report base-year data as required by the Protocol within one year of the approval of its country programme and its institutional strengthening by the Executive Committee, unless otherwise decided by a Meeting of the Parties;
- (b) The Executive Committee will consider projects from Parties temporarily classified as operating under Article 5. The projects approved when such temporary classification is operative will continue to be funded even if the countries subsequently are reclassified as not operating under Article 5 on receipt of

data. However, no project will be sanctioned during a period during which the country is classified as not operating under Article 5;

- (c) Parties may be allowed to correct the data submitted by them in the interest of accuracy for a given year but no change of classification will be permitted for that year pertaining to which the data has been corrected. Any such corrections should be accompanied by an explanatory note to facilitate the work of the Implementation Committee;
- (d) Regarding developing-country Parties which are initially classified as not operating under Article 5 and then reclassified, any outstanding contribution to the Multilateral Fund will be disregarded, only for the years in which they are reclassified as operating under Article 5. Any Party reclassified as operating under Article 5 will be allowed to utilize the remainder of the ten-year grace period;
- (e) Any developing-country Party initially classified as non-Article 5 but reclassified subsequently as operating under Article 5 shall not be requested to contribute to the Multilateral Fund. Such Parties are urged not to request financial assistance for national programmes from the Multilateral Fund but may seek other assistance under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol. This will not apply if the initial classification of the Party as non-Article 5, made in the absence of complete data, is subsequently proved to be wrong on the basis of complete data.

Decision VIII/29: Application of Georgia for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/29* to accept the application of Georgia to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that Georgia is classified as a developing country by the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and as a net recipient country by the United Nations Development Programme.

Decision IX/26: Application of the Republic of Moldova for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/26* to accept the application of the Republic of Moldova to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that the Republic of Moldova is classified as a developing country by the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and as a net recipient country by the United Nations Development Programme.

Decision IX/27: Application of South Africa for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/27*:

Noting that South Africa is classified as a developing country by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development,

Noting that South Africa is regarded as a developing country in all other international environmental agreements and protocols to which it is a Party and where this distinction is made,

Noting that South Africa's annual calculated level of consumption of controlled substances in Annex A of the Montreal Protocol was less than 0.3 kilograms per capita at the time of its accession to the Montreal Protocol,

Noting that South Africa has thus far totally complied with the requirements of the existing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol and undertakes not to revert to producing or consuming substances phased out under these Amendments, and

Noting 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,

To accept the classification of South Africa as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol.

Decision IX/33: Request by Brunei Darussalam for reclassification as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/33*:

1. To recall decision VI/5, subparagraph (c), of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol under which a Party is allowed to correct the data submitted by it in the interest of accuracy for a given year but no change of classification is permitted for that year pertaining to which the data has been corrected;
2. To note the revised data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances reported by Brunei Darussalam for 1994 which show the per capita consumption for that year to be below the allowable limit to operate under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
3. To note further the data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances reported by Brunei Darussalam for 1995 which show the per capita consumption for that year to be below the allowable limit to operate under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
4. To reclassify Brunei Darussalam as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of the Article 5 effective 1 January 1995 on the basis of its data submitted for 1995.

Decision XII/11: Application by Kyrgyzstan for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/11*:

To accept the application of Kyrgyzstan to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its difficult economic situation, its classification as a developing country by World Bank and its low per capita consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

Decision XII/12: Request by Slovenia to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/12*:

1. To note the request by Slovenia to be removed from the list of developing countries under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To approve Slovenia's request and note further that Slovenia shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

Decision XIV/2: Application by Armenia for developing country status under the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/2*:

To accept the application of Armenia to be listed as a developing country operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its difficult economic situation, its classification as a developing country by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and its low per capita consumption of ozone-depleting substances, on the understanding that the process for ratification of the London Amendment in Armenia must be completed before any assistance from the Multilateral Fund can be rendered to the Party.

Decisions on control measures

Decision V/19: Control measures to be applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol with respect to the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C, Group II of Annex C, and Annex E

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/19*:

1. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Executive Committee to assess the following, in accordance with Article 6 and taking into account the report required by decision V/11 of the Protocol and to submit their combined report, through the Secretariat, by 30 November 1994 at the latest, to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) What base year, initial levels, control schedules and phase-out date for consumption of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C are feasible for application to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
 - (b) What base year, initial levels and control schedules for consumption and production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex C are feasible for application to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
 - (c) What base year, initial levels and control schedules for consumption and production of the controlled substances in Annex E are feasible for application to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
2. To request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to consider the combined report of the two Assessment Panels and submit its recommendation to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, in 1995.

Decision IX/5: Conditions for control measures on Annex E substance in Article 5 Parties

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/5*:

1. That, in the fulfilment of the control schedule set out in paragraph 8 ter (d) of Article 5 of the Protocol, the following conditions shall be met:
 - (a) The Multilateral Fund shall meet, on a grant basis, all agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to enable their compliance with the control measures on methyl bromide. All methyl-bromide projects will be eligible for funding irrespective of their relative cost-effectiveness. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should develop and apply specific criteria for methyl-bromide projects in order to decide which projects to fund first and to ensure that all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are able to meet their obligations regarding methyl bromide;
 - (b) While noting that the overall level of resources available to the Multilateral Fund during the 1997–1999 triennium is limited to the amounts agreed at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, immediate priority shall be given to the use of resources of the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating methyl bromide alternative and substitutes in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. In addition to the US\$10 million agreed upon at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, a sum of US\$25 million per year should be made available for these activities in both 1998 and 1999 to facilitate the earliest possible action towards enabling compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide;
 - (c) Future replenishment of the Multilateral Fund should take into account the requirement to provide new and additional adequate financial and technical assistance to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide;
 - (d) The alternatives, substitutes and related technologies necessary to enable compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide must be expeditiously transferred to Parties operating

under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions in line with Article 10A of the Protocol. The Executive Committee should consider ways to enable and promote information exchange on methyl bromide alternatives among Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to Parties operating under that paragraph;

- (e) In light of the assessment by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in 2002 and bearing in mind the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of decision VII/8 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol, sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above and the functioning of the Financial Mechanism as it relates to methyl bromide issues, the Meeting of the Parties shall decide in 2003 on further specific interim reductions on methyl bromide for the period beyond 2005 applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
2. That the Executive Committee should, during 1998 and 1999, consider and, within the limits of available funding, approve sufficient financial resources for methyl-bromide projects submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in order to assist them to fulfil their obligations in advance of the agreed phase-out schedule.

Decisions on meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties

(see also the decisions listed under 'Decisions on basic domestic needs' under Article 2)

Decision I/12C: Clarification of terms and definitions: Basic domestic needs

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/12C* to agree to the following clarification of the term "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol: "Basic domestic needs" referred to in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol should be understood as not to allow production of products containing controlled substances to expand for the purpose of supplying other countries.

Decision IV/29: Meeting the needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/29*:

1. to note with appreciation the report: "Meeting of the needs of Article 5 Parties for controlled substances during the grace and phase-out periods", prepared by the Executive Committee of the Interim Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to request the Executive Committee to update its report and submit it to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in 1995, through the Secretariat, before 31 December 1994;
3. to request Parties to take note of the Executive Committee's report and to take the necessary steps, consistent with the provisions of the Protocol, to promote an adequate supply of controlled substances in order to meet the needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol.

Decision V/25: Provision of information on the supply of controlled substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/25*:

1. To request Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol which require controlled substances from another Party to furnish, with effect from 1 January 1995, to the Government of the supplying Party a letter specifying the volume of the substances required and stating that the substances are required for the purposes of meeting their basic domestic needs;
2. To request Parties supplying the controlled substances to provide annually to the Secretariat a summary of the requests received from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and to

indicate therein whether such Parties receiving the substances have affirmed that the supply is to meet their basic domestic needs.

Decision VII/14A: Provision of information on the supply of controlled substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/14A* that, in order to facilitate implementation of the Protocol's provision concerning the supply of controlled substances to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Montreal Protocol, a Party may opt to use either decision V/25 or the following:

- (a) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, that requires controlled substances referred to in Articles 2A and 2E from another Party is requested to furnish, with effect from 1 January 1995, to the Government of the supplying Party within 60 days of such imports a letter specifying the quantity of the substances imported and stating that the substances are to be used for the purposes of meeting its basic domestic needs. The Parties concerned will work out an internal mechanism so that enterprises in importing and exporting countries can trade directly in controlled substances;
- (b) Each Party supplying the controlled substances is requested to provide annually to the Secretariat a summary of the letters received from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and to indicate therein whether each such Party receiving the substances had affirmed that such imports are to meet its basic domestic needs. It is expected that such supplies will be consistent with the provisions of the Protocol.

Decision VII/14B: "Basic domestic needs"

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/14B* to request the Open-ended Working Group to make recommendations to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties concerning the following issues:

- (a) The need for clarification, amendment and/or further definition and of provisions regarding "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Montreal Protocol and under decision 1/12C of the First Meeting of the Parties;
- (b) What appropriate measures, such as reports under Article 7, should be taken for implementation of provisions related to "basic domestic needs" in Articles 2 and 5 of the Protocol.

Decision VII/9: Basic domestic needs

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/9*:

Recognizing that the Montreal Protocol requires each Party operating under Article 5 to freeze its production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons by 1 July 1999 and of other Annex A and B substances thereafter,

Recognizing the needs of Parties operating under Article 5 for adequate and quality supplies of ozone-depleting substances at fair and equitable prices,

Recognizing the need to take steps to avoid any monopoly of supplies of ozone-depleting substances to Parties operating under Article 5,

Recognizing that the needs above could be met by calculating the production baselines of Parties operating under Article 5 separately from the consumption baseline and that paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Protocol should be amended to reflect this,

1. That until the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, until 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5;
2. That after the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, after 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such

substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, within the production limits required by the Protocol;

3. That in order to prevent oversupply and dumping of ozone-depleting substances, all Parties importing and exporting ozone-depleting substances should monitor and regulate this trade by means of import and export licences;
4. That in addition to the reporting required under Article 7 of the Protocol, exporting Parties should report to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 September each year on the types, quantities and destinations of their exports of ozone-depleting substances during the previous year;
5. That the determination of the eligible incremental costs for phase-out projects in the production sector should be consistent with paragraph 2 (a) of the indicative list of incremental costs and based on the conclusions of the Executive Committee's guidelines on phase-out of the production sector;
6. That the Executive Committee should as a priority agree on modalities to calculate and verify production capacity in Parties operating under Article 5;
7. That from 7 December 1995, no Party should install or commission any new capacity for the production of controlled substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
8. To incorporate appropriately into the Protocol by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties:
 - (a) A licensing system, including a ban on unlicensed imports and exports; and
 - (b) The establishment of a production sector baseline for Parties operating under Article 5 calculated:
 - (i) For Annex A substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production during the period of 1995 to 1997 inclusive or the calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kg per capita, whichever is lower; and
 - (ii) For Annex B substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production for 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kg per capita, whichever is lower;

At the same time, the Parties should consider introducing a mechanism to ensure that imports and exports of controlled substances should only be permitted between Parties to the Montreal Protocol which have reported data and demonstrated their compliance with all relevant provisions of the Protocol. The Parties should also consider whether to extend the terms of the present decision to all other controlled substances covered under the Montreal Protocol.

Decisions on review under paragraph 8

Decision V/11: Review under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/11*:

1. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to prepare a report in respect of the review referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 5, taking into account section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 and submit it to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties through the Secretariat by 31 December 1994 and to prepare, and submit through the Secretariat, an addendum to its report no later than three months before the 1995 Meeting of the Parties with a view to its consideration at that Meeting. Such report shall include consideration of:
 - (a) The operation of the Fund to date;
 - (b) The rate at which low- and non-ozone-depleting-substance technologies are being transferred to or developed by Parties operating under Article 5, including the report on the actual implementation of these technologies;
 - (c) The progress made and problems encountered by Article 5 Parties in implementing their country programmes;

- (d) The current plans of Article 5 Parties as articulated in their country programmes;
- (e) The financial implications of various phase-out strategies, including a comparison in achieving the targets set in the London and the Copenhagen Amendments;
- (f) The feasibility of achieving the greatest possible reduction as soon as possible.

The comments of the Parties will be invited on the draft report in a manner so as to be available to the Open-ended Working Group and the Meeting of the Parties if required;

2. To request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to consider the report and make recommendations as appropriate to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VII/4: Provision of financial support and technology transfer

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/4*:

1. To emphasize the importance of the effective implementation of financial cooperation, including provision of adequate funding under Article 10 and technology transfer under Article 10 A of the Montreal Protocol, in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in complying with the existing control measures under the Protocol;
2. To stress that the adoption of any new control measures by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will require additional funding which will need to be reflected in the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond and in the implementation of technology transfer;
3. To underline that the implementation of control measures by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will, as provided in Article 5, paragraph 5, depend upon the effective implementation of the financial cooperation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A;
4. To urge Parties when taking decisions on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond, to allocate the necessary funds in order to ensure that countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 can comply with their agreed control measure commitments.

Decision X/29: Inconsistencies in the timing for the reporting of data under Article 7 and for monitoring compliance with the phase-out schedule under Article 5, paragraph 8 bis

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/29*:

Noting that the compliance period for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol for the freeze in production and consumption extends from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 under paragraph 8 *bis* of Article 5,

Noting also that the process of collecting accurate data on anything other than a calendar year basis is very difficult,

Noting further that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 faced similar difficulties, which were overcome when it became clear that their reductions in production and consumption were significantly below those required under the freeze obligations of Article 2A,

1. To urge the Implementation Committee to review and report on the status of the data reported by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, relative to the freeze in production and consumption using the best available data submitted;
2. To urge the Implementation Committee to view the data from the July to June time period, or other time periods relevant to paragraph 8 *bis* of Article 5, as especially critical in cases where annual data submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 demonstrates that a country is very close to its baseline freeze level.

Decisions on participation of developing countries

Decision III/6: Participation of developing countries

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/6* to encourage the participation of representatives of developing countries in meetings of assessment panels, the Committee on Destruction Technologies, the Bureau and working groups and in any other meetings convened under the Montreal Protocol and to provide, as far as possible, financial assistance for such participation.

Decision IV/8: Participation of developing countries

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/8* to encourage further the participation of representatives of developing countries in all meetings organized under the Montreal Protocol and to provide financial assistance for such participation in the 1993 and 1994 budgets.

Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures

Decision I/3: Establishment of Assessment Panels

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/3* to endorse the establishment, in accordance with Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol, of the following four review panels:

- (a) Panel for Scientific Assessment,
- (b) Panel for Environmental Assessment,
- (c) Panel for Technical Assessment,
- (d) Panel for Economic Assessment,

according to the composition in Annex V and the Terms of Reference in Annex VI of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties [see Section 2.6 of this Handbook].

Decision I/5: Establishment of Open-ended Working Group

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/5* to establish an Open-ended Working Group *inter alia* to:

- (a) review the report of the four panels referred in Decision I/3, and integrate them into one synthesis report;
- (b) based on (a) above, and taking into account the views expressed at the First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, prepare draft proposals for any amendments to the Protocol which would be needed. Such proposals are to be circulated to the Parties in accordance with Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 11]

Decision I/10: Characteristics of relevant substances

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/10* to request the Panel for Scientific Assessment to give full consideration to ODPs, greenhouse-warming potential and atmospheric life-time of the various atmospheric constituents whether controlled or not, and advise the Parties as to the environmental characteristics, both currently and in the light of projections of future production and emission, of all relevant atmospheric constituents. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to potential substitutes for the presently controlled substances, particularly HCFC-22. Similarly, the importance of methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride in controlling the volume of atmospheric ozone should be quantified.

Decision II/13: Assessment panels

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/13* with regard to assessment panels:

- to request the Technology Review Panel to assess, in accordance with Article 6, the earliest technically feasible dates and the costs for reductions and total phase-out of 1,1,1-trichloromethane (methyl chloroform) and to report its findings in time for consideration by the preparatory meeting to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties with a view to their consideration at that Fourth Meeting;
- to request the Secretariat to convene members of each of the four assessment panels established by the First Meeting of the Parties to review new information and to consider its inclusion in supplementary reports in time for consideration by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, subject to a review of their mandate in the context of Article 2, paragraph 9, at the Third Meeting of the Parties;
- to request the Technology Review Panel to include in its work:
 - (a) an evaluation of the need for transitional substances in specific applications;

- (b) an analysis of the quantity of controlled substances required by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for their basic domestic needs, both at present and in the future, and the likely availability of such supplies; and
 - (c) a comparison of the toxicity, flammability, energy efficiency implications and other environmental and safety considerations of chemical substitutes, along with an analysis of the likely availability of substitutes for medical uses;
- to request the Scientific Assessment Panel to include in its work:
 - (a) an evaluation of the ozone-depletion potential, other possible ozone layer impacts, and global warming potential of chemical substitutes (e.g. HCFCs and HFCs) for controlled substances;
 - (b) an evaluation of the likely ozone-depletion potential of “other halons” that might be produced in significant quantities; and
 - (c) an analysis of the anticipated impact on the ozone layer of the revised control measures reflecting the changes adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties taking into account the current level of global participation in the Protocol;
 - to instruct the Scientific Assessment Panel to prepare estimated data on the impacts on the ozone layer of engine emissions from high-altitude aircraft, heavy rockets and space shuttles;
 - to undertake efforts to encourage broad participation in all assessment panels by experts from developing countries.

Decision III/12: Assessment Panels

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/12*:

- (a) to request the Assessment Panels and in particular the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate, without prejudice to Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the implications, in particular for developing countries, of the possibilities and difficulties of an earlier phase-out of the controlled substances, for example of the implications of a 1997 phase-out.

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 2]

Decision IV/13: Assessment panels

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/13*:

1. to note with appreciation the work done by the Panels for Ozone Scientific Assessment, Environmental Effects Assessment, and Technology and Economic Assessment in their reports of November–December 1991;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical and Economic Options Committees to report annually to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol the technical progress in reducing the use and emissions of controlled substances and assess the use of alternatives, particularly their direct and indirect global-warming effects;
3. to request the three assessment panels to update their reports and submit them to the Secretariat by 30 November 1994 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. These assessments should cover all major facets discussed in the 1991 assessments with enhanced emphasis on methyl bromide. The scientific assessment should also include an evaluation of the impact of sub-sonic aircraft on ozone;
4. to encourage the panels to meet once a year to enable the co-chairpersons of the panels to bring to the notice of the meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, through the Secretariat, any significant developments which, in their opinion, deserve such notice.

Decision V/13: Assessment Panel reports

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/13*:

1. To note with appreciation the interim reports of the Co-Chairs of the Scientific and the Environmental Effects Assessment Panels and to request them to continue their work in accordance with the decisions of the Fourth and Fifth Meetings of the Parties to the Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation the reports of the Halons Technical Options Committee and of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel submitted in July 1993;
3. To note with satisfaction the progress in reducing the consumption of the controlled substances.

Decision VII/34: Assessment Panels

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/34*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels and the Technical Options Committees and Working Groups in preparing their reports of November 1994, March 1995 and November 1995;
2. To request the three Assessment Panels to update their reports of November 1994 and submit them to the Secretariat by 31 October 1998 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1999;
3. That the Scientific Assessment Panel should keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new scientific developments on a year-to-year basis. The major emphasis of the 1998 assessment should be twofold:
 - (a) An evaluation of the updated understanding of the impact of halocarbons on the ozone layer, including: observed and expected trends in controlled substances, ozone, and ultraviolet radiation; an improved understanding of the ozone-depleting role of methyl bromide; consequences to the ozone layer of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol; a continuing evaluation of the ozone-depleting potentials of the substitutes for the phased-out substances; and the prediction of future halogen atmospheric abundances and ozone levels; and
 - (b) An assessment of other aspects of ozone changes, such as the impacts of aircraft emissions, and the role of ozone changes in the alteration of the global climate system, with particular attention to the need for adequate information in the southern hemisphere. The Panel is requested to work as appropriate with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
4. That the Environmental Effects Panel should keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed on any important new scientific developments on a year-to-year basis. It should consider:
 - (a) In consultation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, observed and predicted changes in ultraviolet radiation;
 - (b) Environmental effects of changing ultraviolet radiation; and
 - (c) Direct environmental effects of chemicals involved in the problem of depletion of the ozone layer;
5. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new technical and economic developments on a year-to-year basis. It should furthermore:
 - (a) Complete by 31 March of each year the evaluation of essential-use nominations submitted for 1997 and beyond;
 - (b) With regard to metered-dose inhalers:

- (i) Recommend an accounting framework for reporting quantities and uses of ozone-depleting substances produced and consumed for metered-dose inhalers under terms of essential-use exemptions;
- (ii) Report progress in commercial availability and acceptance of emerging non-ODS alternatives and substitutes;
- (iii) Describe educational and training approaches to speed and the successful transition to non-ODS therapy, mindful of the needs of patients and the special circumstances of Parties operating under Article 5 and countries with economies in transition; and
- (iv) By 31 March 1996, consider options for a transitional strategy for metered-dose inhalers, taking into consideration the rate of commercialization, manufacturing rationalization, the progress on national approval, the special circumstances of Parties operating under Article 5 and countries with economies in transition, and the importance of drug access by patients, including those who face particularly challenging therapy;
- (c) Report progress and developments in the control of substances by 31 March of each year;
- (d) Update or supplement its report on the status of implementation of the Protocol in the countries with economies in transition by 31 March 1996;
- (e) With regard to its organization and functioning:
- (i) Proceed with efforts to increase participation of Article 5 country experts, subject to budgetary constraints, and to improve geographical and expertise balance;
- (ii) Present procedures and criteria for the nomination and selection of members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
- (iii) Request the Secretariat to appoint a small informal advisory group from both Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties to meet with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and to report back to the Parties on the progress made; and
- (iv) Report to the Parties at the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in 1996, including:
- a. A description of member expertise highlighting relevance, affiliation, country of residence and period of service to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
- b. Its methods of operation, including appointment of new members to subsidiary bodies, promotion to chair and other matters; and
- c. Options proposed for restructuring the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees and Working Groups, including the financial and chairing issues in compliance with the terms of reference as set out in various decisions, including decision I/3, and propose adjustments, if deemed necessary, to those terms of reference;
- (f) Prepare a document listing the uses and possible applications of ozone-depleting substances listed in Annex C to the Protocol, enabling Parties to collect information on their consumption levels for the purpose of compliance with reporting requirements;
- (g) Collaborate with the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare, in accordance with the provisions of decision VII/22, the report on inventory and assessment of technologies and know-how to phase out ozone-depleting substances, including an elaboration of the terms under which transfers of such technology and know-how take place;
6. That the enhanced participation of the Parties operating under Article 5 and countries with economies in transition should be funded by the Secretariat with an adequate budget allocation or could be also provided by additional voluntary contributions which all Parties are encouraged to offer;

7. To offer the assistance of the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels to the subsidiary body on science and technology under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as necessary;
8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present the annual schedules of its meetings and workshops to the Secretariat.

Decision VIII/19: Organization and functioning of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/19*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committees and Working Groups in preparing their reports;
2. To note with appreciation the report of the Informal Advisory Group on the organization and functioning of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
3. To confirm the current membership of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel as set out in Appendix I to its June 1996 report, and also to confirm Mr. R. Agarwal as Co-Chair of the Refrigeration Technical Options Committee;
4. To confirm the current list of Technical Options Committees, as set out in Appendix II to that report, whilst noting that this list may be added to or amended according to mandates set by any Meeting of the Parties;
5. To approve terms of reference and the Code of Conduct for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the technical options committees, and any temporary subsidiary bodies set up by those bodies, as contained in annex V to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;
6. That the nomination and appointment process for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, as set out in the new Terms of Reference, should apply to all appointments commencing with those made at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision IX/25: Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/25*:

1. To note the statement of the Co-Chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel that, while the Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion will be ready by October 1998, as requested by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties in its decision VII/34, the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere being prepared pursuant to the same decision, will not be ready until March 1999;
2. To approve the date of 31 March 1999 for the submission of the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere.

Decision XI/17: Terms of reference for Assessment Panels

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/17*:

1. To note with appreciation the excellent and highly useful work done by the Scientific, Environmental Effects, and Technology and Economic Assessment Panels and their colleagues worldwide in preparing their reports of 1998 including the Synthesis Report of 1999 and its decadal perspective of the information provided by the Panels over the period 1989-1999;
2. To note also with appreciation, and encourage as appropriate, the ongoing fruitful collaboration of the Panels with the Subsidiary Body on Science and Technology under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the International Civil Aviation Organization;

3. To request the three Assessment Panels to update their 1998 reports in 2002 and submit them to the Secretariat by 1 January 2003 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2003;
4. To request the Assessment Panels to keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new developments on a year-to-year basis;
5. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to include the following in the 2002 scientific assessment:
 - (a) An evaluation of the observed trends in controlled substances and their consistency with reported production of ODS;
 - (b) A quantification of the ozone-depleting impacts of new (e.g., short-lived) halogen-containing substances;
 - (c) A characterization of methyl bromide sources and sinks and the likely quantitative implications of the results for the ozone layer;
 - (d) A characterization of the known interrelations between ozone depletion and climate change including feedbacks between the two;
 - (e) A description and interpretation of the observed changes in global and polar ozone and in ultraviolet radiation, as well as set future projections and scenarios for these variables, taking into account also the expected impacts of climate change;
6. To request the Environmental Effects Panel to continue the identification of the impacts of ozone depletion noting its association with aspects of climate change, including:
 - (a) An evaluation of how the combined influence of ultraviolet radiation changes due to ozone depletion and climate change factors can impact on the biosphere and on human health;
 - (b) A characterization of those impacts caused by ultraviolet radiation changes that may have effects on climate;

Decision XI/18: Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/18*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere;
2. To express its appreciation to the Scientific Assessment Panel for its collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the above-mentioned report;
3. To note with appreciation the message of the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization on the willingness of ICAO to continue the process of working together on the issues with the Montreal Protocol;
4. To recommend that the Scientific Assessment Panel should continue its collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed on the potential impacts of the aircraft emissions on stratospheric ozone depletion and climate change.

Article 7: Reporting of data

Decisions on data reporting

Decision I/11: Report and confidentiality of data

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/11* with regard to report and confidentiality of data:

- (a) that each Party is required to report its annual production, imports and exports of each individual controlled substance;
- (b) that Parties submitting data on controlled substances deemed to be confidential by that Party shall, in submitting the data to the Secretariat, require a guarantee that the data will be treated with professional secrecy and maintained confidential;
- (c) that the Secretariat in preparing reports on data of controlled substances shall aggregate the data from several Parties in such a way as to ensure that data from Parties deemed to be confidential is not disclosed. The Secretariat shall also publish total data aggregated over all Parties for each individual controlled substance;
- (d) that Parties wishing to exercise their rights under Article 12, paragraph b of the Protocol may have access from the Secretariat to confidential data from other Parties, provided that they send an application in writing guaranteeing that such data will be treated with professional secrecy and not disclosed or published in any way;
- (e) that data submitted under Article 7 shall when necessary be made available on a confidential basis to resolve disputes under Article 11 of the Convention.

Decision II/9: Data reporting

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/9*:

- to establish an *ad hoc* group of experts to consider the reasons leading to the difficulties faced by some countries in reporting data as required by Article 7 of the Protocol and to recommend possible solutions to the Parties concerned and to report on its progress to the Third Meeting of the Parties; and
- to confirm that any data on consumption of the controlled substances that are submitted to the Secretariat as required by Article 7 of the Protocol are not to be confidential.

Decision III/3: Implementation Committee

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/3*:

- (a) to note the progress made by the Implementation Committee and to urge strongly that the Parties that have not yet done so should submit without delay the data required by the Montreal Protocol;
- (b) that those States, not forming part of a regional economic integration organization, which had reported data jointly in the past should submit separate data in the future, and do so, if appropriate, in the context of Decision III/7(a);
- (c) that the period for data reporting is 1 January to 31 December (Article 7, paragraph 2) and that the control period is 1 July to 30 June (Article 2, paragraph 1) and to request the Parties to report the data for both periods;

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 8]

Decision III/7: Data reporting

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/7*:

- (a) to note the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the Reporting of Data and the suggestions that it contains, especially the recommendation that developing countries should inform the Secretariat of any difficulties they face in reporting data, and invited any Party experiencing such difficulties to inform the Secretariat, so that suitable measures can be taken to rectify the situation;
- (b) developing countries with a per capita consumption figure which the Secretariat estimates at below 0.3 kilograms should be able to meet their obligation to report 1986 data by informing the Secretariat that they accept its estimate (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/4, paragraph 14(e)).

Decision III/9: Formats for reporting data under the amended Protocol

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/9* to adopt the revised formats for reporting data under the amended Montreal Protocol, as contained in Annex XI of the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties.

Decision IV/9: Data and information reporting

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/9*:

1. to note with satisfaction that all the Parties that reported data met or exceeded their obligations for control measures under Article 2 of the Protocol;
2. to urge all Parties that have not reported their data to the Secretariat to do so as soon as possible;
3. to encourage all Parties to adhere strictly to the reporting requirement under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the amended Protocol which provides, *inter alia*, that data shall be provided not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate;
4. to urge all Parties to insert further subdivisions to the recommended Harmonized System subheadings so that imports and exports of each of the substances listed in the annexes of the Protocol as well as each of the mixtures containing these substances can be accurately monitored in order to facilitate reporting of data under Article 7 of the Protocol.

Decision V/5: Revised format for reporting of data under Article 7

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/5* to approve the revised format for reporting of data under Article 7 of the Protocol, as set out in Annex I to the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision V/6: Data and information reporting

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/6*:

1. To note with satisfaction that all the Parties that reported data have met or exceeded their obligations for control measures under Article 2 of the Protocol;
2. To urge all Parties that have not yet done so to report their data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;
3. To encourage all Parties to adhere strictly to the reporting requirement under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the amended Protocol which provides, *inter alia*, that data shall be provided not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate;
4. To take note of the information provided by some Parties on the implementation of Article 4 of the Protocol and to encourage further those Parties that have not yet done so to provide the information to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Decision VII/2: Implementation of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/2*:

1. To note with satisfaction the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol by the Parties which have so far reported data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol;
2. To note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision VII/14: Implementation of the Protocol by the Parties

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/14*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that only 82 Parties out of 126 that should have reported data for 1993 have reported and that only 60 Parties have reported data for 1994;
3. To note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision VII/20: Discrepancy between the data reported by a Party to the Ozone Secretariat and the data presented by that Party to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/20* to accept the recommendations of the Implementation Committee:

- (a) That the Secretariat should be entitled to seek clarification on data reported under Article 7 if there is a discrepancy with the data in the country programme of the country concerned;
- (b) That it should be established through these clarifications, which are the best available and most accurate data. Should the clarification not result in an agreement, the data provided by the Party to the Secretariat should be used.

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

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/2*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that only 104 Parties out of 141 that should have reported data for 1994 have reported to date and that only 61 Parties have to date reported data for 1995;
3. To remind all Parties of the requirement to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision VIII/21: Revised formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/21*:

1. To request the Secretariat to prepare a report which delineates all of the reporting mandates required by the Protocol and all of the reporting requests made in the decisions of the Parties. In preparing this report, the Secretariat should seek the views of Parties on which reporting provisions are essential for assessing compliance and which may no longer be necessary;
2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the report referred to above, consider which reporting provisions are essential for assessing compliance and which may no longer be necessary, and make recommendations to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on potential ways to streamline the reporting

requirements of the Montreal Protocol. In carrying out its work, the Implementation Committee should also consider proposals for streamlining that may be submitted by the Parties.

Decision IX/11: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/11*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that only 113 Parties out of 152 that should have reported data for 1995 have reported to date and that only 43 Parties have to date reported data for 1996;
3. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision IX/28: Revised formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/28*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee and the Secretariat on the review and redesign of the formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that the issue of reporting data is an important one and that it is an area to which the Parties may consider giving greater consideration;
3. To approve the revised forms for reporting data prepared according to the reporting mandates of the Protocol. The data forms are set out in annex VII to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To recall decision IV/10 and decision IX/17, paragraph 3 (b), and request TEAP, in cooperation with the UNEP Industry and Environment Centre, to prepare a list of mixtures known to contain controlled substances and the percentage proportions of those substances. In particular, the list should provide information on refrigerant mixtures and solvents. It should report this information to the Parties at the seventeenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and annually thereafter;
5. To request UNEP Industry and Environment Centre to draw on its existing reports and its OzonAction Information Clearing-house (OAIC) diskette database, and, in collaboration with the other Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, prepare a handbook on data-reporting which will provide information to the Parties to assist all Parties with data-reporting. This information should include techniques for data collection, trade names, as identified by TEAP, customs codes (where these exist), and advice on what sectors of industry may be using these products;
6. To stipulate that, for the purpose of the data-collection only, when reporting data on the consumption of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, the Parties shall report the amount consumed (i.e., import plus production minus export) and not actual "use";
7. To note that the revised data forms in annex VII to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, when completed, largely fulfil the reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol, excluding those for essential-use exemptions.

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/2*:

1. To note with regret that, as of 31 October 1998, only 88 of the 164 Parties that should have reported data for 1997 had done so;
2. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision X/29: Inconsistencies in the timing for the reporting of data under Article 7 and for monitoring compliance with the phase-out schedule under Article 5, paragraph 8 bis

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/29*:

Noting that the compliance period for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol for the freeze in production and consumption extends from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 under paragraph 8 bis of Article 5,

Noting also that the process of collecting accurate data on anything other than a calendar year basis is very difficult,

Noting further that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 faced similar difficulties, which were overcome when it became clear that their reductions in production and consumption were significantly below those required under the freeze obligations of Article 2A,

1. To urge the Implementation Committee to review and report on the status of the data reported by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, relative to the freeze in production and consumption using the best available data submitted;
2. To urge the Implementation Committee to view the data from the July to June time period, or other time periods relevant to paragraph 8 bis of Article 5, as especially critical in cases where annual data submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 demonstrates that a country is very close to its baseline freeze level.

Decision XI/23: Data reporting

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/23*:

1. To note the improvement in the timely submission of data in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. To note that Parties are to submit data by 30 September of the following year in accordance with their obligations under Article 7;
3. To urge all Parties to introduce licensing systems in accordance with the provisions of decision IX/8 and Article 4B of the Protocol to facilitate accuracy in data submission under Article 7;
4. To note that data collection on ozone-depleting substances sectors is important in assisting a Party to meet its obligations under the Protocol and that the Parties might wish to consider the burden of collecting sector data and other data required in the context of the Montreal Protocol at a future meeting;
5. To note that, because of the significant improvement in the timely submission of data, the Implementation Committee had been able in 1999 to review the control status of Parties for the previous year, 1998. In earlier years, the Implementation Committee had reviewed only the control status for two years prior. Accordingly, decide to request that the Implementation Committee begin a full review of data for the year immediately prior to the Meeting of the Parties beginning in 2000;
6. To note that many Parties with economies in transition have established a phase-out plan with specific interim benchmarks in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility;
7. To urge those Parties with economies in transition mentioned in paragraph 6 above to submit to the Secretariat the phase-out plans with specific interim benchmarks developed with the Global Environment Facility in accordance with requests made at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision XII/6: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/6*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. To note with regret that 21 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1998 have not reported to date;
3. To note further with regret that 59 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1999 by 30 September 2000 have not reported to date;
4. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol as well as relevant decisions of the Parties on data and information reporting.

Decision XIII/15: Data and information provided by the Parties to the 13th Meeting of the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/15*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that 16 Parties out of the 170 that should have reported data for 1999 have not reported to date;
3. To strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September;
4. To urge Parties that have not already done so to report baseline data for 1986, 1989 and 1991 or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available;
5. To advise Parties that request changes in reported baseline data for the base years to present their requests before the Implementation Committee which will in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval.

Decision XIV/13: Data and information provided by the in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/13*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that 49 Parties out of the 180 that should have reported data for 2001 have not reported to date;
3. To note further that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. To strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September every year;
5. To remind Parties operating under Article 5(1) that for the purposes of reporting data, under the provisions of Article 2A paragraph 2 and Article 5 paragraph 8 bis (a) the current control period extends from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002.

Decision XIV/15: Non-compliance with data reporting requirement under Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/15*:

1. To note that several Parties operating under Article 5 have not reported data for one or more of the base years (1986, 1989 or 1991) for one or more groups of controlled substances, as required by Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Protocol provides for Parties to submit best possible estimates of the data referred to in those provisions where actual data is not available;

3. To request that the Secretariat should communicate with the Parties referred to in paragraph 1 above and offer assistance in reporting such estimates in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2).

Decision XIV/27: Requests for changes in baseline data

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/27*:

1. To note that in accordance with Decision XIII/15 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Parties that had requested changes in reported baseline data for the base years were asked to present their requests before the Implementation Committee, which would in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval;
2. To note that the following Parties have presented sufficient information to justify their requests for a change in their baseline consumption of the relevant substances:
 - (a) Bulgaria to change baseline consumption data for Annex E substances in 1991 from zero to 51.78 ODP-tonnes,
 - (b) Sri Lanka to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 400.4 to 445.6 ODP-tonnes,
 - (c) Belize to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 16 to 24.4 ODP-tonnes;
 - (d) Paraguay to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 157.4 to 210.6 ODP-tonnes;
3. To accept these requests for changes in the respective baseline data.

Decisions on trans-shipment of controlled substances

Decision III/13: Further adjustments to and amendments of the Montreal Protocol

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/13* regarding further adjustments to and amendments of the Montreal Protocol to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties, to consider the following proposal which is aimed at possibly amending the Montreal Protocol and to submit a report on this proposal to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties:

- (a) Article 7, paragraph 5 (of the amended Protocol): “In cases of trans-shipment of controlled substances through a third country (as opposed to imports and subsequent re-exports), the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer. Cases of import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import.”

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 5]

Decision IV/14: Transshipment of controlled substances

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/14* to clarify Article 7 of the amended Protocol so that it is understood to mean that, in cases of transshipment of controlled substances through a third country (as opposed to imports and subsequent re-exports), the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer. Cases of import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import

from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import.

Decision IX/34: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/34* to remind all Parties that the Parties decided in their decision IV/14, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, to clarify as follows, for purposes of Article 7, the distinction to be made between cases of transshipment of controlled substances through a third country and cases of imports and subsequent re-exports:

- (a) For cases of transshipment of controlled substances through a third country, it was clarified that the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer; and
- (b) For cases of import and re-export, it was clarified that import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import.

Decisions on customs codes

Decision II/12: Customs Co-operation Council

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/12* to agree with the recommendations adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council that all member administrations take actions to reflect the adopted subheadings in their national statistical nomenclatures as soon as possible, and to ask the Secretariat to inform the Council that the Parties, having determined that additional subheadings for individual chemicals controlled by the Montreal Protocol would be useful in their efforts to protect the ozone layer, request the assistance of the Council in this regard.

Decision IX/22: Customs codes

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/22*:

1. To express appreciation to the Multilateral Fund, UNEP and the Stockholm Environmental Institute for the useful information on the problems and possibilities of using customs codes for tracking imports of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) contained in the book *Monitoring Imports of Ozone-Depleting Substances: A Guidebook*;
2. To recommend this book as a guide to Parties seeking more information on this issue;
3. In order to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and the authorities in charge of ODS control and ensure compliance with licensing requirements, to request the Executive Director of UNEP:
 - (a) To request the World Customs Organization (WCO) to revise its decision of 20 June 1995, recommending one joint national code on all HCFCs under subheading 2903.49, by instead recommending separate national codes under subheading 2903.48 for the most commonly used HCFCs (e.g., HCFC-21; HCFC-22; HCFC-31; HCFC-123; HCFC-124; HCFC-133; HCFC-141b; HCFC-142b; HCFC-225; HCFC-225ca; HCFC-225cb);
 - (b) To further ask the World Customs Organization to work with major ODS suppliers to develop and provide the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, through UNEP, with a check-list of relevant customs codes for ODS that are commonly marketed as mixtures, for use by national customs authorities and authorities in charge of control of ODS to ensure compliance with import licensing requirements;

4. To request all Parties with ODS production facilities to urge their producing companies to cooperate fully with WCO in the preparation of this check-list.

Decision X/18: Customs codes

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/18*:

Recalling decision IX/22 on customs codes and decision IX/28, paragraph 4, on data reporting,

Noting that the existing customs codes set out in the Harmonized System do not allow Parties to easily monitor the import and export of mixtures of substances and that this will be of particular concern for monitoring consumption of HCFCs as a number of the HCFCs will only be consumed as part of refrigerant mixtures being marketed to replace CFCs for some applications,

Noting that many Parties rely on the Harmonized System codes to cross-check and monitor their consumption of ozone-depleting substances and to ensure compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol,

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to continue discussions with the World Customs Organization on:
 - (a) The possibility of revising the Harmonized System to allow the inclusion of appropriate codes for mixtures containing HCFCs, especially those used for refrigeration;
 - (b) The confirmation of the proper classification of methyl bromide that contains 2 per cent chloropicrin as a pure substance and not as a mixture, as suggested in the illustrative list of methyl-bromide mixtures provided earlier to the Parties by the Ozone Secretariat;
2. To convene a group of five interested experts to provide advice to the Ozone Secretariat out of session on possible amendments to the Harmonized System;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on progress towards this end.

Decision XI/26: Recommendations and clarifications of the World Customs Organization concerning customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/26*:

Recalling decisions IX/22 and X/18 of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol dealing with customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances,

Noting that the issue of customs codes is of great importance for the prevention of the illegal traffic of ozone-depleting substances and for the purpose of data reporting in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol,

1. To note, with appreciation, the actions undertaken so far by the World Customs Organization on the further extension of the Harmonized System customs nomenclature of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances;
2. To note the summary of the draft recommendation of the World Customs Organization concerning the insertion in national statistical nomenclatures of Harmonized System subheadings for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances and the clarification of the classification under the Harmonized System Convention of methyl bromide containing small amounts of chloropicrin provided in annex II to the report of the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.1/19/7);
3. To note that the group of experts convened in accordance with decision X/18 will conduct further work on recommendations relating to the Harmonized System codes for mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances in collaboration with the World Customs Organization.

Article 8: Non-compliance

Decisions on non-compliance procedure

Decision I/8: Non-compliance

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/8*:

- (a) to establish an open-ended *ad hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts to develop and submit to the Secretariat by 1 November 1989 appropriate proposals for consideration and approval by the Parties at their Second Meeting on procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and for the treatment of Parties that fail to comply with its terms;
- (b) to invite Parties and signatories to submit to the Secretariat by no later than 22 May 1989 any comments or proposals they wish to see reflected in the working documents of the *ad hoc* working group;
- (c) to urge the Parties to provide within the next three months on a voluntary basis, the necessary funds for the *ad hoc* working group's meeting.

Decision II/5: Non-compliance

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/5*:

- To adopt, on an interim basis, the procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance, as set out in Annex III to the report on the work of the Second Meeting of the Parties;
- To extend the mandate of the open-ended *Ad hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts to elaborate further procedures on non-compliance and terms of reference for the Implementation Committee and to present the results for review by the preparatory meeting to the Fourth Meeting of the Parties with a view to their consideration at the Fourth Meeting.

Decision III/2: Non-compliance procedure

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/2* to

- (a) request the *Ad hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts on the Non-compliance Procedure with the Montreal Protocol, when elaborating further the procedures on non-compliance, to:
 - (i) identify possible situations of non-compliance with the Protocol;
 - (ii) develop an indicative list of advisory and conciliatory measures to encourage full compliance;
 - (iii) reflect the role of the Implementation Committee as an advisory and conciliatory body bearing in mind that the recommendation of the Implementation Committee on Non-compliance Procedure must always be referred to the meeting of the Parties for final decision;
 - (iv) reflect the possible need for legal interpretation of the provisions of the Protocol;
 - (v) draw up an indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of Parties that are not in compliance with the Protocol, bearing in mind the need to provide all assistance possible to countries, particularly developing countries, to enable them to comply with the Protocol;
 - (vi) endorse the conclusion of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts that the judicial and arbitral settlement of disputes provided for in Article 11 of the Vienna Convention and the Non-compliance Procedure pursuant to Article 8 of the Montreal Protocol were two distinct and separate procedures (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.3/2/3);

- (b) adopt the following timetable for finalization of the draft non-compliance procedures for consideration by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol:

- October 1991: Meeting of the *Ad hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts to complete the draft procedures for endorsement by the Parties;
- November 1991: Submission of draft non-compliance procedures to the Ozone Secretariat;
- December 1991: Circulation of draft non-compliance procedures to the Parties.

Decision III/17: Amendment of the Vienna Convention

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/17* with respect to the amendment procedure of the Vienna Convention, to request the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts on Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol to consider procedures for expediting the amendment procedure under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention.

Decision IV/5: Non-compliance procedure

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/5*:

1. to note with appreciation the work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal Experts on Non-Compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
2. to adopt the non-compliance procedure, as set out in Annex IV to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
3. to adopt the indicative list of measures that might be taken in respect of non-compliance, as set out in Annex V to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.7 in this Handbook*];
4. to accept the recommendation that there is no need to expedite the amendment procedure under Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
5. to adopt the view that the responsibility for legal interpretation of the Protocol rests ultimately with the Parties themselves.

Decision IX/35: Review of the non-compliance procedure

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/35*:

Recalling the non-compliance procedure adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in its decision IV/5,

Noting that these procedures have not been reviewed since their adoption in 1992,

Aware that the effective operation of the Protocol requires that these procedures should be reviewed on a regular basis,

Also aware of the fundamental importance of ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and of assisting Parties to that end,

1. To establish an *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance composed of fourteen members: seven representatives from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and seven representatives from Parties not operating under Article 5, to review the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol and to develop appropriate conclusions and recommendations, for consideration by the Parties, on the need and modalities for the further elaboration and the strengthening of this procedure;
2. To select the following seven Parties: Australia, Canada, European Community, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from those Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, and to select the following seven Parties: Argentina, Botswana, China, Georgia, Morocco, Sri Lanka and St. Lucia, from those Parties operating under paragraph 1 of

- Article 5, as members of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance;
3. To note that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance shall select two Co-Chairs, one from those Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and one from Parties not so operating;
 4. To adopt the following timetable for the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance:
 - (a) 1 November 1997: each of the selected Parties is invited to indicate to the Secretariat the name of its representative to the Ad Hoc Working Group;
 - (b) 1 January 1998: all Parties are also invited to submit to the Secretariat any comments or proposals they wish to see considered in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group;
 - (c) The Ad Hoc Working Group will meet during the three days immediately prior to the seventeenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties. It should provide a short report at the seventeenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties on the status of its work;
 - (d) The Ad Hoc Working Group will meet during the three days immediately prior to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties. It should provide a status report on the outcome of its work, including any conclusions and recommendations;
 - (e) The Group may also consider carrying out additional work through correspondence or any other means it considers appropriate;
 5. To request the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance, when reviewing the non-compliance procedure to:
 - (a) Consider any proposals presented by Parties for strengthening the non-compliance procedure, including, *inter alia*, how repeated instances of major significance of non-compliance with the Protocol could trigger the adoption of measures under the indicative list of measures with a view to ensuring prompt compliance with the Protocol;
 - (b) Consider any proposals presented by Parties for improving the effectiveness of the functioning of the Implementation Committee, including with respect to data-reporting and the conduct of its work;
 6. To consider and adopt any appropriate decision at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties upon the review of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance, including its conclusions and/or recommendations;
 7. To note that the review of the “Indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol” is not included in the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group.

Decision X/10: Review of the non-compliance procedure

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/10*:

Recalling decision IV/5 on a non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties,

Recalling also decision IX/35 on review of the non-compliance procedure adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Non-Compliance established by decision IX/35 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.4/1/3) and, in particular, its conclusion that in general the non-compliance procedure has functioned satisfactorily but that further clarification was desirable and that some additional practices should be developed to streamline the procedure,

1. To express appreciation to the Ad Hoc Working Group for its report reviewing the non-compliance procedure;
2. To agree on the following changes in the text with a view to clarifying particular paragraphs of the non-compliance procedure:
 - (a) In *paragraph 2*, the following should be substituted for the last sentence:

“If the Secretariat has not received a reply from the Party three months after sending it the original submission, the Secretariat shall send a reminder to the Party that it has yet to provide its reply. The Secretariat shall, as soon as the reply and information from the Party are available, but not later than six months after receiving the submission, transmit the submission, the reply and the information, if any, provided by the Parties to the Implementation Committee referred to in paragraph 5, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.”
 - (b) In *paragraph 3*, the following should be substituted for the word “accordingly” at the end of the paragraph:

“, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable”
 - (c) In *paragraph 5*:
 - (i) The following should be inserted after the second sentence:

“Each Party so elected to the Committee shall be requested to notify the Secretariat, within two months of its election, of who is to represent it and shall endeavour to ensure that such representation remains throughout the entire term of office.”
 - (ii) The following should be inserted after the third sentence:

“A Party that has completed a second consecutive two-year term as a Committee member shall be eligible for election again only after an absence of one year from the Committee.”
 - (d) In *paragraph 7*, the following subparagraph should be inserted after subparagraph (c):

“(d) To identify the facts and possible causes relating to individual cases of non-compliance referred to the Committee, as best it can, and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties;”

and the subsequent subparagraphs should be renumbered accordingly;
3. To agree, consistent with the Implementation Committee’s practice of reviewing all instances of non-compliance, that in situations where there has been a persistent pattern of non-compliance by a Party, the Implementation Committee should report and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties with the view to ensuring the integrity of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the circumstances surrounding the Party’s persistent pattern of non-compliance. In this connection, consideration should be given to progress made by a Party towards achieving compliance and measures taken to help the non-compliant Party return to compliance;
4. To draw the attention of Parties to the amended non-compliance procedure as set out in annex II to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.7 in this Handbook*];
5. To consider, unless the Parties decide otherwise, the operation of the non-compliance procedure again no later than the end of 2003.

Decisions on the Implementation Committee

Decision III/3: Implementation Committee

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/3*:

- (a) to note the progress made by the Implementation Committee and to urge strongly that the Parties that have not yet done so should submit without delay the data required by the Montreal Protocol;
- (b) that those States, not forming part of a regional economic integration organization, which had reported data jointly in the past should submit separate data in the future, and do so, if appropriate, in the context of Decision III/7(a);
- (c) that the period for data reporting is 1 January to 31 December (Article 7, paragraph 2) and that the control period is 1 July to 30 June (Article 2, paragraph 1) and to request the Parties to report the data for both periods;
- (d) To endorse the recommendation on the categorization of the developing countries under paragraph 1 of Article 5:

“In the light of the figures contained in the report on data (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/3 and Add.1), the recommendation contained in paragraph 14 (e) of the report of the *Ad hoc* Group of Experts on the Reporting of Data (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/4), the Committee determined that the following developing countries should be temporarily categorized as not operating under Article 5, paragraph 1: Bahrain, Malta, Singapore and United Arab Emirates. All other developing countries were considered to be operating under Article 5, paragraph 1.”;

- (e) to confirm the positions of Hungary, Japan, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda as members of the Implementation Committee for one further year and to select Cameroon, Chile, Thailand, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for a two year period.

Decision III/20: Composition of the Implementation Committee

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/20* to change paragraph 3 of Non-compliance Procedure as in Annex III to the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

- “3. An Implementation Committee is hereby established. It shall consist of ten Parties elected by the Meeting of the Parties for two years, based on equitable geographical distribution. Outgoing Parties may also be re-elected for one immediate consecutive term.”.

Decision IV/6: Implementation Committee

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/6* to confirm the positions of Cameroon, Chile, Russian Federation, Thailand and the United States as members of the Implementation Committee for one further year, and to select Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Republic of Korea and Uganda for a two-year period.

Decision V/2: Implementation Committee

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/2* to confirm the positions of Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, the Republic of Korea and Uganda as members of the Implementation Committee for one further year, and to select Burkina Faso, Chile, Jordan, the Netherlands and the Russian Federation as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision VI/3: Implementation Committee

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/3* to confirm the positions of Burkina Faso, Chile, Jordan, the Netherlands and the Russian Federation as members of the Implementation Committee for one further year,

and to select Austria, Bulgaria, Peru, Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision VII/21: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/21*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;
2. To confirm the positions of Austria, Bulgaria, Peru, Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania as members of the Committee for one further year, and to select Canada, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zambia as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision VIII/3: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/3*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;
2. To confirm the positions of Canada, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zambia for one further year, and to select Dominican Republic, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, and Lithuania as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision IX/12: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/12*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;
2. To confirm the positions of the Dominican Republic, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia and Lithuania for one further year, and to select Bolivia, Kenya, Latvia, Pakistan and the United States of America as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision X/3: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/3*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee;
2. To confirm the positions of Bolivia, Kenya, Latvia, Pakistan and the United States of America for one further year and to select Antigua and Barbuda, Mali, Poland, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision XI/8: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/8*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee for 1999;
2. To confirm the positions of Mali, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom for one further year and to select Argentina, Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt and United States of America as members of the Committee for a two-year period.

Decision XII/3: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/3*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee in the year 2000;

2. To confirm the positions of Argentina, Bangladesh, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt and the United States of America for one further year and to select Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as members of the Committee for a two-year period from 1 January 2001;
3. To note the selection of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to serve as President and of Bangladesh to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Implementation Committee for one year effective 1 January 2001.

Decision XII/13: Term of office of the Implementation Committee and its officers

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/13*:

1. To fix the term of office of the Committee and its officers as 1 January to 31 December each year;
2. To request the Committee elected each year by the Meeting of the Parties to elect its President and Vice-President during the Meeting itself in order to ensure continuity of these two offices.

Decision XIII/26: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/26*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee in the year 2001;
2. To confirm the positions of Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for one further year and to select Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Ghana and Jamaica as members of the Committee for a two-year period from 1 January 2002;
3. To note the selection of Bangladesh to serve as President and of Australia to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Implementation Committee for one year effective 1 January 2002.

Decision XIV/12: Membership of the Implementation Committee

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/12*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee in the year 2002;
2. To confirm the positions of Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Ghana, and Jamaica for one further year and select Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Maldives and Tunisia as members of the Committee for a two-year period from 1 January 2003;
3. To note the selection of Australia to serve as President and of Jamaica to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Implementation Committee for one year effective 1 January 2003.

Decision XIV/37: Interaction between the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/37*:

Noting that the Multilateral Fund has an important responsibility for enabling compliance, but that without national action, there can be no compliance,

Acknowledging that the Executive Committee, pursuant to the Multilateral Fund's mandate "to enable compliance" has a responsibility to consider both the current and forecasted compliance status of a country when it reviews submissions connected with funding proposals and that, therefore, the Committee should work with the Party to eliminate the duration of any possible non-compliance,

Mindful of the fact that the Executive Committee's decisions to approve funding cannot be construed to condone a Party's non-compliance and that each Party continues to bear the responsibility to meet its obligations,

1. To request the Executive Committee to therefore make it clear that its funding decisions are always without prejudice to a Party's duty to meet its obligations under the Protocol, and are also without prejudice to the operation of the mechanisms in the Protocol that exist for the treatment of Parties in non-compliance. Accordingly, the Executive Committee should include language to this effect in its funding decisions where non-compliance is potentially at issue;
2. To note that while the Implementation Committee may take into account information from the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph 7(f) of the non-compliance procedure, the Executive Committee has no formal role in the crafting of Implementation Committee recommendations;
3. To further note that in no case should any Implementation Committee action be construed as directly requiring the Executive Committee to take any specific action regarding the funding of any specific project;
4. To note that the Executive Committee and Implementation Committee are independent of each other. However, pursuant to Article 10, the Multilateral Fund operates under the authority of the Parties and, pursuant to the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol, the Implementation Committee reports its recommendations to the Parties for possible decision.

Decisions on non-compliance by groups of Parties

Decision XIII/16: Potential non-compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption in Article 5 Parties in the control period 1999-2000

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/16*:

1. To note that, in accordance with decision X/29 of the 10th Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to the following Article 5 Parties, Bangladesh, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa and Solomon Islands, that had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above their individual baselines;
2. That since none of the above Parties has responded to the request from the Secretariat for data for the control period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, all are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification;
3. To closely monitor the progress of these Parties with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that these Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In this regard, these Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution these Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/14: Non-compliance with data reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Parties temporarily classified as operating under Article 5 of the Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/14*:

1. To note that the following Parties, temporarily classified as operating under Article 5, have not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat: Cambodia, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname and Vanuatu;

2. To note that this situation places these Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To acknowledge that many of these Parties have only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol but also to note that twelve of them have received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
4. To urge these Parties to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of these Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

Decision XIV/15: Non-compliance with data reporting requirement under Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/15*:

1. To note that several Parties operating under Article 5 have not reported data for one or more of the base years (1986, 1989 or 1991) for one or more groups of controlled substances, as required by Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Protocol provides for Parties to submit best possible estimates of the data referred to in those provisions where actual data is not available;
3. To request that the Secretariat should communicate with the Parties referred to in paragraph 1 above and offer assistance in reporting such estimates in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2).

Decision XIV/16: Non-compliance with data reporting requirement for the purpose of establishing baselines under Article 5 paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d)

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/16*:

1. To note that the following Parties have not reported data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annex A and E to the Protocol, as provided for by Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d):
 - (a) For Annex A: Angola, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Haiti, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname and Vanuatu;
 - (b) For Annex E: Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Micronesia (Federated States of), Haiti, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia, Maldives, Nigeria, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Vanuatu;
2. To note that this places these Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To stress that compliance by these Parties with the Montreal Protocol cannot be determined without knowledge of this data;
4. To note that 18 out of 20 of these Parties are receiving assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
5. To urge these Parties to work closely with the Agencies concerned to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of these Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

Decision XIV/17: Potential non-compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption by Parties operating under Article 5 for the control period July 2000 to June 2001

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/17*:

1. To note that, pursuant to decision X/29 of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to those Parties operating under Article 5 that had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 2000 and/or 2001 that was above their individual baselines;
2. To note that Guatemala, Malta, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea have failed to report data for the control period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and have reported annual data for either 2000 or 2001 which is above their baseline. In the absence of further clarification, these Parties are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. To urge these Parties to report data for the control period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 as a matter of urgency;
4. To closely monitor the progress of these Parties with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that these Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In this regard, these Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution these Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/28: Non-compliance with consumption phase-out by Parties not operating under Article 5 in 2000

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/28*:

1. To note that Belarus and Latvia have reported data on consumption of substances in Annex A or B to the Montreal Protocol in 2000 that places them in non-compliance with the national plans negotiated with the Parties and stated in Decisions X/21 and X/24 respectively;
2. To strongly request these Parties to provide the Implementation Committee, through the Secretariat, with explanations for their non-compliance, based on the data reported under Article 7 of the Protocol, as a matter of urgency;
3. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in these Parties at its next meeting, and report to the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decisions on non-compliance by individual Parties

(in alphabetical order of Party)

Decision XIV/18: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Albania

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/18*:

1. To note that Albania ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 October 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol but has not had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee. However, the Executive Committee has approved \$215,060 from the Multilateral Fund to facilitate compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Albania's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 41 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 62 and 69 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 58 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Albania was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Albania submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Albania may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Albania with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Albania is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Albania should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Albania, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/21: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Argentina

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/21*:

1. To note that Argentina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 18 September 1990, the London Amendment on 4 December 1992, the Copenhagen Amendment on 20 April 1995, and the Montreal Amendment on 15 February 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$43,287,750 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Argentina's production baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 2,745.3 ODP tonnes. Argentina reported production of 3,101 and 3,027 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Argentina responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data regarding the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Argentina reported production of 3,065 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the production freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Argentina was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Argentina submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Argentina may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish production quotas that will freeze production at baseline levels and support the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Argentina with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Argentina is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Argentina should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Argentina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Argentina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/18: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/18*:

1. To note that Armenia is in non-compliance with data reporting requirement under Article 7 of the Protocol, based on which compliance with the phase-out schedule is determined;
2. To note that ratification of the London Amendment is required to qualify for financial assistance from international funding agencies;
3. To recommend that, should Armenia ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, international funding agencies should consider favourably the provision of financial assistance to Armenia for projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances in that country.

Decision XIV/31: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/31*:

1. To note that Armenia has reported data on consumption of substances in Annex A to the Montreal Protocol in 2000 above control levels as provided in Article 2 of the Protocol, and therefore that Armenia is in non-compliance with the control measures under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol in 2000;
2. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/18 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Armenia was requested to ratify the London Amendment as a precondition for Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, and that this has not occurred;
3. To further note that since Armenia has applied for reclassification as a developing country operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the Implementation Committee should review the situation of Armenia after this matter is resolved.

Decision X/20: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Azerbaijan

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/20*:

1. To note that Azerbaijan ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 21 June 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 962 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Azerbaijan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Azerbaijan also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Azerbaijan comes into compliance;
2. To express great concern about Azerbaijan's non-compliance and to note that Azerbaijan only very recently assumed the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, having ratified it in 1996. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the country programme and submissions of Azerbaijan (which was prepared with UNEP assistance), that Azerbaijan specifically commits:
 - To a phase-out of CFCs by 1 January 2001 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties);
 - To establish, by 1 January 1999, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS;
 - To establish a system for licensing operators in the refrigeration-servicing sector;
 - To tax the imports of ozone-depleting substances, to enable it to ensure that it meets the year 2001 phase-out;
 - To a ban, by 1 January 2001, on all imports of halons; and
 - To consider by 1999, a ban on the import of ODS-based equipment;

3. That the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable Azerbaijan to achieve the virtual phase out of CFCs, and a complete phase-out of halons by 1 January 2001. In this regard, the Parties urge Azerbaijan to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to shift current consumption to non-ozone-depleting alternatives, and to quickly develop a system for managing banked halon for any continuing critical uses. The Parties note that these actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon-2402 production capacity in its major source (Russian Federation) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of halon-2402 from other sources;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Azerbaijan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Azerbaijan submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Azerbaijan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Azerbaijan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Azerbaijan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Azerbaijan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/19: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bahamas

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/19*:

1. To note that Bahamas ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 4 May 1993. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$658,487 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Bahamas' baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 65 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 66 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and consumption of 87 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bahamas was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Bahamas submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bahamas may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Bahamas with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bahamas is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bahamas should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bahamas, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/29: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bangladesh

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/29*:

1. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/16 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to Bangladesh since it had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above its baseline, and was therefore in a state of potential non-compliance;
2. To further note that Bangladesh's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 580 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 805 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000, and consumption of 740 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bangladesh was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note, however, that the information provided to the Implementation Committee by both Bangladesh and UNDP shows that Bangladesh is expected to return to compliance in the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Bangladesh with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bangladesh is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bangladesh should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bangladesh should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bangladesh, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VII/17: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belarus

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/17*:

1. To note that the Implementation Committee took cognizance of the joint statement made by Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine regarding possible non-fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as a submission under paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of Article 8 of the Protocol, and the statement made by the Russian Federation on its behalf and on behalf of Belarus, Bulgaria and Ukraine at the twelfth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
2. To note the consultations of the Implementation Committee with the representatives of Belarus regarding possible non-fulfilment of that Party's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note that Belarus was in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 1995 and that there is a possibility of non-compliance in 1996 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
4. To note that Belarus agreed to submit its country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Belarus to the Secretariat by 31 December 1995;
5. To note that Belarus promised to provide information on the political commitment on the phase-out programme for ozone-depleting substances by Belarus and that the Implementation Committee after evaluation of the information might wish to request additional information on certain elements, such as:
 - (a) The political commitment on the phase-out plan for ozone-depleting substances by Belarus;
 - (b) The necessary linkages between the sectoral approach outlined by Belarus in its submission and the specific requirements for the financial, institutional and administrative arrangements towards the implementation of such measures;

- (c) The gradual achievement of the proposed phase-out plan;
 - (d) The proposed measures for the enforcement of the measures – in particular the enforcement of the trade regulations;
6. To note that Belarus has agreed not to export any virgin, recycled or recovered substance controlled under the Montreal Protocol to any Party operating under Article 2 of the Protocol not member of the Commonwealth of Independent States and that such Parties shall not import such controlled substances from Belarus;
 7. To recommend international assistance to enable compliance of Belarus with the Montreal Protocol in line with the following provisions:
 - (a) Such support should be provided in consultation with the relevant Montreal Protocol Secretariats and the Implementation Committee to ensure consistency of ODS phase-out measures with relevant decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and subsequent recommendations of the Implementation Committee;
 - (b) Belarus shall submit annual reports on ODS phase-out progress in line with the schedule included in the country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Belarus;
 - (c) The reports shall be submitted in due time to enable the Ozone Secretariat – together with the Implementation Committee – to review them;
 - (d) In case of any questions related to the reporting requirements and the actions of Belarus, the disbursement of the international assistance should be contingent on the settlement of those problems with the Implementation Committee;
 8. To note that despite the economic difficulties of the period of transition, Belarus will endeavour to settle its financial contributions to the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol in the near future.

Decision X/21: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belarus

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided in *Dec. X/21*:

1. To note that Belarus ratified the London Amendment on 10 July 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 599.7 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Belarus was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Belarus also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Belarus comes into compliance;
2. To note that although Belarus submitted a list of specific projects with international financing that will reduce national consumption, it has not responded to the request of the Implementation Committee from its twentieth meeting for a phase-out plan with specific benchmarks demonstrating a schedule for coming into compliance with control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. The Parties also note that in a verbal presentation to the Implementation Committee on 16 November 1998, Belarus announced the recent adoption, on 13 November 1998, of a resolution by its Cabinet of Ministers committing Belarus, through regulation:
 - To a phase-out in the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2000.
 However, Belarus noted that there may be difficulty in phasing out consumption for refrigeration associated with agriculture;
3. To closely monitor the progress of Belarus with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Belarus submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Belarus is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Belarus should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In

this regard, Belarus should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision the Parties caution Belarus, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/22: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belize

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/22*:

1. To note that Belize ratified the Montreal Protocol, London Amendment, and Copenhagen Amendment on 9 January 1998. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$327,841 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Belize's consumption baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 16 ODP tonnes. Belize reported consumption of 25 and 9 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Belize responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Belize reported consumption of 20 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Belize was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Belize submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Belize may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Belize with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Belize is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Belize should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Belize should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Belize, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/33: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belize

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/33*:

1. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/22 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Belize was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. Belize's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 24.4 ODP-tonnes, having been modified in accordance with Decision XIV/27. It reported consumption of 16 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 28 ODP-tonnes in 2001, and consumption of 40 ODP-tonnes for the control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, placing Belize clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To express concern about Belize's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Belize, that Belize specifically commits itself:
 - (a) To reduce CFC consumption from the current level of 28 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:
 - (i) To 24.4 ODP tonnes in 2003;
 - (ii) To 20 ODP tonnes in 2004;
 - (iii) To 12.2 ODP tonnes in 2005;
 - (iv) To 10 ODP tonnes in 2006;
 - (v) To 3.66 ODP tonnes in 2007; and
 - (vi) To phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2008 as provided under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;
 - (b) To establish, by 1 January 2003, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS;
 - (c) To ban, by 1 January 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;
4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Belize to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Belize to work with relevant implementing agencies to phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;
5. To closely monitor the progress of Belize with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Belize is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Belize should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Belize should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Belize, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/20: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bolivia

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/20*:

1. To note that Bolivia ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 3 October 1994, and the Montreal Amendment on 12 April 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$1,428,767 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Bolivia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 76 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 79 and 77 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 78 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bolivia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Bolivia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bolivia may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. To closely monitor the progress of Bolivia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bolivia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bolivia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bolivia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bolivia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/21: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/21*:

1. To note that Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 6 March 1992. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$1,308,472 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 24 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 176 and 200 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively. As a consequence, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Bosnia and Herzegovina submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bosnia and Herzegovina may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bosnia and Herzegovina is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VII/16: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bulgaria

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/16*:

1. To note that the Implementation Committee took cognizance of the joint statement made by Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine at the eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol regarding possible non-fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as a submission under paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of Article 8 of the Protocol;
2. To note the consultations of the Implementation Committee with the representative of Bulgaria regarding possible non-fulfilment of that Party's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note that Bulgaria was in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 1995 and that there is a possibility of non-compliance in 1996 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year.

Decision XI/24: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bulgaria

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/24*:

1. To note that Bulgaria acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 20 November 1990 and acceded to the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 28 April 1999. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1997, reported positive consumption of 1.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A Group II substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1997 Bulgaria was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation the work done by Bulgaria in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan that brought Bulgaria into compliance with the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 1998;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Bulgaria with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above and in this regard, to request that Bulgaria submit a complete copy of its country programme when approved, including the specific benchmarks, to the Implementation Committee, through the Ozone Secretariat, for its consideration at its next meeting. To the degree that Bulgaria is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Bulgaria should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bulgaria should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through this decision, however, the Parties caution Bulgaria, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/23: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Cameroon

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/23*:

1. To note that Cameroon ratified the Montreal Protocol on 30 August 1989, the London Amendment on 8 June 1992, and the Copenhagen Amendment on 25 June 1996. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$5,640,174 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Cameroon's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 256.9 ODP tonnes. Cameroon reported consumption of 362 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999. Cameroon responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Cameroon reported consumption of 368.7 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Cameroon submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Cameroon may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. To closely monitor the progress of Cameroon with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Cameroon should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Cameroon should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Cameroon, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/32: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Cameroon

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/32*:

1. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/23 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Cameroon was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. To further note that Cameroon's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 257 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 369 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 364 ODP-tonnes in 2001, placing Cameroon clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note with regret that Cameroon has not fulfilled the requirements of Decision XIII/23 and to request that it should provide a plan of action to the Secretariat as soon as possible, and in time for it to be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting in July 2003, in order for the Committee to monitor its progress towards compliance;
4. To further request the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the Implementation Committee a progress report on implementation of its policy and technical assistance project currently under way in Cameroon, and for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the Implementation Committee confirmation of the completion of its two foam projects, which might have significantly reduced consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;
5. To stress to the Government of Cameroon its obligations under the Montreal Protocol to phase out the consumption of ozone-depleting substances, and the accompanying need for it to establish and maintain an effective governmental policy and institutional framework for the purposes of implementing and monitoring the national phase-out strategy;
6. To closely monitor the progress of Cameroon with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Cameroon should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Cameroon should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Cameroon, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VIII/24: Non-compliance by the Czech Republic with the halon phase-out by 1994

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/24*:

1. To note the Czech Republic's non-compliance in the year 1994 with the halon phase-out, due to the indispensable operation of special industrial cooling equipment for the chemical industry;

2. To note further that, if continued halon use was indispensable, the Czech Republic should have applied to the Parties through the essential-use nomination process for allocation of a specific quantity of halon for that year;
3. To note, however, that the Czech Republic was in compliance in 1995 with the halon phase-out;
4. That no further action is necessary in view of the Czech Republic's complete phase-out of halon consumption according to the data submitted to the Secretariat pursuant to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 1995.

Decision IX/32: Non-compliance by the Czech Republic with the freeze in consumption of methyl bromide in 1995

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/32*:

1. To note the Czech Republic's non-compliance in 1995 with the freeze in the consumption of methyl bromide. According to the information provided by the Czech Republic, in 1995 a total of 11.16 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide was imported, of which 7.9 ODP tonnes was consumed in 1996, and no methyl bromide was imported in 1996;
2. To note that, consequently, although the 1995 imports of methyl bromide exceeded the freeze level of 6.0 ODP tonnes for the Czech Republic, the average annual consumption for the two years 1995 and 1996 was below that level;
3. That no action is required on this incident of non-compliance but the Czech Republic should ensure that a similar case does not occur again.

Decision X/22: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Czech Republic

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/22*:

1. To note that the Czech Republic ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 18 December 1996. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol. For 1996, the Czech Republic reported positive consumption of 49.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I, substances that are partially accounted for under the essential-use exemption by the Parties for laboratory and analytical applications. However, the Czech Republic claims the remainder of the 1996 CFC consumption was for essential uses for metered-dose inhalers. But, as the Czech Republic imported ozone-depleting substances in 1996 without obtaining an essential-use authorization from the Parties to the Protocol, the Czech Republic was in state of technical non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol for 1996. The Czech Republic reported to the Implementation Committee that it has the utmost interest in reliably meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
2. To take note of the Czech Republic's status regarding obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol for 1996 and ask the Implementation Committee to continue to review annually the Czech Republic's status.

Decision X/23: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Estonia

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/23*:

1. To note that Estonia acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 17 October 1996. Estonia is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 36.5 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Estonia was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Estonia also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Estonia comes into compliance;
2. To note with appreciation Estonia's significant strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Estonia decreased its consumption steadily from an estimated 131 ODP tonnes in 1995 to 36.5

tonnes in 1996. This significant reduction is a clear demonstration of Estonia's determination to achieve a complete phase-out according to its schedule. In response to a request from the Ozone Secretariat, Estonia submitted interim reductions targets for the phase-out. In this phase-out plan with interim benchmarks, Estonia commits:

- To reduce consumption by 1 January 1999 to no more than 23 ODP tonnes for Annex A and B substances;
 - To completely phase out consumption of Annex B substances by 1 January 2000;
 - To reduce consumption by 1 January 2000 to no more than 14 ODP tonnes of Annex A substances;
 - To reduce consumption of CFC-12 to all but 1 tonne in 2001;
 - To a complete phase out of Annex A substances by 1 January 2002; and
 - To establish, for 1999, a harmonized system for monitoring and controlling imports of ozone-depleting substances;
3. To urge Estonia, in order to assist it in meeting its commitments, to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to shift current consumption to non-ozone-depleting alternatives, and to quickly develop a system for managing recovered refrigerants and halon for any continuing critical uses. The Parties note that these actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon-2402 production capacity in its major source (Russian Federation) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of halon-2402 from other sources.
 4. To closely monitor the progress of Estonia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Estonia submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. The Parties urge Estonia to ratify the London and Copenhagen Amendments. To the degree that Estonia is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Estonia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Estonia should, to the degree consistent with relevant assistance requirements, receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision the Parties caution Estonia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/24: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ethiopia

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/24*:

1. To note that Ethiopia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 October 1994 and has not ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$330,844 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Ethiopia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 33.8 ODP tonnes. Ethiopia reported consumption of 39 and 39 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Ethiopia responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Ethiopia reported consumption of 39.2 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Ethiopia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To request that Ethiopia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Ethiopia may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Ethiopia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Ethiopia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Ethiopia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ethiopia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Ethiopia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/34: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ethiopia

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/34*:

1. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/24 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties, Ethiopia was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. Ethiopia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 34 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 39 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 35 ODP-tonnes for the control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, placing Ethiopia clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To express concern about Ethiopia's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Ethiopia, that Ethiopia specifically commits itself to reduce CFC consumption from the current level of 35 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:
 - (a) To 34 ODP tonnes in 2003;
 - (b) To 17 ODP tonnes in 2005;
 - (c) To 5 ODP tonnes in 2007; and
 - (d) To phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as required under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;
4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Ethiopia to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Ethiopia to work with relevant implementing agencies to phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;
5. To closely monitor the progress of Ethiopia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Ethiopia is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Ethiopia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ethiopia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Ethiopia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/19: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Kazakhstan

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/19*:

1. To note that Kazakhstan ratified the Montreal Protocol on 26 August 1998 and the London Amendment on 26 July 2001. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol. The data for 1998 through 2000 in Kazakhstan's country programme that was submitted to the Implementation Committee indicate positive consumption of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1998 through 2000, Kazakhstan is in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Kazakhstan expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2004, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Kazakhstan comes into compliance;
2. To express great concern about Kazakhstan's non-compliance and to note that Kazakhstan only very recently assumed the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, having ratified the Montreal Protocol in 1998 and the London Amendment in 2001. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the country programme and submissions of Kazakhstan, that Kazakhstan specifically commits itself:
 - (a) To reduce CFC consumption to 162 ODP tonnes for calendar year 2002, to 54 ODP tonnes for 2003; and to phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2004 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties);
 - (b) To establish, by 1 January 2003, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS;
 - (c) To establish, by 1 January 2003, a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment;
 - (d) To reduce halon consumption to 5.08 ODP tonnes for the calendar year 2002 and to phase out halon consumption by 1 January 2003;
 - (e) To phase out carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform consumption by 1 January 2002;
 - (f) To reduce methyl bromide consumption to 2.7 ODP tonnes for calendar year 2002, to 0.44 ODP tonnes for calendar year 2003, and to phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2004;
3. That the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable Kazakhstan to achieve the near total phase-out of all Annexes A, B and E controlled substances by 1 January 2004. In this regard, the Parties urge Kazakhstan to work with relevant implementing agencies to shift current consumption to non-ozone-depleting alternatives;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Kazakhstan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Kazakhstan should submit a complete copy of its country programme and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Kazakhstan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Kazakhstan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Kazakhstan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Kazakhstan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of Annex A and B controlled substances that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VIII/22: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/22*:

1. To note that, according to the information provided by Latvia and the statement made by its representative at the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee, Latvia would be in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;

2. To note also that there is a possibility of non-compliance by Latvia in 1997 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
3. To note also that major efforts are being made by Latvia to meet its obligations under the Protocol, even in the absence of external financial assistance for investment projects;
4. To urge Latvia to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and provide immediately a timetable for the ratification process;
5. To recommend that international funding agencies should consider favourably the provision of financial assistance to Latvia for projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances in the country;
6. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Latvia.

Decision IX/29: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/29*:

1. To note the timetable for the ratification of the London Amendment of the Montreal Protocol provided by Latvia and urge Latvia to ratify the London Amendment by October 1997 as indicated in their timetable;
2. To note that, according to the information contained in Latvia's country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, Latvia is a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1997 and there is a possibility of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1998, so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
3. To recommend that, in light of the country's commitment reflected in the country programme, and related official communications of Latvia to the Parties in line with decision VIII/22, international assistance, particularly by GEF, should be considered favourably in order to provide funding to Latvia for projects to implement the country programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances in the country;
4. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Latvia.

Decision X/24: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Latvia

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/24*:

1. To note that Latvia acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 28 April 1995 and ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 2 November 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported to positive consumption of 342 tonnes ODP of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Latvia was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Latvia also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Latvia comes into compliance.
2. To note with appreciation the fact that Latvia has made tremendous strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Although Latvia ratified the Protocol just three years ago, it has decreased its consumption steadily from 1986, when it was 6,558 tonnes, to 1993, when its consumption was 1,205 tonnes, to 1995, when its consumption was 711.5 tonnes to the present level of 342.8 tonnes. This significant reduction is a clear demonstration of Latvia's commitment to become a Party in full compliance with the Protocol. The Parties note with appreciation that Latvia has made efforts to achieve compliance through agreements with its industry, and through the application of a tax on imports of ozone-depleting substances. Latvia has also undertaken efforts to understand the disposition of halons that are currently deployed, and to stockpile halon from decommissioned uses in order to ensure availability to meet future critical uses. The Parties note these important undertakings, and point out that similar undertakings could be considered by other countries who are striving to comply with the provisions of the Protocol. The Parties also note that Latvia's submission and statements to the Implementation Committee indicate a commitment:

- To observe the ban on the production and import of Annex A, Group II, substances imposed on 12 December 1997;
 - To limit consumption of Annex A, Group I, substances to no more than 100 metric tonnes in 1999; and
 - To ban the production and import of Annex A, Group I, and all Annex B substances by 1 January 2000;
3. To note Latvia's report that a majority of its remaining use of ozone-depleting substances is in the aerosol sector, a sector with alternatives that are available at a cost savings to users. The Parties further note the late time at which phase-out projects are being initiated. Accordingly, and considering the plan produced by Latvia, the Parties are hopeful that Latvia will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 July 2001. Achievement of these commitments and goals will necessitate the strict application of import quota restrictions on an annual basis to ensure phased reductions in consumption;
 4. To closely monitor the progress of Latvia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, to request that Latvia submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Latvia is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Latvia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Latvia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Latvia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measure. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/25: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/25*:

1. To note that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 July 1990 and the London Amendment on 12 July 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 2000. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$2,794,053 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 717 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 985 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 985 ODP-tonnes in 2001, placing Libyan Arab Jamahiriya clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These

measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VIII/23: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/23*:

1. To note that, according to the information provided by Lithuania and the statement made by its representative at the fourteenth meeting of the Implementation Committee, Lithuania would be in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;
2. To note also that there is a possibility of non-compliance by Lithuania in 1997 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
3. To note also that major efforts are being made by Lithuania to meet its obligations under the Protocol, even in the absence of external financial assistance for investment projects;
4. To urge Lithuania to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and provide immediately a timetable for the ratification process;
5. To recommend that international funding agencies should consider favourably the provision of financial assistance to Lithuania for projects to phase out ozone-depleting substances in the country;
6. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Lithuania.

Decision IX/30: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/30*:

1. To note the timetable for the ratification of the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol provided by Lithuania and urge Lithuania to ratify the London Amendment in September 1997 as indicated in their timetable;
2. To note that, according to the information contained in Lithuania's country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, Lithuania is in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1997 and there is a possibility of non-compliance in 1998, so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
3. To recommend that, in light of the country's commitment reflected in the country programme, and related official communications of Lithuania to the Parties in line with decision VIII/23, international assistance, particularly by GEF, should be considered favourably in order to provide funding to Lithuania for projects to implement the country programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances in the country;
4. To keep under review the situation with regard to ODS phase-out in Lithuania.

Decision X/25: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lithuania

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/25*:

1. To note that Lithuania acceded to the Montreal Protocol on 18 January 1995, and acceded to the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 3 February 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 295 ODP tonnes ODP of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Lithuania was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Lithuania also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Lithuania comes into compliance;

2. To note with appreciation the fact that Lithuania has made tremendous strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Although Lithuania ratified the Protocol just three years ago, it has decreased its consumption steadily from 1986, when it was estimated at 6,089 tonnes, to 1993, when its consumption was estimated at 935 ODP tonnes, to 1995, when its consumption was 428 tonnes, to 1996 when its consumption of Annex A and B substances is reported at 295 tonnes. Lithuania is very clear in admitting that a substantial reason for the significant reduction in consumption is due to the economic turmoil that has been taking place in its country. After review of the submissions and presentation to the Implementation Committee, it is noted that Lithuania commits:
 - To ban the import of CFC-113, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform by 1 January 2000; and
 - To reduce the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 86 per cent from 1996 levels by 1 January 2000;
3. To note that achievement of these goals will necessitate a strict application of Lithuania's existing import licensing system to ensure that phased reductions and reduced reliance on ozone-depleting substances continue to take place, and indeed, the Lithuania country programme includes a commitment to make arrangements with its customs department to ensure that imports are ceased. Ensuring that requirement to cease imports is particularly important given the pending closure of CFC producers in Russian Federation, supply on which Lithuania has traditionally depended. Noting Lithuania's obvious commitment to the Montreal Protocol, it is hopeful that the country will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2001. In so stating, the Parties noted but specifically rejected a request by Lithuania to allow for continuous imports until 2005 for servicing existing refrigeration equipment. The Parties, in so doing, note that achieving a phase-out by 1 January 2001 may necessitate that Lithuania increase the recovery of existing ODS or the import of recycled material, and urge Lithuania to plan carefully for its future refrigerant-servicing needs and invite the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to help in this endeavour. The Parties will closely monitor the progress of Lithuania towards meeting the above-noted commitments to reduce CFC-113, carbon-tetrachloride and methyl-chloroform use prior to the next Meeting of the Parties, and to put in place by June 1999 a requirement to cease imports of these substances by 1 January 2000 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties);
4. To closely monitor the progress of Lithuania with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Lithuania submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Lithuania is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Lithuania should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Lithuania should receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Lithuania, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/26: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Maldives

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/26*:

1. To note that Maldives ratified the Montreal Protocol on 16 May 1989, the London Amendment on 31 July 1991 and the Copenhagen Amendment and the Montreal Amendment on 27 September 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$370,516 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Maldives' baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 5 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 5 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 14 ODP-tonnes in 2001, placing Maldives clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Maldives submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Maldives may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Maldives with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Maldives is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Maldives should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Maldives should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Maldives, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/22: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Namibia

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/22*:

1. To note that Namibia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 20 September 1993 and the London Amendment on 6 November 1997. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$406,147 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Namibia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 22 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 22 and 24 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 23 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Namibia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Namibia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Namibia may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Namibia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Namibia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Namibia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Namibia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Namibia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/23: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nepal

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/23*:

1. To note that Nepal ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 6 July 1994. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$432,137 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Nepal's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 27 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 94 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000, and consumption of 94 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Nepal was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Nepal submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Nepal may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Nepal with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Nepal is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Nepal should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Nepal should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Nepal, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIV/30: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nigeria

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/30*:

1. To note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/16 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to Nigeria since it had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above its baseline, and was therefore in a state of potential non-compliance;
2. Nigeria's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 3,650 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 4,095 ODP-tonnes in 2000 and 3,666 ODP-tonnes in 2001, placing Nigeria clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To express concern about Nigeria's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Nigeria, that Nigeria specifically commits itself:
 - (a) To reduce Annex A consumption from the current level of 3,666 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:
 - (i) To 3,400 ODP tonnes in 2003;
 - (ii) To 3,200 ODP tonnes in 2004;
 - (iii) To 1,800 ODP tonnes in 2005;
 - (iv) To 1,100 ODP tonnes for 2006;

- (v) To 510 ODP tonnes in 2007;
 - (vi) To 300 ODP tonnes in 2008;
 - (vii) To 100 ODP tonnes in 2009; and
 - (viii) To phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as provided under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;
- (b) To report periodically on the operation of the system for licensing imports and exports of ODS as required for all Parties under Article 4 B paragraph 4 of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) To ban, by 1 January 2008, imports of ODS-using equipment;
4. To note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Nigeria to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Nigeria to work with relevant implementing agencies to phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;
 5. To closely monitor the progress of Nigeria with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Nigeria is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Nigeria should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Nigeria should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Nigeria, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/25: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Peru

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/25*:

1. To note that Peru ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 31 March 1993 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 7 June 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$4,670,309 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Peru's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 289.5 ODP tonnes. Peru reported consumption of 296 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999. Peru responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Peru reported consumption of 297.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Peru was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request that Peru submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Peru may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Peru with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Peru is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Peru should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Peru should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Peru, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures.

These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VII/15: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Poland

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/15*:

1. To note that the Implementation Committee took cognizance of the joint statement made by Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine at the eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol regarding possible non-fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as a submission under paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of Article 8 of the Protocol;
2. To note the consultations of the Implementation Committee with the representatives of Poland regarding possible non-fulfilment of that Party's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To accept the assurance given by the representatives of Poland that their country is in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol for the year 1995 and is likely to be in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 1996, even though there are still some doubts concerning the availability of substitutes;
4. To note that, should Poland have doubts about its compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in the year 1996, it should submit the information to the Secretariat as soon as possible so that the necessary action can be initiated.

Decision VII/18: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/18*:

1. To note that the Implementation Committee took cognizance of the joint statement made by Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, the Russian Federation and Ukraine regarding possible non-fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as a submission under paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of Article 8 of the Protocol, and the statement made by the Russian Federation on its behalf and on behalf of Belarus, Bulgaria and Ukraine at the twelfth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, as well as the official message of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 26 May 1995;
2. To note the consultations of the Implementation Committee with the representatives of the Russian Federation regarding possible non-fulfilment of that Party's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note that the Russian Federation was in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 1995 and that it is expected that there will be a situation of non-compliance in the Russian Federation in 1996 so that the Implementation Committee will have to revert to that question that year;
4. To acknowledge the major efforts of the Russian Federation to provide data in response to the request by the Implementation Committee;
5. To underline the urgency of further action to phase out ozone-depleting substances in production and consumption;
6. To note that the Russian Federation has promised to provide additional information on:
 - (a) The political commitment on the phase-out plan for ozone-depleting substances by the Russian Federation;
 - (b) The necessary linkages between the sectoral approach outlined by the Russian Federation in its submission and the specific requirements for the financial, institutional and administrative arrangements towards the implementation of such measures;
 - (c) The gradual achievement of the proposed phase-out plan;

- (d) The proposed measures for the enforcement of the measures – in particular the enforcement of the trade regulations;
7. To note that the Russian Federation will submit more detailed information to the Ozone Secretariat by the end of January 1996 for consideration of the Implementation Committee at an inter-sessional meeting in the first quarter of 1996;
8. To allow, in order to take into account the economic and social problems in countries with economies in transition, the Russian Federation to export substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol to Parties operating under Article 2 of the Protocol that are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Belarus and Ukraine. In doing so, the Russian Federation will undertake the necessary action to secure that no re-exports will be made from the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Belarus and Ukraine, to any Party to the Montreal Protocol;
9. To recommend that international assistance to enable compliance of the Russian Federation with the Montreal Protocol in line with the following provisions should be considered:
- (a) Such support should be provided in consultation with the relevant Montreal Protocol Secretariats and the Implementation Committee to ensure consistency of ODS phase-out measures with relevant decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and subsequent recommendations of the Implementation Committee. The Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund will periodically inform the Executive Committee on any progress made in relation to such international assistance to enable compliance given to the Russian Federation;
- (b) The Russian Federation shall submit annual reports on progress in phasing out ODS in line with the schedule included in the submission of the Russian Federation to the Parties;
- (c) The reports should include – in addition to the data to be reported under Articles 7 and 4 of the Montreal Protocol and on recovering and recycling facilities – updated information on the elements mentioned in paragraph 6 of the present decision, including information on trade in substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol with Parties members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to monitor whether the levels of production allowed under the Montreal Protocol to satisfy the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are not exceeded;
- (d) The reports should be submitted in due time to enable the Ozone Secretariat – together with the Implementation Committee – to review them;
- (e) In case of any questions related to the reporting requirements and the actions of the Russian Federation, the disbursement of the international assistance should be contingent on the settlement of those problems with the Implementation Committee.

Decision VIII/25: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/25*:

1. To recall decision VII/18 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties by which the Russian Federation was, *inter alia*, requested to provide to the Implementation Committee, in 1996, additional information relative to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note that, according to its written submissions and the statements of the representative of the Russian Federation at the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Implementation Committee, the Russian Federation was in a situation of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 1996;
3. To note also the considerable progress made by the Russian Federation in addressing non-compliance issues raised by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
4. That the situation regarding the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances should be kept under review, specifically with regard to the additional information requested from the Russian Federation in paragraph 9 (c) of decision VII/18 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and, in particular, the detailed information on trade in ozone-depleting substances;

5. That the disbursement of financial assistance for ODS-phase-out in the Russian Federation should continue to be contingent on further developments with regard to non-compliance and the settlement with the Implementation Committee of any problems related to the reporting requirements and the actions of the Russian Federation;
6. That the Russian Federation should maximize the use of its recycling facilities to meet its internal needs and therefore diminish the production of new CFCs accordingly;
7. To note that the Russian Federation has undertaken to report detailed information, including quantities, on imports and exports of ODS and products containing such substances; data on the type of ODS (freshly produced, recovered, recycled, reclaimed, re-used, used in feedstock); and details of the supplier, recipient and conditions of delivery of the substances for 1996 not later than February 1997;
8. To keep under review the situation regarding the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation.

Decision IX/31: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/31*:

1. To note the detailed information reported by the Russian Federation in response to decision VIII/25 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties on quantities of imports and exports of ODS and products containing such substances; data on the type of ODS (new, recovered, recycled, reclaimed, reused, used as feedstock); details of suppliers, recipient countries and conditions of delivery of the substances for 1996;
2. To note with appreciation the clarifications on details of imports and/or exports of ODS from the Russian Federation in 1996, provided by some Parties mentioned in the Russian Federation's submission to the Implementation Committee;
3. To note the information reported by the Russian Federation in response to the Implementation Committee's request at its seventeenth meeting regarding information on ways in which the Russian Federation was maximizing the use of its recycling facilities to meet internal needs and to diminish production of new CFCs;
4. That the Russian Federation was in a situation of non-compliance with the Protocol in 1996 as noted in decision VIII/25 and there is an expectation of non-compliance in 1997 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to this question at the appropriate time;
5. To note also that the Russian Federation had exported both new and reclaimed substances to some Parties operating under Article 5 and those Parties not operating under that Article and those Parties had imported small quantities of ODS from the Russian Federation in 1996;
6. To note further that the Russian Federation had started implementation of its exports control of ozone-depleting substances from July 1996 by not exporting any ODS including used, new, recycled or reclaimed substances, to any Party with the exception of Parties operating under Article 5 and of Parties that are members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Belarus and Ukraine, as per decision VII/18;
7. In the light of the information on the recovery and recycling in the Russian Federation provided by the representative of that country, international assistance, particularly by the Global Environment Facility, should continue to be considered favourably in order to provide funding for the Russian Federation for projects to implement the programme for the phase-out of the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances in the country;
8. To keep under review the situation regarding the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation.

Decision X/26: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/26*:

1. To note that the Russian Federation ratified the London Amendment on 13 January 1992. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 13,955 ODP tonnes, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, the Russian Federation was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. The Russian Federation also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as the Russian Federation comes into compliance;
2. To note with appreciation that the Russian Federation is making significant progress in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Data reported for 1996 indicates that the Russian Federation reduced consumption of CFCs from 20,990 ODP tonnes in 1995, to a level of 12,345 ODP tonnes. The Russian Federation submitted a country programme in October 1995 (revised in November 1995) that contains specific benchmarks and a phase-out schedule. In 1996, production of Annex A, Group I, substances was 16,770 ODP tonnes, well below the benchmark of 28,000 ODP tonnes contained in the country programme. Further steps were taken to bring the Russian Federation into compliance with its obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol when, in October 1998, the “Special Initiative for ODS Production Closure in the Russian Federation” (Special Initiative) was signed. The Parties note that, in the country programme and the Special Initiative, the Russian Federation commits:
 - To reduce consumption of Annex A, Group I, substances to no more than 6,280 ODP tonnes in 1999;
 - To reduce consumption of Annex A, Group II, substances to no more than 960 ODP tonnes in 1999;
 - To reduce consumption of Annex B, Group I, substances to no more than 18 ODP tonnes in 1999;
 - To phase out the production of Annex A substances by 1 June 2000; and
 - To phase out the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 June 2000;
3. To closely monitor the progress of the Russian Federation with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments in the 1995 country programme and the Special Initiative noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that the Russian Federation submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that the Russian Federation is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments in the country programme and the Special Initiative and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, the Russian Federation should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, the Russian Federation should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution the Russian Federation, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted in prior decisions as well as in the above documents in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/17: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/17*:

Having considered the report of the Secretariat on data compliance issues in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/3 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/3/Add.1, including Analysis of Data on Production and Consumption by Groups of Substances, and having followed up on the recommendations of the previous meetings of the Implementation Committee,

1. To note that the Russian Federation is operating under an agreed phase-out plan “List of urgent measures to the phase-out of production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances in the Russian Federation over the period 1999-2000” of 30 December 1999;
2. To note that the Russian Federation was in non-compliance with the phase-out benchmarks for 1999 and 2000 for the production and consumption of the ozone-depleting substances covered by Annex A;
3. To note the contribution of the “Special initiative for the phase-out of ozone-depleting production in the Russian Federation” to assist in the phase-out of production of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A and Annex B in the Russian Federation;
4. To note with appreciation the fact that the Russian Federation closed CFC production as from 20 December 2000 and stopped Annex A and B ODS import and export operations as from 1 March 2000, as was confirmed in the letter of the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation of 9 December 2000 and of the First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation of 9 October 2000;
5. To recommend that the Russian Federation should, with the assistance of international funding agencies, proceed with the agreed phase-out benchmarks of production and consumption of the Annex A and B ODS to be in full compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment;
6. To welcome the action taken by the Russian Federation to examine the possibility of ratifying the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal protocol, as was stated by the Prime Minister in his letter of 9 December 2000.

Decision XIV/35: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Russian Federation

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/35*:

1. To note that the Russian Federation was in non-compliance with the phase-out benchmarks for 1999 and 2000 for the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A to the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation that the data reported by the Russian Federation for 2001 confirms the complete phase-out of production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annexes A and B, as noted by the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties in Decision XIII/17;
3. To commend the efforts made by the Russian Federation to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol;
4. To recognise the support and assistance rendered by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to enable compliance by the Russian Federation.

Decision XIV/24: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/24*:

1. To note that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 2 December 1996. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved \$152,889 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines’ baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 2 ODP-tonnes. It reported consumption of 6 and 7 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 9 ODP-tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To request that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XIII/20: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Tajikistan

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/20*:

1. To note that Tajikistan ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 7 January 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1999, reported positive consumption of 50.8 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1999 Tajikistan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Tajikistan also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2004, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Tajikistan comes into compliance;
2. To express great concern about Tajikistan's non-compliance and to note that Tajikistan only very recently assumed the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, having ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment in 1998. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the country programme and submissions of Tajikistan, that Tajikistan specifically commits itself:
 - (a) To reduce CFC consumption to 14.08 ODP tonnes for the calendar year 2002, to 4.69 ODP tonnes for 2003 and to phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2004 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties);
 - (b) To phase out consumption of all other Annex A and B controlled substances by 1 January 2002;
 - (c) To establish, in 2002, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS;
 - (d) To reduce methyl bromide consumption to 0.56 ODP tonnes for calendar year 2002, to 0.28 ODP tonnes for calendar year 2003, and to phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2005;
3. That the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable Tajikistan to achieve the near total phase-out of all Annex B substances by 1 January 2002, all Annex A substances by 1 January 2004 and the Annex E substance by 1 January 2005. In this regard, the Parties urge Tajikistan to work with relevant implementing agencies to shift current consumption to non-ozone-depleting alternatives;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Tajikistan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Tajikistan submit a complete copy of its country programme and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Tajikistan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Tajikistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Tajikistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution

Tajikistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of Annex A and B controlled substances that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XI/25: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Turkmenistan

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. XI/25:

1. To note that Turkmenistan acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 18 November 1993 and acceded to the London Amendment on 15 March 1994. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 29.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996 Turkmenistan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation the work done by Turkmenistan in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2003;
3. To note that Turkmenistan, in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, had delineated the following draft benchmarks that could serve to measure progress in the phase-out process until 2003:
 - (a) 1999: Import of CFCs should not exceed 22 ODP tonnes;
 - (b) 1 January 2000: Import/export licensing system in place; bans on import of equipment using and containing ODS; import quota for CFCs in 2000 not exceeding 15 ODP tonnes (roughly 50 per cent compared to 1996)
 - (c) 1 January 2000: Ban on the import of all Annex A and B substances except CFCs listed in Annex A (1);
 - (d) 1 January 2000: Import quota for CFCs in 2001 not exceeding 10 ODP tonnes (-66 per cent compared to 1996); effective system for monitoring and controlling ODS trade in place and working;
 - (e) 1 July 2001: recovery and recycling and training projects completed;
 - (f) 1 January 2002: Import quota for CFCs in 2002 not to exceed 6 ODP tonnes (-80 per cent compared to 1996);
 - (g) 1 January 2003: Total prohibition of imports of Annex A and B substances/zero quota; completion of Global Environment Facility project.
4. To monitor closely the progress of Turkmenistan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above and, in this regard, to request that Turkmenistan submit a complete copy of its country programme when approved, including the specific benchmarks, to the Implementation Committee, through the Ozone Secretariat, for its consideration at its next meeting. To the degree that Turkmenistan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Turkmenistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Turkmenistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through this decision, however, the Parties caution Turkmenistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply

of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision VII/19: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/19*:

1. To note that the Implementation Committee took cognizance of the joint statement made by Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine regarding possible non-fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, as a submission under paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of Article 8 of the Protocol, and the statement made by the Russian Federation on its behalf and on behalf of Belarus, Bulgaria and Ukraine at the twelfth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
2. To note the consultations of the Implementation Committee with the representatives of Ukraine regarding possible non-fulfilment of that Party's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note that Ukraine was in compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 1995 and that there is a possibility of non-compliance in 1996 so that the Implementation Committee might have to revert to that question that year;
4. To note that Ukraine submitted its draft country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Ukraine to the Implementation Committee;
5. To note that Ukraine promised to provide additional information on the political commitment on the phase-out programme for ozone-depleting substances by Ukraine and that the Implementation Committee after evaluation of the information provided might wish to request additional information on certain elements, such as:
 - (a) The political commitment on the phase-out plan for ozone-depleting substances by Ukraine;
 - (b) The necessary linkages between the sectoral approach outlined by Ukraine in its submission and the specific requirements for the financial, institutional and administrative arrangements towards the implementation of such measures;
 - (c) The gradual achievement of the proposed phase-out plan;
 - (d) The proposed measures for the enforcement of the measures – in particular the enforcement of the trade regulations;
6. To note that Ukraine has agreed not to export any virgin, recycled or recovered substance controlled under the Montreal Protocol to any Party operating under Article 2 of the Protocol not member of the Commonwealth of Independent States and that such Parties shall not import such controlled substances from Ukraine;
7. To recommend international assistance to enable compliance of Ukraine with the Montreal Protocol in line with the following provisions:
 - (a) Such support should be provided in consultation with the relevant Montreal Protocol Secretariats and the Implementation Committee to ensure consistency of ODS phase-out measures with relevant decisions of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and subsequent recommendations of the Implementation Committee;
 - (b) Ukraine shall submit annual reports on ODS phase-out progress in line with the schedule included in the country programme for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Ukraine;
 - (c) The reports shall be submitted in due time to enable the Ozone Secretariat – together with the Implementation Committee – to review them;
 - (d) In case of any questions related to the reporting requirements and the actions of Ukraine, the disbursement of the international assistance should be contingent on the settlement of those problems with the Implementation Committee.

Decision X/27: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. X/27:

1. To note that Ukraine ratified the London Amendment on 6 February 1997. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 1,470 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B controlled substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Ukraine was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Ukraine also expresses a belief that this situation will continue through at least the year 2000, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Ukraine comes into compliance;
2. To express great concern about the non-compliance of Ukraine, as well as the significant increase in consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Ukraine from 1995 to 1996, when total consumption doubled from 767 to 1,470 ODP tonnes. The Parties note the commendable actions taken by Ukraine in working with customs and industry to monitor imports and improve the accuracy of the data reported to the Ozone Secretariat. After reviewing Ukraine's submission to the Implementation Committee, the Parties note that the Ukraine, through its acceptance of this decision, specifically commits:
 - To a phase-out of the consumption of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2002 (save for essential uses authorized by the Parties);

Ukraine notes, however, that there may be difficulty in phasing out consumption in the domestic refrigeration sector;

3. To urge Ukraine to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to shift current consumption to non-ozone-depleting alternatives, and to quickly develop a plan for managing existing supplies of CFCs as well as training in the refrigeration sector to encourage recovery and recycling. The Parties note that these actions are made all the more urgent due to the expected closure of CFC and halon-2402 production capacity in its major source (Russian Federation) by the year 2000, and the very limited international availability of halon-2402 from other sources. Noting Ukraine's obvious commitment to the Montreal Protocol, it is hopeful that the country will be able to achieve a total phase-out of Annex A and B substances by 1 January 2002. In so stating, the Parties noted but specifically rejected a request by Ukraine to allow for continuous imports until 2010 for servicing existing refrigeration equipment. The Parties, in so doing, note that achieving a phase-out by 1 January 2002 may necessitate that Ukraine increase the recovery of existing ozone-depleting substances or the import of recycled material, and urge Ukraine to plan carefully for its future refrigerant servicing needs and invite the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to help in this endeavour;
4. To closely monitor the progress of Ukraine with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Ukraine submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Ukraine is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Ukraine should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ukraine should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Ukraine, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision X/28: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Uzbekistan

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. X/28:

1. To note that Uzbekistan ratified the Montreal Protocol on 18 May 1993, and ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 10 June 1998. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the

- Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 272 ODP tonnes of Annex A and Annex B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996, Uzbekistan was in non-compliance with its obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol. Uzbekistan also expresses a belief that this situation may continue through at least the year 2001, necessitating annual review by the Implementation Committee and the Parties until such time as Uzbekistan comes into compliance;
2. To note with appreciation the fact that Uzbekistan has made significant strides in coming into compliance with the Montreal Protocol, decreasing consumption steadily from an estimated 1,300 tonnes in 1992 to 275 tonnes in 1996. Its country programme shows its determination and commitment to phase out of Annex A and B substances by 2002. Specifically, the Parties note that the Uzbekistan country programme includes a commitment:
 - To reduce consumption of CFCs by 40% by 2000, by 80% by 2001, and completely by 2002;
 - To reduce consumption of carbon tetrachloride by 35% by 2000, by 67% by 2001, and completely by 2002;
 - To reduce consumption of methyl chloroform by 40% in 2000, by 82% in 2001, and completely in 2002;
 - To put in place in 1999, import quotas in order to freeze the imports at the current level and to support the phase-out schedule noted above;
 - To put in place by 1999, bans on imports of ODS and equipment using and containing ODS;
 - To put in place policy instruments and regulatory requirements to ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
 3. To note that, given the fact that virtually all of its remaining use is in the refrigeration-servicing sector, Uzbekistan will have to work very hard in the coming years to ensure that it maintains a downward momentum in consumption in order to ensure that it meets its commitment for a phase-out in Annex A and B substances by the year 2002. In this regard, the Tenth Meeting of the Parties is happy to see that Uzbekistan intends to focus its efforts towards training in the refrigeration sector, and refrigerant recovery and recycling. The Parties also note that it is critical that Uzbekistan put in place its licensing and quota system to control the import of ozone-depleting substances no later than September 1999 to meet its reduction commitment;
 4. To closely monitor the progress of Uzbekistan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above. In this regard, the Parties request that Uzbekistan submit a complete copy of its country programme, and subsequent updates, if any, to the Ozone Secretariat. To the degree that Uzbekistan is working towards and meeting the specific time-based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Uzbekistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Uzbekistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Uzbekistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased, and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information

Decision I/4: Workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/4* to consider the following elements as the first components for the workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 [*note: this refers to the original Article 10 of the Protocol, on technical assistance*] of the Protocol:

- (a) dissemination of the reports of the panels for scientific, environmental, technical, and economic assessments, as well as the synthesis report, and their follow-up;
- (b) regular updating of the panel reports, taking into account in particular the developments in the fields of production of environmentally sound substitutes or alternative technological solutions to the use of CFCs or halons;
- (c) development of a programme, which will include workshops, demonstration projects, training courses, the exchange of experts and the provision of consultants on control options, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, for the consideration by the Parties at their second meeting;
- (d) preparation of a study of retrofit technologies applicable to existing manufacturing facilities that produce controlled substances or products made with or containing such substances, to be presented to the Parties for their consideration at their Second Meeting;
- (e) facilitation of the production and wide dissemination of material for public information;
- (f) exploration of specific ways of promoting exchange and transfer of environmentally sound substitutes and alternative technologies;
- (g) initiatives to support activities in programmes of international organizations and financing agencies that could contribute towards implementing the provisions of the Protocol, and defining means by which the Secretariat can initiate concrete contacts with the appropriate international organizations, programmes and financing agencies for this purpose.

Decision II/14: Workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/14* to request the Executive Committee under the Financial Mechanism and the Secretariat to take into account in their work the recommendations on workplans required by Article 9 and Article 10 [*note: this refers to the original Article 10 of the Protocol, on technical assistance*] of the Protocol, as adopted by the third session of the first meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol.

Decision VII/2: Implementation of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/2*:

1. To note with satisfaction the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol by the Parties which have so far reported data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol;
2. To note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

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

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/2*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. To note with regret that only 104 Parties out of 141 that should have reported data for 1994 have reported to date and that only 61 Parties have to date reported data for 1995;
3. To remind all Parties of the requirement to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision IX/11: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/11*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that only 113 Parties out of 152 that should have reported data for 1995 have reported to date and that only 43 Parties have to date reported data for 1996;
3. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/2*:

1. To note with regret that, as of 31 October 1998, only 88 of the 164 Parties that should have reported data for 1997 had done so;
2. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

Decision XII/6: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/6*:

1. To note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. To note with regret that 21 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1998 have not reported to date;
3. To note further with regret that 59 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1999 by 30 September 2000 have not reported to date;
4. To remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol as well as relevant decisions of the Parties on data and information reporting.

Article 10: Financial mechanism

Decisions on establishment of interim financial mechanism

Decision I/13: Assistance to developing countries

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/13* with regard to assistance to developing countries:

- (a) to recognize the urgent need to establish international financial and other mechanisms to implement Article 5, paragraphs 2 and 3, in conjunction with Articles 9 and 10 of the Montreal Protocol and to enable developing countries to meet the requirements of the present and a future strengthened Protocol, thereby addressing the ozone depletion and related problems.
- (b) to establish an open-ended working group of the Contracting Parties to develop modalities for such mechanisms, including adequate international funding mechanisms which do not exclude the possibility of an international Fund and to report the results of their deliberations to the Conference of the Parties at its Second Meeting in 1990.

Decision II/8: Financial mechanism

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/8* to establish for the three-year period from 1 January 1991 to 31 December 1993 or until such time as the Financial Mechanism is established, an Interim Financial Mechanism according to the following:

1. The Interim Financial Mechanism is established for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol. The mechanism, contributions to which shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties operating under that paragraph, shall meet all agreed incremental costs of such Parties, in order to enable their compliance with the control measures of the Protocol.
2. The Mechanism established under paragraph 1 shall include a Multilateral Fund. It may also include other means of multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation.
3. The Multilateral Fund shall:
 - (a) meet, on a grant or concessional basis as appropriate, and according to criteria to be decided upon by the Parties, the agreed incremental costs;
 - (b) finance clearing-house functions to:
 - (i) assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country-specific studies and other technical co-operation to identify their needs for co-operation;
 - (ii) facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;
 - (iii) distribute, as provided for in Article 9 of the Protocol, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries;
 - (iv) facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries; and
 - (c) finance the secretarial services of the Multilateral Fund and related support costs.
4. The Multilateral Fund shall operate under the authority of the Parties who shall decide on its overall policies.

5. The President of the Second Meeting of the Parties shall ensure that the Executive Committee establishes, with effect from 1 January 1991, an “Interim Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol” and draws up the financial regulations and rules of the Fund.
6. The Parties hereby establish an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund. It is established for a three-year period. Before the end of that three-year period, the terms of reference of the Executive Committee shall be reviewed by the meeting of the Parties. The Executive Committee shall discharge its tasks and responsibilities specified in its terms of reference as agreed by the Parties, with the co-operation and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, or other appropriate agencies depending on their respective areas of expertise. The members of the Executive Committee, which shall be selected on the basis of a balanced representation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and of the Parties not so operating shall be endorsed by the Parties. The terms of reference of the Executive Committee are attached as Appendix II to this decision.
7. The Multilateral Fund shall be financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in convertible currency or, in certain circumstances, in kind and/or in national currency, on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments. Contributions by other Parties shall be encouraged. Bilateral and, in particular cases agreed by a decision of the Parties, regional co-operation may, up to twenty per cent and consistent with any criteria specified by decision of the Parties, be considered as a contribution to the Multilateral Fund, provided that such co-operation as a minimum:
 - (a) strictly relates to compliance with the provisions of the Protocol;
 - (b) provides additional resources; and
 - (c) meets agreed incremental costs.
8. The Parties shall decide upon the programme budget of the Multilateral Fund for each fiscal period and upon the percentage of contributions of the individual Parties thereto.
9. Resources under the Multilateral Fund shall be disbursed with the concurrence of the beneficiary Party.
10. Decisions by the Parties under this decision shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting, representing at least a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 present and voting and at least a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.
11. The Financial Mechanism set out in this decision is without prejudice to any future arrangements that may be developed with respect to other environmental issues.
12. References to dollars (\$) in this decision are to United States dollars.

Decision II/8A: Budget for the Fund Secretariat

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/8A* to adopt the provisional budget for the Fund Secretariat as attached in Annex V of the report on the work of the Second Meeting of the Parties and to request the Executive Committee of the Parties to present to the Third Meeting of the Parties a revised version of the budget in the light of the experience gained during its implementation.

Decision II/8B: Acceptance of the offer of Canada

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/8B* to accept the offer of Canada:

- (a) to host the Executive Committee meetings as necessary during the interim period;
- (b) to support participation of developing countries in those meetings; and

- (c) to assume the administrative costs of those initiatives.

Decision III/19: Financial mechanism

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/19* with regard to financial mechanism to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to review the indicative list of the categories of incremental costs adopted by the Parties in Decision II/8 and, taking into account the experience gained by the Executive Committee, to develop an indicative list of categories of incremental costs required by paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol as amended by the Second Meeting of the Parties. The list so developed should be submitted for consideration by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties.

Decisions on establishment of financial mechanism

Decision IV/18: Financial mechanism

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/18*:

I

1. to establish the Financial Mechanism, including the Multilateral Fund provided for in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol as amended at the Second Meeting of the Parties;
2. to make the Multilateral Fund operative from 1 January 1993 and to transfer to it any resources remaining in the Interim Multilateral Fund on that date;
3. to set the total contributions to the Fund for 1993 at \$US 113.34 million and to commit to a replenishment of the Fund in order to meet on grant or concessional terms the requirements of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, in respect of agreed incremental costs as indicated by the figures \$US 340–500 million for 1994–1996. The total contribution to the Fund for 1994 will not be less than the commitments for 1993;
4. to establish the Executive Committee;
5. to adopt the terms of reference for the Multilateral Fund and for the Executive Committee, as set out in Annex IX and Annex X, respectively, to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties; [*see Section 2.8 of this Handbook*]
6. to endorse the recommendations of the Executive Committee contained in paragraph 108 of UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 and to approve the indicative list of the categories of incremental costs, as set out in Annex VIII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the amended Protocol; [*see Section 2.8 of this Handbook*]
7. to call on the Executive Committee to continue to operate under the agreements, procedures and guidelines applicable to the Interim Multilateral Fund;
8. to accept with appreciation the offer of Canada to host the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the same terms as they hosted the Secretariat of the Interim Multilateral Fund and to locate the Secretariat at Montreal, Canada;

II

1. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in the light of its terms of reference, and drawing on the various reports and assessments it has at its disposal, and with the cooperation and assistance of the implementing agencies, and independent advice as appropriate or necessary, to submit to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties at its next meeting a report comprising:
 - (a) A report on the operation of the Financial Mechanism since 1 January 1991;
 - (b) Its three-year plan and budget (as required by paragraph 10 (b) of its terms of reference) based on:

- (i) The needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
 - (ii) The capacity and performance of the implementing agencies; and
 - (iii) The strategies and projects to be implemented by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
2. to request the Open-ended Working Group to assess the report of the Executive Committee and to make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Fifth Meeting of the Parties;
 3. to request the Open-ended Working Group to make a recommendation to the Fifth Meeting of the Parties on the level of replenishment for the Multilateral Fund for the period 1994–1996, in the light of:
 - (a) Decisions made by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties on this issue;
 - (b) The report prepared by the Executive Committee;
 - (c) Other assessments on the level of resources needed for the period 1994–1996 available to the Open-ended Working Group;
 - (d) The status of commitments and disbursements of the Financial Mechanism;
 4. to evaluate and review, by 1995, the Financial Mechanism established by Article 10 of the Protocol and section I of the present decision, with a view to ensuring its continued effectiveness, taking into account chapters 9, 33 and 34, and all other relevant chapters, of Agenda 21 as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

Decision VI/16: Juridical personality, privileges and immunities of the Multilateral Fund

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/16*, recalling decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, which established the Financial Mechanism, including the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, provided for in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol, as amended in London on 29 June 1990, to clarify the nature and legal status of the Fund as a body under international law as follows:

- (a) *Juridical personality*: The Multilateral Fund shall enjoy such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests, in particular the capacity to enter into contracts, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property and to institute legal proceedings in defence of its interests;
- (b) *Privileges and immunities*:
 - (i) The Fund shall, in accordance with arrangements to be determined with the Government of Canada, enjoy in the territory of the host country, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes;
 - (ii) The officials of the Fund Secretariat shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Multilateral Fund.

Decisions on replenishments of the Multilateral Fund, budgets and contributions

Decision III/22: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/22* with respect to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund:

- (a) to adopt the revised 1991 budget for the Fund Secretariat;
- (c) to adopt the budget for 1992, included in the three-year budget for the Fund Secretariat;
- (d) to endorse the proposal to raise the total amount of the Interim Multilateral Fund by US\$40 million to US\$200 million over the three-year period 1991–1993;

- (e) to adopt a revised scale of contributions set out in Annex X to the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties.

[The remainder of this Decision is located below under 'Decisions on the Executive Committee']

Decision IV/20: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/20*:

1. to adopt the revised budgets for 1992 and 1993, and the budget for 1994 for the Fund Secretariat, as set out in Annex XIII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
2. to urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions as set out in Annex XIV to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
3. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund as set out in Annex XIV to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;

[The remainder of this Decision is located below under 'Decisions on the Executive Committee']

Decision IV/21: Temporary difficulties encountered by Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/21*:

1. to note the formal request that Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland have made for guidance because of the temporary difficulties they may face in making 1991, 1992 and 1993 contributions in convertible currency to the Multilateral Fund;
2. to encourage such Parties, with the assistance of the Executive Committee and the Fund Secretariat, urgently to make every effort to explore and identify possible ways and means of making contributions in kind;
3. to encourage those Parties, and other Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to consider possibilities for addressing the situation in case it is not possible for such contributions to be made in kind;
4. to request the Executive Committee to report on this matter to the Fifth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision V/9: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/9*:

1. To adopt the budget for 1994–1996 of US\$ 510,000,000 for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the understanding that US\$ 55,000,000 of that sum will be provided by funds unallocated during the 1991–1993 period;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions as set out in Annex II to the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on the replenishment of US\$ 455,000,000 as set out in Annex II in the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties; US\$ 151,666,666 for 1994, US\$ 151,666,667 for 1995 and US\$ 151,666,667 for 1996.

[The remainder of this Decision is located below under 'Decisions on the Executive Committee']

Decision V/10: Temporary difficulties encountered by Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries with economies in transition

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/10* to note the recommendations of the Executive Committee with respect to the countries encountering temporary difficulties and to request the Executive Committee to continue to make its best efforts to consider various possibilities for addressing the situation by obtaining contributions in kind wherever possible and to report on this matter to the Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VII/24: 1997–1999 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/24* to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Thirteenth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, to enable the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 1997–1999 replenishment, taking into account amongst other things:

- (a) All control measures agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
- (b) The Report on the Review under Paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
- (c) Historical experience, including limitations and successes, of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;
- (d) Special circumstances of low-volume-ODS-consuming countries and small and medium-size enterprises;
- (e) Projections included in the 1996 business plan for the Multilateral Fund;
- (f) Calculating annual requirements with and without assuming a constant, flat rate of demand (for example, increased demand in some years);
- (g) The November 1995 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the economic and financial implications of possible methyl bromide and hydrochlorofluorocarbon control scenarios for Parties operating under Article 5;
- (h) Relevant decisions of the Seventh Meeting of Parties;
- (i) Approved country programmes;

In undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and other relevant sources of information.

Decision VIII/4: Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and three-year rolling business plan for 1997–99

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/4*:

1. To note with appreciation the report of the Executive Committee on the three-year rolling business plan and the report of the TEAP on replenishment;
2. To adopt a budget for 1997–1999 of US\$540,000,000 with the understanding that US\$74,000,000 of that sum will be provided by funds unallocated during 1994–1996: this US\$74,000,000 figure does not include sums listed as disputed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/L.2, which appears as annex VIII to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;
3. The agreed budget figure includes a sum of US\$10 million to enable Parties operating under Article 5 to apply the measures contained in paragraph 2 of decision VII/8 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and to assist those Parties to start the implementation of any recommendations that might arise from the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on this matter;
4. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of US\$466,000,000 as set out in annex I to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties of US\$155,333,333 for 1997, US\$155,333,333 for 1998 and US\$155,333,333 for 1999;

5. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget for 1997–1999 is committed by the end of 1999, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should accordingly make timely payments;
6. That the Executive Committee should, over the next three years, work toward the goal of reducing agency support costs from their current level of 13 per cent to an average of below 10 per cent to make more funds available for other activities. The Executive Committee should report to the Parties annually on their progress, and the Parties may adjust the goal accordingly;
7. To agree that adjustments to the United Nations scale of assessment should not affect the rates of contributions of individual Parties during a replenishment period;
8. To agree that contributions of Parties not operating under Article 5 which ratify the London Amendment during a replenishment cycle should be calculated on a pro-rata basis for the balance of the replenishment cycle, starting with the date on which the London Amendment entered into force for it. Contributions of such countries should be considered as additional resources during the replenishment cycle; such Parties should be formally added to the list of contributors and taken into account in the distribution of assessments during the next replenishment.

Decision VIII/6: Contributions to the Multilateral Fund

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/6* that, with effect from 1997, contributions to the Multilateral Fund concern only Parties not operating under Article 5 that are Parties to the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision IX/38: Outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund from Parties not operating under Article 5 that had not ratified the London Amendment

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/38*:

1. To agree to waive the outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund specified in annex X of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties as a one-time measure;
2. To agree that the issue of waiving outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund assessed before ratification of the London Amendment by any Party will neither be raised nor will this decision be cited as a precedent in future.

Decision IX/39: Refund of contributions by Cyprus to the Multilateral Fund

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/39* that the amount already paid by Cyprus to the Multilateral Fund should not be refunded.

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/13*:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its nineteenth meeting, to enable the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, *inter alia*:
 - (a) All control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including decisions agreed by the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, in so far as these will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2000-2002;
 - (b) The need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 Parties to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol;

- (c) Agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including the production sector) and non-investment projects;
 - (d) Approved country programmes;
 - (e) Financial commitments in 2000-2002 relating to sectoral phase-out projects agreed by the Executive Committee;
 - (f) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;
 - (g) The impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect that this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination;
 - (h) Administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including holding meetings;
2. That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
 3. 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 nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

Decision XI/7: Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the period 2000-2002

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/7*:

1. To adopt a budget for 2000–2002 of 475,700,000 United States dollars on the understanding that 35,700,000 United States dollars of that sum will be provided by funds not allocated during 1997–1999. The Parties noted that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 1997–1999 stood at 34,703,856 United States dollars;
2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of 440,000,000 United States dollars, of 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2000, 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2001, and 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2002, as it appears in annex VI to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget for 2000-2002 is committed by the end of 2002, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

Decision XIII/1: Terms of reference for the study on the 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/1*:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the 14th Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its 22nd meeting, to enable the 14th Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, *inter alia*:
 - (a) All control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee including decisions agreed by the 13th Meeting of the Parties and the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee, in so far as these will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2003-2005;

- (b) The need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 Parties to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including those in the production sector) and non-investment projects;
 - (d) Approved country programmes;
 - (e) Financial commitments in 2003-2005 relating to sectoral phase-out projects agreed by the Executive Committee;
 - (f) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies;
 - (g) The impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect that this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination;
 - (h) Administrative costs of the implementing agencies, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;
2. That, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
 3. 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 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

Decision XIII/2: Ad hoc working group on the 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/2*:

Noting that an ad hoc working group was set up by the 10th Meeting of the Parties to work closely with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review the study on the 2000-2002 replenishment,

Noting further that the involvement of the ad hoc working group in the course of the study enhanced its outcome,

To set up an Ad Hoc Working Group on the 2003-2005 replenishment with membership comprising the following Parties operating under Article 5: Argentina, Brazil (Co-Chair), China, Colombia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and the following Parties not operating under Article 5: Australia, Finland (Co-Chair), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The ad hoc working group will meet following the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to provide initial feedback to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and advice on sensitivity analyses.

Decision XIV/39: The 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/39*:

1. To adopt a budget for 2003-2005 of \$573,000,000 on the understanding that \$76,000,000 of that sum will be provided by funds not allocated during 2000-2002, and that \$23,000,000 of the same sum will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund and other sources during the 2003-2005 triennium. The Parties noted that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 2000-2002 stood at \$10,585,046;

2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of \$ 474,000,000, of \$158,000,000 for 2003, \$158,000,000 for 2004, and \$158,000,000 for 2005 as it appears in Annex II to the report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2003-2005 is committed by the end of 2005, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/6.

Decisions on the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism

Decision X/32: Proposal to study a fixed currency exchange rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/32*:

Noting that some donor countries make payments to the Multilateral Fund in their national currencies, and that minor discrepancies often arise from the different exchange rates used to issue and encash their payments,

Further noting that some financial procedures have been utilized by other multilateral funding mechanisms to simplify the administration of these contributions and limit these discrepancies,

1. To request the Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund to prepare, in consultation with relevant institutions and Parties and in time for the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a discussion paper which describes how a mechanism using fixed currency exchange rates could be implemented for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2000-2002. The paper should examine the administrative framework, the potential impact and any risks for the operation of the Fund that are associated with the adoption of such a mechanism. The paper should also include criteria for determining if a particular currency's fluctuations had been of such a magnitude that a fixed exchange rate mechanism would not be practical, in which case that country would continue to make its commitments and payments in United States dollars;
2. To request the Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund to monitor exchange rates of donor country currencies, including the Euro, between 1 March 1999 and 30 September 1999, and to submit in time for the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties a table showing the average exchange rate for each donor country currency with the United States dollar and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for this period.

Decision XI/6: Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/6*:

Having considered the analysis of the impact on the Multilateral Fund of implementing a fixed exchange-rate mechanism,

Having also considered the recommendations of its technical segment,

1. To urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund promptly and in full;
2. That the purpose and objective of introducing the new mechanism is to ease some of the contributing Parties' administrative difficulties due to commitments in other than their national currencies, to promote the timely payment of contributions, and to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the level of available resources of the Multilateral Fund;
3. To direct the Treasurer to proceed with the implementation of the fixed exchange-rate mechanism on a trial basis for the replenishment (2000–2002), so that payments by contributing Parties to the Fund for the triennium commencing in 2000, can be made in accordance with this mechanism;
4. That only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per the published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;

5. That Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the six months preceding the replenishment period. Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies may continue to pay in United States dollars;
6. That the Meeting of the Parties should review the implementation of the mechanism at the end of 2001 for consideration at the technical segment of the Meeting of the Parties to determine the impact of the mechanism on the operations of the Multilateral Fund and its impact on the funding of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries during this triennium so that the ozone-depleting substances phase-out process is not adversely affected;
7. That, in order to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the Multilateral Fund, Parties should strive to pay their contributions as early in the calendar year as possible and no later than 1 June of each year. Parties unable to make their contributions by 1 June should notify the Treasurer as to when during the calendar or fiscal year their payment will be made, but contributing Parties should strive to pay their contributions no later than 1 November of that year.

Decision XIII/4: Review of the implementation of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism and determination of the impact of the mechanism on the operations of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and on the funding of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 Parties for the triennium 2000-2002

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/4*:

Noting the interim report jointly prepared by the Treasurer and the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the implementation of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism in response to decision XI/6,

Noting that due to lack of time the report lacks information on a number of areas which the delegates raised at the 21st Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in particular the reviewing of the impact of purchasing power and the experience gained with fixed-exchange-rate mechanisms in other similar institutions,

With the view that the possible impact of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism should be balanced,

1. To request the Treasurer and the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to finalize the review, as per decision XI/6, and give a final report to the Parties at the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group; and
2. That in so doing, the Secretariat should:
 - (a) Consult, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral funding institutions that use a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism, or similar mechanisms;
 - (b) Identify options on how a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism could be implemented so that the process of phasing out ozone-depleting substances is not adversely affected, and hire consultants for that purpose, as appropriate.

Decision XIV/40: Fixed-Exchange-Rate Mechanism for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/40*:

Having considered the final report by the Treasurer and the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the implementation of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism and its impact on the operations of the Fund prepared in response to Decision XIII/4,

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

Mindful of the conclusions contained in the revised report prepared at the request of the twenty-second Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group,

Recalling that Decision XI/6 established the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism on a trial basis for the 2000-2002 replenishment period,

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for a further trial period of three years;
2. That Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the twelve-months preceding the replenishment period. This average will be based on the twelve-month period immediately preceding the first day of the meeting of the Parties during which the replenishment level will be decided. Subject to paragraph 3 below, Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies, pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism, will continue to pay in United States dollars;
3. That no Party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium period;
4. That only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;
5. To urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/6;
6. To agree, if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the next replenishment period, that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 July 2004.

Decisions on the Executive Committee

Decision III/22: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/22* with respect to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund:

- (b) to endorse the Rules of Procedure as contained in Annex VI to the Report of the Third Meeting of the Parties; [*see Section 2.8 of this Handbook*]
- (f) to endorse the selection of Mexico to act as Chairman and of the United States of America to act as Vice-Chairman for the second year of the Executive Committee.

[The remainder of this Decision is located above under 'Decisions on replenishments, budgets and contributions']

Decision IV/20: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/20*:

4. to endorse the selection of Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of Brazil, Egypt, Ghana, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritius and Venezuela as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;
5. to endorse the selection of the United States of America to act as Chairman and of Malaysia to act as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee for one year.

[The remainder of this Decision is located above under 'Decisions on replenishments, budgets and contributions']

Decision V/9: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/9*:

4. To endorse the selection of Australia, Denmark, France, Japan, Norway, Poland 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 Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, India, Malaysia, Venezuela as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;
5. To endorse the selection of Malaysia to act as Chair and of Australia to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year.

[The remainder of this Decision is located above under 'Decisions on replenishments, budgets and contributions']

Decision VI/7: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/7*:

1. To endorse the selection of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom, 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 Algeria, Argentina, China, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Cameroon, Thailand as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;
2. To endorse the selection of Mr. John Whitelaw of Australia to act as Chair and of Algeria to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year.

Decision VII/27: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/27*:

1. To endorse the selection of Australia, Austria, Denmark, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, 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 Chile, Colombia, India, Egypt, Kenya, the Philippines, and Senegal as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;
2. To endorse the selection of Kenya to act as Chair and of the United Kingdom to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year.

Decision VIII/8: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/8*:

1. To endorse the selection of Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of Antigua and Barbuda, China, Costa Rica, India, Peru, Senegal and Zimbabwe as members representing Parties operating under Article 5, for one year;
2. To endorse the selection of the United Kingdom to act as Chair and of Costa Rica to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year.

Decision IX/13: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/13*:

1. To endorse the selection of Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Italy, Japan, Switzerland 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 Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, India, Jordan, Peru, and Zimbabwe, as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year;
2. To endorse the selection of Costa Rica to act as Chair and of United States of America to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year.

Decision IX/16: Terms of reference of the Executive Committee

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/16* to modify the terms of reference of the Executive Committee:

- (a) By inserting at the end of paragraph 2 of Annex X to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.8 of this Handbook*], the following paragraph:

“2 *bis*. The members of the Executive Committee whose selection was endorsed by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties shall remain in office until 31 December 1997. Thereafter, the term of office of the members of the Committee shall be the calendar year commencing on 1 January of the calendar year after the date of their endorsement by the Meeting of the Parties;” and

- (b) By substituting the following for paragraph 8:

“The Executive Committee shall hold three meetings a year while retaining the flexibility to take advantage of the opportunity provided by other Montreal Protocol meetings to convene additional meetings where special circumstances make this desirable.”

Decision X/4: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/4*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 1998;
2. To endorse the selection of Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Slovakia, 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 Algeria, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, India and Uganda, as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year effective 1 January 1999;
3. To endorse the selection of the United the States of America to act as Chair and of India to act as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective 1 January 1999.

Decision XI/9: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/9*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 1999;
2. To endorse the selection of Australia, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of Bahamas, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, India, Tunisia and Uganda as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year effective from 1 January 2000;

3. To note the selection of India to act as Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective from 1 January 2000.

Decision XII/4: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/4*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2000;
2. To endorse the selection of Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland 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 Colombia, Dominican Republic, India, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria and Tunisia as members representing Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for one year effective 1 January 2001;
3. To note the selection of Mr. Heinrich Kraus (Germany) to serve as Chair and Mr. Hannachi Hassen (Tunisia) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective 1 January 2001.

Decision XIII/27: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/27*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2001;
2. To endorse the selection of Canada, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Poland and United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing non-Article 5 Parties to the Protocol and the selection of Burundi, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Nigeria, Syria and Tanzania as members representing Article 5 Parties, for one year effective 1 January 2002;
3. To note the selection of Engineer Bakare D. Usman (Nigeria) to serve as Chair and Professor Tadanori Inomata (Japan) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective 1 January 2002.

Decision XIV/37: Interaction between the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/37*:

Noting that the Multilateral Fund has an important responsibility for enabling compliance, but that without national action, there can be no compliance,

Acknowledging that the Executive Committee, pursuant to the Multilateral Fund's mandate "to enable compliance" has a responsibility to consider both the current and forecasted compliance status of a country when it reviews submissions connected with funding proposals and that, therefore, the Committee should work with the Party to eliminate the duration of any possible non-compliance,

Mindful of the fact that the Executive Committee's decisions to approve funding cannot be construed to condone a Party's non-compliance and that each Party continues to bear the responsibility to meet its obligations,

1. To request the Executive Committee to therefore make it clear that its funding decisions are always without prejudice to a Party's duty to meet its obligations under the Protocol, and are also without prejudice to the operation of the mechanisms in the Protocol that exist for the treatment of Parties in non-compliance. Accordingly, the Executive Committee should include language to this effect in its funding decisions where non-compliance is potentially at issue;
2. To note that while the Implementation Committee may take into account information from the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph 7(f) of the non-compliance procedure, the Executive Committee has no formal role in the crafting of Implementation Committee recommendations;

3. To further note that in no case should any Implementation Committee action be construed as directly requiring the Executive Committee to take any specific action regarding the funding of any specific project;
4. To note that the Executive Committee and Implementation Committee are independent of each other. However, pursuant to Article 10, the Multilateral Fund operates under the authority of the Parties and, pursuant to the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol, the Implementation Committee reports its recommendations to the Parties for possible decision.

Decision XIV/38: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/38*:

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2002;
2. To endorse the selection of Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Japan and the United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing non-Article 5 Parties to the Protocol and the selection of Bolivia, Burundi, El Salvador, India, Jordan, Mauritius and Saint Lucia as members representing Article 5 Parties, for one year effective 1 January 2003;
3. To note the selection of Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan) to serve as Chair and Mr. Roberto Rivas (El Salvador) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year effective 1 January 2003.

Decisions on reviews and evaluations of the operation of the financial mechanism

Decision V/7: Review of the functioning of the Financial Mechanism since 1 January 1991

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/7*:

1. To note the report on the operation of the Financial Mechanism since 1 January 1991;
2. To note with satisfaction that the operation of the Fund has markedly improved since the commencement of its activities and to congratulate the Executive Committee and the Fund Secretariat on its excellent work;
3. To request the Executive Committee to continue to make its best efforts to ensure, in accordance with national priorities and procedures and in conformity with the terms of reference of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, that:
 - (a) Continued improvements are made to the implementation processes for country programmes, work plans and projects with the aim of ensuring their speedy implementation and, in particular, the disbursement of funds;
 - (b) The Fund Secretariat, implementing agencies and the Parties concerned develop implementation processes to avoid duplication of effort, working within their respective areas of expertise;
4. Also to request the Executive Committee to ensure that its annual reports cover the achievements of the operation of the Fund in accordance with its terms of reference, paying particular attention to priorities set, actions taken and progress made.

Decision V/12: Review under section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/12* to request the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties at its tenth meeting to prepare the terms of reference and modalities for a report to meet the requirements of section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VI/6: Reviews under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol and under section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/6*:

1. To take note of the ongoing reviews under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and under section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
2. (a) To approve the loan of US\$ 450,000 from the Multilateral Fund to the Secretariat as a one-time measure to facilitate the review of the Financial Mechanism;
- (b) To repay the loan to the Multilateral Fund through necessary additional contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol as proposed in the revised budgets for 1994 and 1995;
3. To request the Open-ended Working Group to consider the report of the review undertaken under decision IV/18 and to make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VI/18: Modification of the indicative list of categories of incremental costs under the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/18* to request the Open-ended Working Group to examine the proposal to amend the indicative list of categories of incremental costs under the Montreal Protocol, as proposed by India and Malaysia and any other related specific proposals brought by the Parties to the eleventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

Decision VII/22: Review of the Financial Mechanism

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/22*:

1. To request the Executive Committee to consider innovative mobilization of existing and additional resources in support of Protocol objectives and any further action by the end of 1996 and to report thereon to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;
2. That the actions set out in Annex V to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties should be taken to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism. *[reproduced below]*

Annex V

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties]

Actions to improve the financial mechanism for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Action 1

- (a) Completion of the development by the Executive Committee of (i) a systematic approach to policy development, (ii) monitoring and evaluation guidelines, bearing in mind that operational responsibility remains with Governments, financial intermediaries or the Implementing Agencies, (iii) project templates for all sectors, with a view to having a project evaluation system in place by the end of 1995.
- (b) The Executive Committee to examine the integration of Agencies' and Secretariat's project review activities no later than six months after it has concluded that the preconditions for increased delegation set out in the recommendations in paragraphs 90 and 91 have been met.
- (c) Further delegation by the Executive Committee in due course, with a view to achieving appropriate delegation on over time.
- (d) Evaluation of the Small Project Approval Process (SPAP) by the Executive Committee on completion of the current project group.

Action 2

- (a) The Executive Committee to develop and take decisions on policy issues already identified, so that a satisfactory number of such issues have been clearly addressed by late 1996. New policy issues are likely to continue to emerge, but would be dealt with more expeditiously with refined administrative processes.
- (b) A list of foreseeable policy issues to be drafted by the Executive Committee with the help of the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat over the next two meetings.
- (c) The Fund Secretariat and designated consortia of Implementing Agencies to produce consensus options for consideration by the Executive Committee.
- (d) Decisions proposed for the consideration of the Executive Committee should clearly indicate the implications for project proposals if the decisions were to be adopted.

Action 3

The Committee members should normally refrain from speaking on projects in which they have a direct interest. However, this should not apply to projects which present policy issues, on which the Chair may invite all members to speak, in order to expedite consideration of such projects. It should be evident from records of Meetings of the Executive Committee that all projects are given equal treatment by the Committee.

Action 4

The Executive Committee should oversee the completion by the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, jointly, by the end of 1995 of a comprehensive, integrated database common to all agencies and the Secretariat, in conjunction with the completion of standard project outlines (templates), with a view to achieving a decrease in the number of projects undergoing substantial revision or reduction in proposed project costs due to the project review process and review the database in mid-1996.

Action 5

- (a) The Executive Committee should examine the effectiveness of its policy dissemination procedures in early 1996. The procedures should include the provision of practical examples of the application of policy decisions, with a view to reducing the extent of project revision during the review process, and also examine the degree to which national ozone protection units and consultants consider they have sufficient information to guide project development.
- (b) The Executive Committee should develop operational guidelines for agencies and their consultants.
- (c) The Executive Committee should consider a report on incremental costs for the production of CFC-substitutes and establish firm compensation policies with a view to completing incremental cost guidelines for the production of CFC-substitutes by mid-1996.

Action 6

The Executive Committee should evaluate the regime adopted for 1995, taking into account the study's recommendations, including the recommendation that: "Cost-effectiveness norms should be prepared based on model projects of different capacities under standard conditions. Thereafter, projects should be assessed on their own merits." Nonetheless, all eligible projects shall continue to be funded overtime irrespective of their relative cost-effectiveness. In case of delayed funding, however, lump-sum payments could be considered.

Action 7

- (a) Relevant Implementing Agencies should review institutional strengthening experiences and present a combined paper to the Executive Committee, which will include guidelines on the possible proportionate commitment of Article 5 countries in such areas as financial, organizational and human resource support, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of ODS phase-out strategies.

- (b) Institutional strengthening could include, at the request of Article 5 countries, assistance to meet their country programme goals relative to laws and regulations.

Action 8

The Executive Committee should select a lead Agency to prepare the framework for a policy dialogue with Article 5 countries by the end of 1996, with a view to enhancing regulatory support to ODS phase-out in Article 5 countries.

Action 9

The Executive Committee should request a lead Implementing Agency, with the other Agencies and the Secretariat, to further develop, as appropriate, the guidelines for country programmes, taking into account these recommendations, with a view to the adoption by the Executive Committee of revised guidelines. The Executive Committee will consider these guidelines in the light of its experience to date taking into account, as appropriate, the sectoral approach to technology transfer. However, approval of eligible projects should not be made contingent upon revision of country programmes. Any revision of the country programme would be at the request of the Party concerned.

Action 10

The study by the World Bank on the establishment of a concessional loan mechanism, requested by the Executive Committee at its Sixteenth Meeting, should be completed as soon as possible, and analysed and discussed by the Executive Committee at its Nineteenth Meeting, and a decision on suitable future steps be taken by the Executive Committee by its Twentieth Meeting or by the Meeting of the Parties in 1996, as appropriate, with a view to starting the use of concessional loans by the end of 1996, to the extent that the need and demand exist.

Action 11

The Executive Committee should examine the issue of industrial consolidation, taking into account national industrial strategies of Article 5 countries, with a view to achieving more effective approaches to ODS phase-out.

Action 12

Noting that the Executive Committee approved funding for Latin American and African Networks, the Executive Committee should review the existing similar networks and establish new networks, as appropriate.

Action 13

The Implementing Agencies should report to the Executive Committee on measures to include ODS phase-out issues into their ongoing dialogue on development programming and on measures they could take to mobilize non-Fund resources in support of Montreal Protocol objectives, with a view to achieving an increase in the number of ozone-protection projects.

Action 14

The Executive Committee should consider the need for new Implementing Agencies for loan programmes in the light of emerging sectoral strategy policies and for methyl bromide after the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.

Action 15

The Executive Committee should urge the Article 5 countries concerned to select Implementing Agencies and mode of implementation keeping in mind the need to implement projects without delay.

Action 16

The World Bank should report on the training and incentive structure and, at its Nineteenth Meeting, the Executive Committee should consider this report and the relationship of the costs of training to total overhead costs, in order to ensure that the Executive Committee is fully informed about the role, resourcing and effectiveness of Financial Intermediaries.

Action 17

The Executive Committee should request each Implementing Agency to report, as and when the issue arises, on legal and institutional impediments to project implementation and measures taken to address them as soon as possible.

Action 18

- (a) The World Bank and all other institutions associated with the Financial Mechanism should propose measures to assist UNEP in collecting contributions in arrears.
- (b) The World Bank should review with UNEP the processes for acceptance of promissory notes.

Action 19

The Executive Committee should monitor the extent to which the available bilateral component is utilized.

Action 20

The Executive Committee should pay attention to training directly related to investment projects and consider training of technical experts from Article 5 countries, especially when addressing the needs of small-ODS users. Where the Fund supports eligible projects of research to adapt technology to local circumstances, it should encourage the involvement of Article 5 country technical experts in the discussions of technical options, and the effective involvement of local experts in field missions.

Action 21

- (a) The Executive Committee should prepare an itemized progress report on measures taken so far, in the context of Article 10 of the Protocol, to establish a mechanism specifically for the transfer of technology and the technical know-how at fair and most favourable conditions necessary to phase out ozone-depleting substances; and at the same time.
- (b) The Executive Committee should request UNEP to intensify its efforts to collect information from relevant sources, and to prepare an inventory and assessment of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how conducive to phase out of ozone-depleting substances. This inventory should also include an elaboration of terms under which transfers of such technologies and know-how could take place.
- (c) The Executive Committee should consider what steps can practicably be taken to eliminate any impediments in the international flow of technology.
- (d) The Executive Committee should further elaborate the issue of the eligible incremental costs of technology transfer, including costs of patents and designs and the incremental costs of royalties as negotiated by the recipient enterprises.

The actions in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) should be completed by its Nineteenth Meeting and updated periodically, and the action in subparagraph (d) should be taken immediately.

Decision VIII/5: Actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/5* to request the Executive Committee to move forward as expeditiously as possible on decision VII/22, and in particular Actions 5, 6, 10, 11, 14 and 21, and to report back to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VIII/7: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/7*:

1. To note with appreciation the measures taken by the Executive Committee to improve the Financial Mechanism;
2. To request the Executive Committee to continue with further actions to implement decision VII/22 to improve the Financial Mechanism and report to the Meetings of the Parties annually.

[The remainder of this decision is located under Article 10A]

Decision IX/14: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/14*:

1. To note with appreciation the measures taken by the Executive Committee to improve the Financial Mechanism and the work of the Informal Group on Technology Transfer established under decision VIII/7;
2. To request the Executive Committee to continue with further actions to implement decision VII/22 to improve the Financial Mechanism and to include in its annual report to the Meeting of the Parties an annex updating information on each action that has not been previously completed, as well as a list of actions that have been completed;
3. To note the status of work undertaken to date pursuant to action 21 under decision VII/22;
4. To request the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Informal Group, to expeditiously identify steps that can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions;
5. To review this matter at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision X/31: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/31*:

1. To note with appreciation the work and the report of the Executive Committee on the measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer and on its excellent functioning in 1998;
2. To request the Executive Committee to report annually to the Meetings of the Parties on the operation of the Financial Mechanism and the measures taken to improve the operation.

Decision XIII/3: Evaluation study on the managing and implementing bodies of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/3*:

1. To evaluate and review, by 2004, the financial mechanism established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol with a view to ensuring its consistent, effective functioning in meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties and non-Article 5 Parties in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol, and to launch a process for an external, independent study in that regard which shall be made available to the 16th Meeting of the Parties;

2. That the study shall focus on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol;
3. That the terms of reference and modalities of the study shall be submitted to the 15th Meeting of the Parties;
4. To consider the necessity to launch such an evaluation on a periodic basis;
5. To request the existing evaluation mechanism in place within the United Nations system to provide the Meeting of the Parties, for its consideration, with any relevant findings on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol at any time such findings are available.

Other decisions on the operation of the financial mechanism

Decision V/23: Funding of methyl bromide projects by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/23*:

1. To authorize the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to provide funding for a limited number of methyl bromide projects for data collection, information exchange within the scope of country programmes, in line with paragraphs 1 (b) and (c) of decision IV/23 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, as well as for a limited number of methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects, which should be selected with the assistance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
2. To request the implementing agencies to cooperate according to their specific expertise to assist in implementing the present decision;
3. To encourage Parties to provide bilateral support for other methyl bromide studies and projects in developing countries (over and above contributions to the Fund).

Decision VII/4: Provision of financial support and technology transfer

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/4*:

1. To emphasize the importance of the effective implementation of financial cooperation, including provision of adequate funding under Article 10 and technology transfer under Article 10 A of the Montreal Protocol, in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in complying with the existing control measures under the Protocol;
2. To stress that the adoption of any new control measures by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will require additional funding which will need to be reflected in the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond and in the implementation of technology transfer;
3. To underline that the implementation of control measures by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will, as provided in Article 5, paragraph 5, depend upon the effective implementation of the financial cooperation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A;
4. To urge Parties when taking decisions on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond, to allocate the necessary funds in order to ensure that countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 can comply with their agreed control measure commitments.

Decision VII/23: Financial planning in the Multilateral Fund

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/23*:

1. To note with appreciation the report and the outline and framework for a three-year rolling business plan prepared by the Executive Committee;
2. To request the Executive Committee to provide to the Parties at their Eighth Meeting a full three-year rolling business plan based on the outline and framework approved by the Parties at their Seventh Meeting;
3. To note that the three-year rolling business plan must reflect the purpose of the Multilateral Fund, which is to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to meet their Protocol obligations. The plan would be based on the level of replenishment decided by the Parties and should be used as a basis for projecting beyond the period of the current replenishment. The plan should be based on, *inter alia*, the intersectoral priorities and strategies contained in the country programmes and should be consistent with agreed commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VII/25: Provision by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of specific financial support for projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs)

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/25* to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to provide specific support to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs) by:

- (a) Allocating sufficient funds for projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries to further strengthen and expand awareness and training programmes, especially in the area of refrigerant management;
- (b) Supporting specialized assistance such as a workshop to establish regulatory and legislative measures required to facilitate the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances;
- (c) Allowing financing of eligible retrofitting projects, in sectors vital to LVC economies on a case-by-case basis where this can be shown to be the best approach;
- (d) Requesting the United Nations Environment Programme, due to its extensive experience with low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs), to take the lead in preparing an overall approach in addressing these needs;
- (e) Providing funds to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries, on a regional basis, to organize training workshops for their customs and other officers on the harmonized system and other systems to control and monitor consumption of ozone-depleting substances;

Approval of projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries and very low-volume-ODS-consuming countries should be based upon a more appropriate project-appraisal approach reflecting the particular circumstances encountered by the countries referred to above.

Decision IX/15: Production sector

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/15*:

Noting the progress in the preparation of the guidelines for funding the production sector indicated in the report of the Executive Committee to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties,

Recognizing the importance of timely phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in the countries operating under Article 5,

Recognizing the equal importance of funding both the closure of facilities and the production of substitutes for ozone-depleting substances,

Recognizing the importance of technology transfer for the effective implementation of the activities in the production sector,

To request the Executive Committee to accelerate the formulation of the guidelines for funding the production sector and the subsequent approval of relevant projects in this sector.

Decision XI/17: Production sector

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/17*:

Noting the recent estimation by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of high atmospheric emissions of carbon tetrachloride (almost 41,000 tonnes in 1996), out of which about 70 per cent was contributed by use of carbon tetrachloride as a feedstock to produce CFCs,

Noting the assessment of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that closure of CFC-manufacturing facilities in Article 5 Parties and Parties with economies in transition with accelerated introduction of alternatives could lead to a reduction in carbon tetrachloride emissions to the environment,

Noting that the Ninth Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to accelerate the formulation of guidelines for funding the phase-out in the production sector and subsequent approval of relevant projects in this sector,

1. To request the Executive Committee to complete the task of formulation of guidelines for funding the production sector on a priority basis and expeditiously;
2. To further request the Executive Committee to facilitate the formulation of projects for funding the CFC-production sector and their subsequent approval on a priority basis.

Decision XII/27: Refrigerant management plans

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/27* to request the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee to finalize the formulation of guidelines for refrigerant management plans for high volume ozone-depleting-substance-consuming countries as soon as possible and subsequently approve funding in accordance with the guidelines for such projects in the pipeline.

Decision XII/16: Organization of Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund meetings

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/16* that when meetings organized by the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund secretariat are organized back-to-back, the two secretariats should coordinate arrangements to the greatest extent possible and, where possible and advantageous to the Parties, should seek to negotiate joint agreements with the hosting venue.

Article 10A: Transfer of technology

Decision I/4: Workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/4* to consider the following elements as the first components for the workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 [*note: this refers to the original Article 10 of the Protocol, on technical assistance*] of the Protocol:

- (a) dissemination of the reports of the panels for scientific, environmental, technical, and economic assessments, as well as the synthesis report, and their follow-up;
- (b) regular updating of the panel reports, taking into account in particular the developments in the fields of production of environmentally sound substitutes or alternative technological solutions to the use of CFCs or halons;
- (c) development of a programme, which will include workshops, demonstration projects, training courses, the exchange of experts and the provision of consultants on control options, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, for the consideration by the Parties at their second meeting;
- (d) preparation of a study of retrofit technologies applicable to existing manufacturing facilities that produce controlled substances or products made with or containing such substances, to be presented to the Parties for their consideration at their Second Meeting;
- (e) facilitation of the production and wide dissemination of material for public information;
- (f) exploration of specific ways of promoting exchange and transfer of environmentally sound substitutes and alternative technologies;
- (g) initiatives to support activities in programmes of international organizations and financing agencies that could contribute towards implementing the provisions of the Protocol, and defining means by which the Secretariat can initiate concrete contacts with the appropriate international organizations, programmes and financing agencies for this purpose.

Decision II/14: Workplans required by Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/14* to request the Executive Committee under the Financial Mechanism and the Secretariat to take into account in their work the recommendations on workplans required by Article 9 and Article 10 [*note: this refers to the original Article 10 of the Protocol, on technical assistance*] of the Protocol, as adopted by the third session of the first meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol.

Decision VII/4: Provision of financial support and technology transfer

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/4*:

1. To emphasize the importance of the effective implementation of financial cooperation, including provision of adequate funding under Article 10 and technology transfer under Article 10 A of the Montreal Protocol, in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in complying with the existing control measures under the Protocol;
2. To stress that the adoption of any new control measures by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will require additional funding which will need to be reflected in the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond and in the implementation of technology transfer;
3. To underline that the implementation of control measures by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will, as provided in Article 5, paragraph 5, depend upon the effective implementation of the financial cooperation as provided by Article 10 and the transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A;

4. To urge Parties when taking decisions on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in 1996 and beyond, to allocate the necessary funds in order to ensure that countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 can comply with their agreed control measure commitments.

Decision VII/26: Technology transfer

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/26*:

1. To recognize the role of technology transfer in enabling Parties to meet their obligations under the Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation the interim report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/10) on measures taken so far in the context of Article 10 of the Protocol, to establish a mechanism specifically for the transfer of technology and the technical know-how at fair and most favourable conditions necessary to phase-out ozone-depleting substances;
3. To request the Executive Committee to re-examine its interim conclusions contained in paragraphs 11 and 13 of that report in the light of issues raised in paragraph 45 of the report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom.18/75), the Report on the Review under Paragraph 8 of Article 5, and the Study on the Financial Mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, and other issues including equity, limited resources, conditions attached to project approvals and payment of technology transfer fees as negotiated by enterprises in Parties operating under Article 5;
4. To request the Executive Committee to provide a final report on this issue to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties. In particular, in preparing its report to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, the Executive Committee is requested to seek input from Article 5 Parties on their experience with impediments to technology transfer and to identify solutions to overcome such impediments. The Executive Committee is authorized to provide appropriate funding, if necessary, for this purpose.

Decision VIII/7: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/7*:

3. To note the status of preparation of the report on transfer of technology required by Action 21 of decision VII/22;
4. To set up an Informal Group consisting of four representatives of Parties not operating under Article 5 (1) (Australia, Italy, Netherlands, United States of America) and four representatives of Parties operating under Article 5 (1) (China, Colombia, Ghana, India) to assist the Executive Committee in identifying what steps can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions;
5. The Group may meet as necessary and shall submit its reports, if any, to the Executive Committee;
6. To review this matter at its Ninth Meeting.

[The remainder of this decision is located under Article 10]

Decision IX/14: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/14*:

1. To note with appreciation the measures taken by the Executive Committee to improve the Financial Mechanism and the work of the Informal Group on Technology Transfer established under decision VIII/7;
2. To request the Executive Committee to continue with further actions to implement decision VII/22 to improve the Financial Mechanism and to include in its annual report to the Meeting of the Parties an annex updating information on each action that has not been previously completed, as well as a list of actions that have been completed;

3. To note the status of work undertaken to date pursuant to action 21 under decision VII/22;
4. To request the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Informal Group, to expeditiously identify steps that can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favourable conditions;
5. To review this matter at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision X/31: Measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided in Dec. X/31:

1. To note with appreciation the work and the report of the Executive Committee on the measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer and on its excellent functioning in 1998;
2. To request the Executive Committee to report annually to the Meetings of the Parties on the operation of the Financial Mechanism and the measures taken to improve the operation.

Article 11: Meetings of the Parties

Decisions on meetings of the Parties

Decision II/20: Third Meeting of the Parties

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/20* to convene the Third Meeting of the Parties from 19 to 21 June 1991 in conjunction with and at the same venue as the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.

Decision III/18: Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/18* to convene the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in September or October 1992 in Denmark.

Decision IV/31: Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/31* to convene the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in October/November 1993.

Decision V/27: Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/27* to convene the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in September/November 1994 in Nairobi.

Decision V/28: Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/28* to express its gratitude to the Government of Austria for its generous offer to host the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Vienna in 1995, to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

Decision VI/20: Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/20*:

1. To reaffirm decision V/28 of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties, by which the Parties expressed their gratitude to the Government of Austria for its generous offer to host the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Vienna in 1995, to mark the tenth anniversary of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
2. To convene the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Vienna from 28 November to 7 December 1995.

Decision VII/38: Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/38*:

1. That the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held in Costa Rica in 1996;
2. That the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held in Montreal, Canada in 1997;
3. That the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held in Egypt in 1998.

Decision VIII/30: Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/30*:

1. To reaffirm decision VII/38 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, by which the Parties decided to hold the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Montreal, Canada, in September 1997;
2. To convene the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Montreal in September 1997.

Decision IX/40: Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/40*:

1. To reaffirm decision VII/38 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, by which the Parties decided to hold the Tenth Meeting of the Parties in Egypt in 1998;
2. To convene the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Cairo, in November 1998.

Decision X/34: Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/34* to convene the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in China, in November 1999.

Decision XI/29: Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/29* to convene the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Burkina Faso, in October 2000.

Decision XII/18: Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/18* to convene the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 15 to 19 October 2001.

Decision XIII/33: Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/33* to convene the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the seat of the Secretariat, in Nairobi, during the week of 25 to 29 November 2002 unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Parties.

Decision XIV/43: Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/43* to convene the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the seat of the Secretariat, in Nairobi, and at a date to be decided by the Parties unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Parties.

Decisions on declarations adopted at Meetings of the Parties**Decision I/15: Helsinki Declaration**

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/15* to take note of the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted by all countries both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties present in Helsinki on the occasion of the first Meeting of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol as it appears in Appendix I to this Report. [See Section 2.10 in this Handbook.]

Decision XI/1: Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/1* to adopt the Beijing Declaration on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer, as contained in annex I to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 2.10 in this Handbook.]

Decision XII/17: Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/17* to adopt the Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as contained in annex IV to the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties. [See Section 2.10 in this Handbook.]

Decision XIII/32: Colombo Declaration

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/32* to adopt the Colombo Declaration, on Renewed Commitment to the Protection of the Ozone Layer to Mark the Forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, the 15th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and the 10th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Multilateral Fund, as contained in annex V to the report of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. [See Section 2.10 in this Handbook.]

Decisions on rules of procedure

Decision I/1: Rules of procedure for Meetings of the Parties

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/1* to adopt the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol [see Section III of this Handbook].

Decision II/19: Rules of procedure for meetings of the Parties

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/19* to amend paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, adopted at the First Meeting of the Parties, to include the following additional sentences:

“In electing its officers, the Meeting of the Parties shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation. The offices of President and Rapporteur of the Meeting of the Parties shall normally be subject to rotation among the five groups of States referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15/December 1972, by which the United Nations Environment Programme was established.”

Decision III/14: Amendment of the Rules of Procedure

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/14* to amend the Rules of Procedure as follows:

- (a) Rule 23 – delete paragraph 2;
- (b) Rule 24 – delete the words “other than the President”, and substitute the words “of the Bureau.”

Decisions on the Open-ended Working Group

Decision I/5: Establishment of Open-ended Working Group

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/5* to establish an open-ended working group to:

- (a) Review the report of the four panels referred in *Dec. I/3*, and integrate them into one synthesis report;

- (b) Based on (a) above, and taking into account the views expressed at the First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, prepare draft proposals for any amendments to the Protocol which would be needed. Such proposals are to be circulated to the Parties in accordance with article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
- (c) To develop the workplans referred to in *Dec. I/4*; and
- (d) To work out the modalities required by *Dec. I/13*.

Decision I/6: Meetings of Open-ended Working Group

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/6* to authorize the Secretariat to convene meetings of the working group referred to in *Dec. I/6*.

Decision I/7: Participation by non-Parties

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/7* to authorize the Secretariat to invite non-Parties to participate in the deliberations of the meetings of the working groups established by the Parties.

Decision II/15: Extension of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/15* to continue the work of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties and to extend its mandate to consider, if necessary and in particular, the following topics:

- (a) Further elaboration of any remaining details of the various components of the Financial Mechanism;
- (b) Identification of the most appropriate modalities for the transfer of technologies designed for the protection of the ozone layer;
- (c) Co-operation with Parties that are developing countries for the implementation of the Protocol; and
- (d) Problems arising under the trade provisions of the Protocol, in respect of both trade between Parties and trade with non-Parties including issues related to free-trade zones; and to make recommendations to the Third Meeting of the Parties.

Decision II/18: Meetings of the Open-ended Working Group

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/18* to authorize the Secretariat to convene, if necessary, up to six meetings of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties prior to the Third Meeting of the Parties and to invite non-Parties to participate in the deliberations of these meetings.

Decision III/11: Open-ended Working Group of the Parties

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/11*:

- (a) to recall Article 5, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol adopted by Decision II/2 of the Parties at its Second Meeting and reiterate the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties in accordance with Decision II/15 and request that this work be intensified;
- (b) should the results obtained by the assessment panels suggest the need to adjust or amend the Protocol, the Working Group would make recommendations in time for consideration by the next meeting of the Parties;
- (c) to endorse the selection of Mexico and the United Kingdom as co-Chairmen of the Open-ended Working Group.

Decision VI/15: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/15* to endorse the selection of Mr. John Carstensen of Denmark and Mr. N. R. Krishnan of India as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1995.

Decision VII/36: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/36* to endorse the selection of Mr. S. Seebaluck (Mauritius) and Ms. C. Fearnley (New Zealand) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1996.

Decision VIII/27: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/27* to endorse the selection of Ms. Catalina Mosler-Garcia (Mexico) and Ms. Claire Fearnley (New Zealand) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1997.

Decision IX/36: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/36* to endorse the selection of Mr. V. Anand (India) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1998.

Decision X/5: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/5* to endorse the selection of Mr. Ibrahim Abdel Gelil (Egypt) and Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 1999.

Decision XI/10: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/10* to endorse the selection of Mr. John Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) and Mr. Milton Catelin (Australia) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2000.

Decision XII/5: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/5* to endorse the selection of Mr. Milton Catelin (Australia) and Mr. P.V. Jayakrishnan (India) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2001.

Decision XIII/28: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/28* to endorse the selection of Mr. Milton Catelin (Australia) and Mr. Aloysius M. Kamperewera (Malawi) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2002.

Decision XIV/42: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/42* to endorse the selection of Khaled Klaly (Syrian Arab Republic) and Maria Nolan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2003.

Decisions on the Bureau**Decision I/2: Establishment of Bureau**

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/2* to establish its Bureau to be composed of the President, three Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur elected by each meeting of the Parties.

The Bureau shall meet at least once between meetings of the Parties to review the work of any working groups established by the Parties during their meetings, to consider other topics on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Parties and to review the documents prepared by the Secretariat for meetings of the Parties to facilitate the work of these meetings.

Decision IV/22: Bureau of the Montreal Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/22* to take note of the reports of the first and second meetings of the Bureau of the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/Bur/1/3 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/Bur/2/3.

Decision V/22: Bureau of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/22* to take note of the report of the first meeting of the Bureau of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Article 12: Secretariat

Decision II/7: Montreal Protocol Handbook

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/7* to invite the Executive Director to prepare as soon as possible a *Montreal Protocol Handbook* setting out the Protocol as adjusted, the Protocol as adjusted and amended and the decisions of the Parties that relate to its interpretation and other material relevant to its operation, and to update the *Handbook*, as necessary, after each meeting of the Parties.

Decision III/4: Montreal Protocol Handbook

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/4* to welcome the efforts of the Secretariat in completing the Montreal Protocol Handbook, which was prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with Decision II/7 of the Second Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Secretariat after further editing, taking into account the comments made in paragraph 18 of the Report of the Preparatory Meeting for the Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/Prep/2), to distribute the Handbook to all the Parties to the Protocol and the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations as soon as possible.

Decision XII/16: Organization of Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund meetings

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/16* that when meetings organized by the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund secretariat are organized back-to-back, the two secretariats should coordinate arrangements to the greatest extent possible and, where possible and advantageous to the Parties, should seek to negotiate joint agreements with the hosting venue.

Decision XIII/31: Appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/31* to request the United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Headquarters to complete the process for the earliest possible appointment of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat.

Article 13: Financial provisions

Decision I/14: Financial arrangements

The *First Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. I/14* with regard to financial arrangements:

- A.
 - (a) to establish a United Nations Trust Fund in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and in accordance with the General Procedures governing operations of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
 - (b) the Protocol Trust Fund shall be administered by the Executive Director of UNEP and shall finance expenditures approved by the Parties and shall receive the contributions of Parties to the Protocol;
 - (c) to that end the Meeting requests the Executive Director to secure the necessary consents of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Governing Council of UNEP;
 - (d) to adopt the terms of reference of the Trust Fund in Annex II of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties; [*See Section 2.8 of this Handbook, as amended by Decision XIV/41*]
 - (e) the contributions of the Parties shall be in the form of voluntary contributions according to the formula in Annex III of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties;
 - (f) the Meeting calls on all Parties to pay their contributions to the Trust Fund in advance of the period to which they relate;
 - (g) to approve a total budget of US\$1,580,000 for the biennium 1990–1991;
- B. The States non-Parties and the non-Contributing Parties to the Trust Fund are encouraged to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund.

Decision II/17: Budget

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/17* with regard to the budget to adopt the system of rolling biennial budgets, and to approve a total revised budget of \$3,400,000 for 1990, a total revised budget for 1991 of \$2,423,000 and a total budget for 1992 of \$2,225,000.

Decision III/21: Budgets and financial matters

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/21* regarding budgets and financial matters:

- (a) to request the Secretariat to submit as soon as possible to all Parties certified and audited accounts of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund for the expenditures under the Fund for 1990 financial year;
- (b) to request the Secretariat to submit to the Parties the certified and audited accounts for 1989 of the Interim Ozone Secretariat;
- (c) to request the Secretariat to submit certified and audited accounts for subsequent years prior to regular meetings of the Parties;
- (d) to emphasize that expenditures incurred due to recommendations by the Bureau should only be met either within the budget adopted by the Parties for that year or by other additional contributions made towards these expenditures;
- (e) to emphasize that it is essential to avoid increases in already adopted budgets in the years which they relate;
- (f) to urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and to also pay their future contributions promptly and in full in accordance with the terms of reference and the formula for contributions as attached to Annex II to the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties;
- (g) to adopt the final budget for 1992 of US\$2,278,645, and for 1993 of US\$2,398,990.

Decision IV/19: Budgets and financial matters

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/19*:

1. to note the financial reports on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1990 and 1991, and on the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol;
2. to urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions as set out in Annex XI to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
3. to adopt the revised budgets for 1992 of US\$2,862,855 and for 1993 of US\$2,702,390, and the proposed budget for 1994 of US\$3,369,090, as set out in Annex XII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties;
4. to extend the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer from 31 March 1993 to 31 March 1995.

Decision V/21: Budgets and financial matters

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/21*:

1. To note the financial reports on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol and the Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for 1992;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions as set out in Annex III to the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To adopt the proposed budgets for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol of US\$ 2,822,735 for 1994 and of US\$ 3,416,550 for 1995, as set out in Annex IV to the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To urge the Secretariat to furnish the Parties with an estimation of the current year's needs and in the same format the actual expenditures of the previous year so that the Parties will have a good understanding of the Secretariat's budgetary requirements.

Decision VI/17: Budgets and financial matters

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/17*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1993;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions as set out in Annex III to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To approve the revised budgets for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol of US\$ 3,048,735 for 1994 and of US\$ 3,699,050 for 1995 and to adopt the proposed budget of US\$ 2,818,215 for 1996, as set out in Annex IV to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

Decision VII/37: Financial matters: financial report and budgets

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/37*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for biennium 1994–1995 and expenditures for 1994 (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/4);
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties as set out in Annex VII to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

3. To confirm the budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol of \$2,818,215 for 1996 as approved by the Sixth Meeting of the Parties and to approve the budget of \$3,301,290 for 1997, as set out in Annex VIII to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
4.
 - (a) To approve the adoption of the new United Nations scale of assessments, which came into effect through the General Assembly resolution 49/19 B of 3 March 1995 for Members of the United Nations and through administrative circular ST/ADM/SER.B/451 of 4 January 1995 for non-Members of the United Nations, as the basis for calculating individual Parties' levels of contributions to the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund trust funds in 1996 and beyond;
 - (b) To authorize the Treasurer to recalculate the future individual Parties' levels of contributions to the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund trust funds, using the scale of assessments as updated and adopted within the United Nations system;
5. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the Assessment Panels for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
6. To request additional voluntary contributions from Parties in support of:
 - (a) Increased participation of Assessment Panel members from developing countries in Assessment Panels and Technical Options Committees;
 - (b) Information materials for the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;
7. To request:
 - (a) Countries having Junior Programme Officer (JPO) programmes to consider funding the post of Programme Officer (Information Systems) (post 1105) through their JPO programmes;
 - (b) The United Nations Environment Programme to fund the post of Programme Officer (Information Systems) from the programme support costs given to it by the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund.

Decision VIII/28: Financial Matters: financial report and budgets

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/28*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1995 as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/4;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties as set out in annex VI to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To approve the revised budgets for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol of US\$2,818,215 for 1996 and US\$3,542,263 for 1997 and the proposed budget of US\$3,679,704 for 1998, as set out in annex VII to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the Assessment Panels for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
5. To request additional voluntary contributions from Parties in support of:
 - (a) Increased participation of Assessment Panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in Assessment Panels and Technical Options Committees;
 - (b) Information materials for the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;

6. To request the Secretariat to report to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the utilization of the funds for the participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the meetings of the Assessment Panels and the Technical Options Committees;
7. Request the Executive Director of UNEP to ensure that the 13 per cent programme support costs charged to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol are used fully in support of the Protocol and its Secretariat, and to report to the next Meeting of the Parties on the ways in which the 13 per cent has been used for the benefit of the Convention and its Secretariat;
8. To request the Executive Director of UNEP to extend the duration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol until 31 December 2000, subject to the approval of the UNEP Governing Council.

Decision IX/37: Financial matters: financial report and budgets

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/37*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1996 as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/5;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties as set out in annex VIII to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
3. To approve the proposed budget of US\$3,679,704 for 1998 and US\$3,615,740 for 1999, as set out in annex IX to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the three Assessment Panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
5. Having in mind the terms of reference agreed to in annex V to the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties [*see Section 2.6 of this Handbook*] and approved in decision VIII/19, in particular regarding the size and balance of the Assessment Panels and their subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) To express its desire to move towards a situation when all experts of assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies from developing countries and CEIT could be supported to take part in their meetings;
 - (b) To note that the budget for 1998 and 1999 provides a reasonable expectation that no request from any developing country and CEIT expert in these bodies will be denied;
6. To request the Secretariat to report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties on the utilization of the funds for the participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the meetings of the Assessment Panels and their subsidiary bodies;
7. To take note of the report of UNEP on the ways in which the 13 per cent programme support costs has been used; to request the Executive Director of UNEP to ensure that this charge to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol is used fully in support of the Protocol and its Secretariat; and to submit a final report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/30*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1997, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/5;
2. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties, as set out in annex VIII to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties (document UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12), for the year 1999, and for the year 2000 in annex IV to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;

3. To approve the budget of \$3,615,740 for 1999 and proposed budget of \$3,679,704 for 2000, as set out in annex III to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol.

Decision XI/21: Financial matters: financial report and budgets

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/21*:

1. To note with appreciation the exemplary financial management by the Secretariat over many years;
2. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1998, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/4;
3. To approve the budget of 3,679,679 United States dollars for 2000, and the proposed budget of 3,679,679 United States dollars for 2001, as set out in annex VIII to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;
4. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and also to pay their future contributions promptly and in full, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties, as set out in annex IV to the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9), for the year 2000, and for the year 2001 as set out in annex IX to the report of the Eleventh Meeting;
5. To draw down an amount of 675,000 United States dollars from the unspent balance for the purpose of reducing it, thereby ensuring that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to 3,004,679 United States dollars for 2001;
6. To request the Executive Secretary, when making budget proposals for 2002, 2003 and 2004, to draw down the amount specified in paragraph 5 above from the unspent balances for those years;
7. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering financial assistance to their members in the three Assessment Panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
8. To review the status of reserves at the Meeting of the Parties in the year 2003.

Decision XII/15: Financial matters: Financial report and budgets

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/15*:

1. To take note of the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for 1999, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/6;
2. To approve the revised budget of \$4,099,385 for 2001, as contained in annex II to the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties, recalling paragraph 5 of decision XI/21 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol aimed at ensuring that contributions to be paid by the Parties should amount to \$3,004,679 for the year 2001;
3. To take note of the proposed budget of \$4,406,276 for 2002, as contained in annex II to the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision XI/21, which calls for the drawdown of \$675,000 from the unspent balance for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003;
4. To urge all Parties with outstanding contributions for prior years to make every effort to pay them promptly and fully;
5. To urge all Parties to pay their annual contributions promptly and in full, ahead of the time at which the contributions are needed, in accordance with the formula for contributions by Parties for the years 2001 and 2002 as set out in annex III to the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties;

6. To encourage Parties not operating under Article 5 to continue offering assistance to their members in the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
7. To note the provision of assistance for the participation of Article 5 experts in the assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies;
8. To note that, in future, the establishment and classification of posts in the Ozone Secretariat shall be presented to the Parties in advance for consideration and approval before they are submitted for processing according to United Nations recruitment and promotion procedures.

Decision XIII/30: Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/30*:

1. To welcome the continuing excellent management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund;
2. To take note of the financial report of the Trust Fund for 2000, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/4;
3. To approve the budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$3,907,646 for 2002 and take note of the proposed budget of \$3,763,034 for 2003, as set out in Annex III of the report of the 13th Meeting of the Parties;
4. To draw down an amount of \$675,000 in years 2002 and 2003 from the Fund balance for the purpose of reducing that balance in accordance with decision XI/21, paragraphs 5 and 6;
5. To draw down, further, from the unspent balance for the year 2000, an amount of \$740,000 in 2002 and \$250,869 in 2003;
6. To ensure, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to \$2,492,646 for 2002 and \$2,837,165 for 2003, as set out in Annex IV of the report of the 13th Meeting of the Parties. The contributions of the individual Parties shall be as listed in Annex IV;
7. To urge all Parties to pay their contributions promptly and in full;
8. To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to continue offering assistance to their members in the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
9. To note the provision of assistance for the participation of Article 5 experts in the assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies;
10. To review, at its 14th Meeting, on the basis of a working document prepared by the Secretariat, the continuing growth in the operating surplus and interest being accumulated by the Trust Fund with a view to identifying the optimal way in which to balance the Protocol's operational funds.

Decision XIV/41: Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/41*:

1. To welcome the continuing excellent management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund and the very good quality documentation on it furnished to the meeting;
2. To take note with appreciation of the financial statements of the Trust Fund for the biennium 2000-2001 and the report on the actual expenditures for 2001 as compared to the approvals for that year, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/4;

3. To approve the budget for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$3,855,220 for 2003 and take note of the proposed budget of \$3,921,664 for 2004, as set out in Annex III of the report of the fourteenth Meeting of the Parties;
4. To firstly draw down an amount of \$675,000 in years 2003 and 2004 from the Fund balance for the purpose of reducing that balance in accordance with Decision XI/21, paragraphs 5 and 6;
5. To secondly draw down further from the unspent balance from year 2000, an amount of \$250,869 in 2003;
6. To thirdly draw down further from the unspent balance from year 2001, an amount of \$400,000 in 2003; \$686,000 in 2004 and \$100,869 in year 2005;
7. To fourthly draw down further from the annually accruing interest income, an amount of \$250,000 in 2003 and another \$250,000 in 2004;
8. To ensure, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, that the contributions to be paid by the Parties amount to \$2,279,351 for 2003 and \$2,310,664 for 2004, as set out in Annex III of the report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties. The contributions of the individual Parties shall be as listed in Annex IV;
9. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions, as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;
10. To encourage non-Article 5 Parties to continue offering assistance to their members in the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies for their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;
11. To note the provision of assistance for the participation of Article 5 experts in the assessment panels and the subsidiary bodies;
12. To amend paragraph 4 of the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by substituting 25 per cent by 22 per cent in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution through its decision A/RES/55/5 B-F of 23 December 2000;
13. To request the Executive Director to extend the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund until 31 December 2010; and
14. To invite the Parties to provide comments to the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/14/INF.3 and ask the Secretariat to keep the information current.

Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention

Decision II/2: Amendment of the Protocol

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/2* to adopt in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in Annex II to the report on the work of the Second Meeting of the Parties. [See *Section 4.4 in this Handbook.*]

Decision II/16: Amendment of the Vienna Convention

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/16* to recommend that the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer review, at the earliest opportunity, Article 9 of the Convention with a view to expediting the amendment procedure for protocols.

Decision IV/4: Further Amendment of the Protocol

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/4* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in Annex III to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties. [See *Section 4.5 in this Handbook.*]

Decision IX/4: Further Amendment of the Protocol

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/4* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in annex IV to the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties. [See *Section 4.6 in this Handbook.*]

Decision XI/5: Further Amendment of the Montreal Protocol

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/5* to adopt, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in annex V to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. [See *Section 4.7 in this Handbook.*]

Article 15: Signature

Note: the following decisions are all also relevant to Article 13 of the Vienna Convention.

Decision III/1: Adjustments and amendment

The *Third Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. III/1*:

- (b) To note that only two States have so far ratified the Amendment, adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and to urge all States to ratify that Amendment in view of the fact that twenty instruments of ratification, approval or acceptance are required for it to come into force on 1 January 1992.

[the remainder of this decision is located under Article 2]

Decision IV/1: Amendment adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London Amendment)

The *Fourth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IV/1* to invite the attention of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to the entry into force, on 10 August 1992, of the Amendment to the Protocol adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties and to urge all Parties that have not yet ratified the said Amendment to do so.

Decision V/1: Amendments adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London Amendment) and by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen Amendment)

The *Fifth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. V/1*:

1. To note with satisfaction the large number of countries that have ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol and to urge all States that have not yet done so to become Parties to both instruments;
2. To urge all Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet done so to ratify the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Protocol.

Decision VI/1: Ratification, approval or accession to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol

The *Sixth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VI/1*:

1. To note with satisfaction the large number of countries that have ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol;
2. To urge all States that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accede to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision VII/13: Ratification, approval or accession to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol

The *Seventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VII/13*:

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

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

Decision VIII/1: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

The *Eighth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. VIII/1*:

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

Decision IX/10: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and London and Copenhagen Amendments

The *Ninth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. IX/10*:

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

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/1*:

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

Decision XI/11: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol, and the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/11*:

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 136 Parties have ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 101 Parties have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and only 29 Parties have ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as of 15 November 1999;

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

Decision XII/7: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/7*:

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 30 November 2000, 142 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and 113 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 46 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note further that only one Party has to date ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, a situation that will make it unlikely for the Amendment to enter into force by 1 January 2001 as agreed in Beijing in 1999;
4. To urge all States that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accede to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer.

Decision XIII/14: Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/14*:

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 30 September 2001, 153 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and 128 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 63 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;
3. To note further that only 11 Parties have to date ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, a situation that made it impossible for the Amendment to enter into force by 1 January 2001 as agreed in Beijing in 1999;
4. To urge all States that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accede to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer.

Decision XIV/1: Ratification of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/1*:

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 28 November 2002, 164 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 142 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 84 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol while only 41 Parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note further that the Beijing Amendment entered into force on 25 February 2002, on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit on which the twentieth instrument of ratification had been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer;
4. 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.

Article 19: Withdrawal**Decision II/6: Article 19 (Withdrawal)**

The *Second Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. II/6* to agree that the phrase “at any time after four years of assuming the obligations” in Article 19 should be understood to mean at any time after four years after a Party’s obligation to comply became operative.

Other Decisions

Decisions on the Global Environment Facility

Decision X/33: Global Environment Facility

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/33* to note with appreciation the assistance given by the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the countries with economies in transition.

Decision XI/22: Global Environment Facility

The *Eleventh Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XI/22* to note with appreciation the continued assistance given by the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the countries with economies in transition.

Decision XII/14: Continued assistance from the Global Environment Facility to countries with economies in transition

The *Twelfth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XII/14* to note with appreciation the assistance given by the Global Environment Facility to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in countries with economies in transition, and to request the Facility to clarify its future commitment to providing continued assistance to these countries with respect to all ozone-depleting substances.

Decisions on the relationship of the Montreal Protocol with other international agreements and institutions

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

The *Tenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. X/16*:

Noting the need to implement multilateral environmental agreements in a coherent way for the benefit of the global environment,

Noting that the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention at its third meeting, held in Kyoto, from 1 to 11 December 1997,

Noting that the Kyoto Protocol requires Parties listed in Annex I of the Framework Convention on Climate Change to ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A of that Protocol do not exceed their assigned amounts as listed in Annex B during the first commitment period of 2008-2012,

Noting further that the greenhouse gases included in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) in view of their high global warming potentials,

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has identified HFCs and PFCs as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, and some Parties and enterprises have already changed over, and others are changing over, to such HFC and PFC technologies, and

Noting with appreciation that the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change at its fourth meeting adopted a decision on the relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system, in particular with reference to HFCs and PFCs,

To request, with a view in particular to assisting the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to assess the implications for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol of the inclusion of HFCs and PFCs in the Kyoto Protocol, the relevant Montreal Protocol bodies, within their areas of competence:

- (a) To provide relevant information on HFCs and PFCs to the Secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change by 15 July 1999 in accordance with operative paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned decision;
- (b) To convene a workshop with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which will assist the bodies of the Framework Convention on Climate Change to establish information on available and potential ways and means of limiting emissions of HFCs and PFCs in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned decision;
- (c) To continue to develop information on the full range of existing and potential alternatives to ozone depleting substances for specific uses, including alternatives not listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol;
- (d) To otherwise continue to cooperate with the relevant bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and IPCC on these matters; and
- (e) To report to the Open Ended Working Group at its nineteenth meeting and to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on this work.

Decision XIII/29: Recognizing the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002

The *Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIII/29*:

Recalling the ongoing preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which will take place in Johannesburg in 2002,

Recognizing the substantial progress made in the implementation of the objectives of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol,

Stressing that the Protocol has often been cited as an example of a well-functioning multilateral environmental agreement;

1. To note with appreciation the comprehensive preparatory process for the World Summit;
2. To recognize the need to consider ways to improve the overall effectiveness of the international environmental institutions and therefore to welcome the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the framework of international environmental governance;
3. To support appropriate collaboration and synergies that may exist between multilateral environmental agreements, as agreed by the Parties to those agreements;
4. To look forward to the recommendations on this issue by the Governing Council of UNEP in its 7th special session, in February 2002, and to the final decisions by the Johannesburg Summit in September 2002 and by the third Global Ministerial Environmental Forum;
5. To request the Executive Director of UNEP to bring this decision to the attention of the President of the UNEP Governing Council and the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit.

Decision XIV/8: Consideration of the use of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals that deplete the ozone layer

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/8*:

Noting the value that could be attributed to labelling ozone-depleting substances under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), such as: providing information with respect to identifying the safe handling of these substances in trade, in the workplace, and in consumer products,

Acknowledging the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subcommittee of experts that are responsible for developing the GHS,

Noting, however, that substances that deplete the ozone layer are not currently included in the GHS;

To request the Ozone Secretariat to contact the Subcommittee of Experts of the Economic and Social Council once the GHS has been adopted by Council in order to clarify whether ozone-depleting substances are included in its programme of work and, if they are not included:

- (a) To evaluate the possibilities for and feasibility of including ozone-depleting substances on its work programme; and
- (b) To report to the twenty-third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties.

Decision XIV/10: Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/10*:

Welcoming decision X/CP.8 taken by the eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system,

Noting that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel are invited by the Convention on Climate Change to develop a balanced scientific, technical and policy-relevant special report as outlined in their responses to a request by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.23),

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to work with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the report mentioned above and to address all areas in one single integrated report to be finalized by early 2005. The report should be completed in time to be submitted to the Open-ended Working Group for consideration in so far as it relates to actions to address ozone depletion and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Convention on Climate Change simultaneously.

Decision XIV/11: The relationship between the Montreal Protocol and the World Trade Organization

The *Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties* decided in *Dec. XIV/11*:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on any meetings it attends at the World Trade Organization and any substantive contacts with the World Trade Organization Secretariat and its Committee Secretariats;
2. To request the Secretariat to monitor developments in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment in special session and report to the Parties;
3. To further request that the Ozone Secretariat, in coordination with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, when called upon to provide general advice to the World Trade Organization on trade provisions of the Montreal Protocol and activities of the Multilateral Fund, consult with the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee before providing this advice. If the Ozone Secretariat is asked for interpretations of the Protocol's trade provisions, the Secretariat should refer the matter to the Parties before providing that advice.

Section 2.4

Destruction procedures

Approved destruction processes

[Source: Annex VI of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, as subsequently amended]

Thermal oxidation category

- Liquid injection incineration *[approved by Decision IV/11]*
- Reactor cracking *[approved by Decision IV/11]*
- Gaseous/fume oxidation *[approved by Decision IV/11]*
- Rotary kiln incinerators *[approved by Decision IV/11]*
- Cement kilns *[approved by Decision IV/11]*
- Municipal solid waste incinerators (for foams containing ozone-depleting substances) *[approved by Decision V/26]*
- For foam containing ODS: rotary kiln incinerator *[approved by Decision XIV/6]*

Note: These technologies are described in the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies.

Plasma destruction category

- Radio frequency plasma destruction technology *[approved by Decision VII/35]*
- For CFC, HCFC and halons: argon plasma arc *[approved by Decision XIV/6]*
- For CFC and HCFC: nitrogen plasma arc, microwave plasma, gas phase catalytic dehalogenation and super-heated steam reactor *[approved by Decision XIV/6]*

Suggested regulatory standards for destruction facilities

[Source: Annex VII of the report of Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

Pollutant	Stack Concentration ^a	Comments
PCDD/PDCF HCl HF HBr/Br ₂ Particulates	<1.0 ng/m ³ <100 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ <5 mg/m ³ <50 mg/m ³	Frequency, method of sampling, and limit for the ODS that is being destroyed as recommended by national regulatory agencies
CO	<100 mg/m ³	Continuous emission monitoring with 1 hour rolling average
ODS		Atmospheric releases of ODS shall be monitored at all facilities with air emission discharges (where applicable) to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the report of the ad hoc Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies.

^a Toxic equivalence using international method. Emissions limits are expressed as mass per dry cubic metre of flue gas at 0°C and 101.3 kPa corrected to 11% O₂

Code of good housekeeping

[Source: extract from the report of the ad-hoc technical advisory committee on ODS destruction technologies]

To provide additional guidance to facility operators, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) prepared a “Code of Good Housekeeping” as a brief outline of what should be considered to ensure that environmental releases of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) through all media are minimized. This Code is also intended to provide a framework of practices and measures that should be adopted at facilities undertaking the destruction of ODS.

Not all measures will be appropriate to all situations and circumstances, and as with any Code, nothing specified should be regarded as a barrier to the adoption of better or more effective measures if these can be identified.

Predelivery

This refers to measures that may be appropriate prior to any delivery of ODS to a facility.

Facility operator to generate written guidelines on ODS packaging/containment criteria, together with labelling and transportation requirements. These guidelines to be provided to all suppliers/senders of ODS prior to agreement to accept such substances.

Facility operator to seek to visit and inspect proposed senders stocks and arrangements prior to movement of the first consignment. This is to ensure awareness on the part of the sender of proper practices, and compliance with standards.

Arrival at Facility

This refers to measures to be taken at the time ODS are received at the facility gate.

Immediate check of documentation prior to admittance to facility site, coupled with preliminary inspection of the general condition of the consignment.

Where necessary, special or “fast-track” processing/repackaging facilities may be needed to mitigate risk of leakage/loss of ODS.

Arrangements should exist to measure gross weight of consignment at the time of delivery.

Unloading from Delivery Vehicle

This refers to measures to be taken at the facility in connection with unloading ODS. It is generally assumed that ODS will normally be delivered in some form of container, drum, or other vessel that is removed from the delivery vehicle in total. Such containers may be returnable.

All unloading activities should be carried out in properly designated areas, to which restricted personnel access applies.

Areas should be free of extraneous activities likely to lead to, or increase the risk of, collision, accidental dropping, spillage etc.

Materials should be paced in designated quarantine areas for subsequent detailed checking and evaluation.

Testing and Verification

This refers to the arrangements for detailed checking of the consignments of ODS prior to destruction.

Detailed checking of delivery documentation should be done, along with a complete inventory, to establish that delivery is as advised and appears to comply with expectation.

Detailed checks of containers should be made both in respect of accuracy of identification labels, etc, and of physical condition and integrity. Arrangements must be in place to permit repackaging or “fast-track” processing of anything identified as defective.

Sampling and analysis of representative quantities of ODS consignments should be carried out to verify material type and characteristics. All sampling and analysis should be carried out using approved procedures and techniques.

Storage and Stock Control

This refers to matters concerning the storage and stock control of ODS.

ODS materials should be stored in specially designated areas, subject to the regulations of the relevant local authorities.

Locations of stock items should be identified through a system of control that should also provide a continuous update of quantities and locations as stock is destroyed, and new stock is delivered.

Measuring Quantities Destroyed

It is important to be aware of the quantities of ODS processed through the destruction equipment. Where possible, flow meters or continuously recording weighing equipment for individual containers should be employed. As a minimum, containers should be weighed “full” and “empty” to establish quantities by difference.

Residual quantities of ODS in containers that can be sealed, and are intended to be returned for further use, shall be allowed. Otherwise, containers shall be purged of residues and/or destroyed as part of the process.

Facility Design

This refers to basic features and requirements of plant, equipment, and services deployed in the facility.

In general, any destruction facility should be properly designed and constructed in accordance with the best standards of engineering and technology, and with particular regard to the need to minimize, if not eliminate, fugitive losses.

ODS Pumps: Magnetic drive, sealess, or double mechanical seal pumps should be installed to eliminate environmental releases resulting from seal leakages.

Valves: Valves with reduced leakage potential should be used. These include quarter-turn valves or valves with extended packing glands.

Tank Vents (including Loading Vents): Filling and breathing discharges from tank/vessels should be recovered or vented to a destruction process.

Piping Joints: Screwed connections should not be used, and the number of flanged joints should be kept to a minimum that is consistent with safety and the ability to dismantle for maintenance and repair.

Drainage Systems: Areas of the facility where ODS are stored or handled should be provided with sloped concrete paving and a properly designed collection system. Water that is collected should, if contaminated, be treated prior to authorized discharge.

Maintenance

In general, all maintenance work should be performed according to properly planned programs, and should be executed within the framework of a permit system to ensure proper consideration of all aspects of the work.

ODS should be purged from all vessels, mechanical units, and pipework prior to the opening of these items to the atmosphere. The contaminated purge should be routed to the destruction process, or treated to recover the ODS.

All flanges, seals, gaskets and other sources of minor losses should be checked routinely to identify developing problems before containment is lost. Leaks should be repaired as soon as possible.

Consumable or short-life items, such as flexible hoses and couplings must be monitored closely, and replaced at a frequency that renders the risk of rupture negligible.

Quality Control and Quality Assurance

All sampling and analytical work connected with ODS, the process, and the monitoring of its overall performance should be subject to quality assessment and quality control measures in line with some recognized practices. This should include at least occasional independent verification and confirmation of data produced by the facility operators.

Consideration should also be given to the adoption of quality management systems and environment quality practices covering the entire facility.

Training

All personnel concerned with the operation of the facility (with “operation” being interpreted in its widest sense) should have training appropriate to their task.

Of particular relevance to the ODS destruction objectives is training in the consequences of unnecessary losses, and training in the use, handling, and maintenance of all equipment in the facility.

All training should be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced personnel, and the details of such training should be maintained in written records. “Refresher” training should be conducted at appropriate intervals.

Code of Transportation

In the interest of protecting the stratospheric ozone layer, it is essential that used ODS and products containing ODS be collected and moved efficiently to facilities practicing approved destruction technologies. For transportation purposes, used ODS should receive the same hazard classification as the original substances or products. The following proposed code of transportation for ODS from customer to destruction facilities is provided as a guide to help minimize damage caused to the ozone layer as a result of ODS transfers.

It is important to supervise and control all shipments of used ODS, and products containing ODS, according to national and international requirements to protect the environment and human health. To ensure that ODS and products containing ODS do not constitute an unnecessary risk, they must be properly packaged and labelled. Instructions to be followed in the event of danger or accident must accompany each shipment to protect human beings and the environment from any danger that might arise during the operation.

Notification of the following information must be provided at any intermediate stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch until its final destination. When making notification, the notifier shall supply the information requested on the consignment note, with particular regard to:

The source and composition of the ODS, and products containing ODS, including the customer's identity;

Arrangements for routing and for insurance against damage to third parties;

Measures to be taken to ensure safe transport and, in particular, compliance by the carrier with the conditions laid down for transport by the member states concerned;

The identity of the consignee, who should possess an authorized centre with adequate technical capacity for the destruction; and

The existence of a contractual agreement with the consignee concerning the destruction of ODS and products containing ODS.

This code of transportation does not apply to the disposal of ODS-containing rigid insulation foams. The most appropriate way to dispose of such products may be by incineration in municipal waste incinerators.

Monitoring

Where national standards do not exist, the TAC recommends adoption of the following monitoring guidelines to ensure that destruction processes operating with an approved technology meet the suggested minimum standards contained in this report:

All sampling and analysis of ODS and other required pollutants, including dioxins and furans, shall be carried out using ISO-standards.

ISO-standards for reference measurement methods and the calibration of automatic measurement systems shall also be applied.

Parties may use their own standards after having demonstrated that the results are comparable with results using ISO-standards.

While awaiting the elaboration of ISO-standards, national standards shall apply.

If no national or ISO-standards are available corresponding US EPA methods can be used.

Measurement of ODS

Operators of destruction facilities should take all necessary precautions concerning the storage and inventory control ODS containing material received for destruction. Prior to feeding the ODS to the approved destruction process, the following procedures are recommended:

The mass of the ODS containing material must be determined.

Representative samples should be taken where appropriate to verify that the concentration of ODS matches the description given on the delivery documentation.

Samples should be analyzed by an approved method. If no approved methods are available, the adoption of US EPA methods 5030 and 8240 is recommended.

All records from these mass and ODS concentration measurements must be documented and kept in accordance with ISO 9000 or equivalent.

Control Systems

Operators shall ensure that destruction processes are operated efficiently to ensure complete destruction of ODS to the extent that it is technically feasible for the approved process. This shall include the use of appropriate measurement devices and sampling techniques to monitor the operating parameters, burn conditions, and mass concentrations of the pollutants that are generated by the process.

Gaseous emissions from the process must be monitored and analyzed using appropriate instrumentation. This should be supplemented by regular spot checks using manual stack-sampling methods. Other environmental releases, such as liquid effluents and solid residues, require laboratory analysis on a regular basis.

The continuous monitoring recommended for on-going process control, including off-gas cleaning systems, is as follows:

- Measurement of appropriate reaction and process temperatures.
- Measurement of flue gas temperatures before and after the gas cleaning system.
- Measurement of flue gas concentrations for oxygen and carbon monoxide.

Any additional continuous monitoring requirements are subject to the national regulatory authority that has jurisdiction. The performance of on-line monitors and instrumentation systems must be periodically checked and validated. When measuring detection limits, error values at the 95% confidence level must not exceed 20%.

At no time during the destruction process must the measured pollutants exceed the acceptable minimum standards stated in this report. The approved processes must be equipped with automatic cut-off control systems on the ODS feed system, or be able to go into standby mode whenever:

- The temperature in the reaction chamber is below 850°C.
- The required minimum destruction conditions stated in the performance specifications cannot be maintained.

Performance Measurements

The ODS destruction efficiency, for a process within an approved facility, as well as for other environmental releases, shall be validated at least once every 3 years. Once a destruction facility has been fully commissioned (new or rebuilt) the process must undergo a complete validation to ensure that all facility characteristics are completely documented and demonstrated to meet UNEP requirements. At least three test runs per condition shall be used to determine the limitation of ODS concentrations in the feed and the optimum facility operating conditions. Only those test runs for the optimum condition need to be reported to the appropriate regulatory body.

Tests shall be done with known feed rates of a given ODS-compound or with well-known ODS mixtures. In cases where a destruction process incinerates halogen containing wastes together with ODS, the total halogen load shall be calculated and controlled. Three tests results, each of at least 6 h duration must be completed.

The destruction efficiency (DE) recommended means that less than 0.1 g of total ODS will enter the environment from flue gas emissions, liquid effluents, and solid residues, when 1000 gram ODS are fed into the process. A detailed analysis of stack test results should be made available to verify emissions of halogen acids and PCDD/PCDF. In addition, a site-specific test protocol should be prepared and made available for inspection by the appropriate regulatory authorities. The sampling protocol shall report the following data from each test:

- ODS feed rate,
- Total halogen load in the waste stream,
- Residence time for ODS above 850°C,
- Oxygen content in flue gas,
- Gas temperature in combustion chamber,

Flue gas flow rate,

Carbon monoxide in flue gas,

ODS content in flue gas,

Effluent volumes and quantities of solid residues discharged,

ODS concentrations in the effluent and solid residues, and

Concentration of PCDD/PCDF, dust, HCl, HF, and HBr in the flue gases.

Section 2.5

Essential use exemptions (summary from Meetings of the Parties)

[Sources: the following Annexes of each Meeting of the Parties: Annex I (Sixth); Annex VI (Seventh); Annexes II and III (Eighth); Annex VI (Ninth); Annex I (Tenth); Annex VII (Eleventh); Annex I (Twelfth); Annex I (Thirteenth); Annex I (Fourteenth)]

Party	CFC-11			CFC-12			CFC-113			CFC-114			Methyl chloroform					CFCs	
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996
Sixth Meeting of the Parties																			
Australia	80.00			200.00						10.0									
Canada	152.00			377.00						70.0									
EC-Belgium	90.00			95.00															
EC-Denmark																			<5
EC-France	618.00			1,063.00			30.1			153.0									
EC-Germany	178.00			417.00						178.0									
EC-Ireland	145.00			264.00															
EC-Italy	145.00			340.00			5.0			50.0									
EC-Portugal	3.63			8.38						1.2									
EC-Spain	146.00			362.00			1.0			39.0									
EC-UK	1,031.00			1,762.00			32.0			363.0									
Finland	6.00			16.00															
Japan	75.00			142.00			1.0			22.0									
Poland	330.00			330.00						40.0									
S. Africa	59.00	67.0		123.00	138.0					7.0	9.0								
Switzerland	8.00			8.00						8.0									
USA	749.80	658.3		2,363.20	2,177.0					343.7	343.1		56.8	56.8					
TOTAL	3,816.43	725.3		7,870.58	2,315.0		69.1			1,284.9	352.1		56.8	56.8					<5
Party	CFC-11			CFC-12			CFC-113			CFC-114			Methyl chloroform					CFC-12/114	
Seventh Meeting of the Parties	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997
Australia		48.0	29.0		112.0	70.0					4.0	4.0							
Canada		164.0			404.0						80.0								
European Community		1,991.3			3,946.3			18.5			679.0								1.5
Hungary	5.0	5.0		2.0	2.0		1.0	1.0		2.0	2.0								
Israel	2.0	2.0		4.8	4.8		0.5	0.4											
Japan		57.0			147.0			0.8			35.2								
USA	328.0	331.0		437.5	431.0					40.8	19.0		2.9	3.7	60.1	59.6	58.4	58.4	
TOTAL	335.0	2,598.3	29.0	444.3	5,047.1	70.0	1.5	20.7		42.8	819.2	4.0	2.9	3.7	60.1	59.6	58.4	58.4	1.5

Party	CFC-11		CFC-12		CFC-113		CFC-114		Halon-2402					
Eighth Meeting of the Parties	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997
Australia	8.0			22.0										
Canada		128.0			320.0						65.0			
European Community		1,778.0			3,307.0			16.0			509.0			
Japan		53.0	37.0		105.0	75.0		0.5	0.5		23.0	24.0		
Poland	130.0	130.0		220.0	220.0					30.0	30.0			
Russian Federation	266.0			266.0									352.0	300.0
South Africa		62.0			156.0						5.0			
Switzerland	2.0	2.0		4.0	4.0					2.0	2.0			
USA	149.3	1,204.3		415.8	2,814.7					131.5	369.0			
TOTAL	555.3	3,357.3	37.0	927.8	6,926.7	75.0		16.5	0.5	163.5	1,003.0	24.0	352.0	300.0
Ninth Meeting of the Parties	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1998	1999		1998	1999		1998	
Australia	35.0	49.0			85.00	120.0					5.0			
European Community		1,690.0				2,857.0		19.00			434.0			
Hungary	6.0	3.0			2.25	3.0	0.23	0.23		1.7	3.0			
Russian Federation	226.0				226.00								255.0	
USA**		1,085.3		3		2,539.7					280.8			
TOTAL	267.0	2,827.3		3	313.25	5,519.7	0.23	19.23		1.7	722.8		255.0	
Tenth Meeting of the Parties	1999	2000		1999	2000		1997	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000		1999
Australia	45.0	63.0		90.0	153.7							3.3		
Canada	140.0	140.0												
European Community		1,415.0			2,057.0				0.1	6.1		292.0		
Poland	120.0	125.0		235.0	245.0		1.7	1.7	1.7		25.0	30.0		
Russian Federation													160.0	
USA		1,013.0			2,391.0							331.0		
TOTAL	305.0	2,756.0		325.0	4,846.7		1.7	1.7	1.8	6.1	25.0	656.3		160.0
Eleventh Meeting of the Parties	2000	2001		2000	2001		2000	2001		2000	2001		2000	
European Community		1,243.0			1,813.0			7.00			207.0			
Hungary	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.25	0.25		0.5	0.5			
Japan	32.0	27.0		55.0	54.0		0.20	0.20		11.0	7.0			
Poland							1.70							
Russian Federation													90.0	
USA		918.0			1,947.0						236.0			
TOTAL	32.5	2,188.5		55.5	3,814.5		2.15	7.45		11.5	450.5		90.0	

Party	CFCs (11,12, 114)		CFC-113	
	2001	2002	2001	
Twelfth Meeting of the Parties				
Australia	11.0	11.0		
European Community		2,785.0		
Poland	320.0	300	0.85	
USA		2900.0		
TOTAL	331.0	5,996.0	0.85	
Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties				
	2002	2003	2002	2003
European Community		2,539.0		40.0
Hungary	1.5	1.5	0.25	0.25
Japan	45.0		0.85	
Poland				
Russian Federation	396.0	391.0		
Ukraine	144.0	120.0		
USA	550.0	3,270.0		
TOTAL	1,136.5	6,231.5	1.10	40.25
Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties				
	2003	2004		
Australia	11.0	11.0		
European Community		1,885.0		
Japan	40.0	30.0		
Poland	240.0	236.0		
Russian Federation	396.0			
USA		2,975.0		
TOTAL	687.0	5,137.0		

Summary by year of essential use exemptions (metric tonnes)

Summary	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CFCs	13,869.61	13,530.50	11,990.38	9,882.33	8,366.75	6,792.80	7,133.60	7,152.55	5,137.00
Halon-2402	352.00	300.00	255.00	160.00	90.00				
Methyl Chloroform	59.70	60.50	60.10	59.60	58.40	58.40			
TOTAL	14,281.31	13,891.00	12,305.48	10,101.93	8,515.15	6,851.20	7,133.60	7,152.55	

Conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses

[Source: Annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties]

1. Laboratory purposes are identified at this time to include equipment calibration; use as extraction solvents, diluents, or carriers for chemical analysis; biochemical research; inert solvents for chemical reactions, as a carrier or laboratory chemical and other critical analytical and laboratory purposes. Production for laboratory and analytical purposes is authorized provided that these laboratory and analytical chemicals shall contain only controlled substances manufactured to the following purities:

	%
CTC (reagent grade)	99.5
1,1,1-trichloroethane	99.0
CFC-11	99.5
CFC-13	99.5
CFC-12	99.5
CFC-113	99.5
CFC-114	99.5
Other w/Boiling P>20° C	99.5
Other w/Boiling P<20° C	99.0

2. These pure controlled substances can be subsequently mixed by manufacturers, agents, or distributors with other chemicals controlled or not controlled by the Montreal Protocol as is customary for laboratory and analytical uses.
3. These high purity substances and mixtures containing controlled substances shall be supplied only in re-closable containers or high pressure cylinders smaller than three litres or in 10 millilitre or smaller glass ampoules, marked clearly as substances that deplete the ozone layer, restricted to laboratory use and analytical purposes and specifying that used or surplus substances should be collected and recycled, if practical. The material should be destroyed if recycling is not practical.
4. Parties shall annually report for each controlled substance produced: the purity; the quantity; the application, specific test standard, or procedure requiring its uses; and the status of efforts to eliminate its use in each application. Parties shall also submit copies of published instructions, standards, specifications, and regulations requiring the use of the controlled substance.

Categories and examples of laboratory uses (this list is not exhaustive)

[Source: Annex IV of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties. (See also laboratory uses subsequently excluded in decision VII/11 and those eliminated in decision XI/15.)]

1. Research and development (e.g. pharmaceutical, pesticide, CFC and HCFC substitutes)
 - 1.1 Reaction solvent or reaction feedstock (e.g. Diels-Alder and Friedel-Craft Reactions, RuO₃ oxidation, allelic side bromination, etc.)
2. Analytical uses and regulated applications (including quality control)
 - 2.1 Reference
 - Chemical (ODS monitoring, volatile organic compound (VOC) Detection, Equipment Calibration)
 - Toxicant
 - Product (adhesive bond strength, breathing filter test)
 - 2.2 Extraction
 - Pesticide and heavy metal detection (e.g. in food)
 - Oil mist analysis

- Colour and food additive detection
- Oil detection in water and soil
- 2.3 Diluent
 - Zinc, copper, cadmium detection in plants and food
 - Microchemical methods to determine molecular weight or oxygen
 - Measuring drug purity and residual determination
 - Sterilization of lab equipment
- 2.4 Carrier (Inert)
 - Forensic methods (e.g. fingerprinting)
 - Titration (cholesterol in eggs, drug chemical characteristics, “Iodine value”, e.g. in oils and chemical products)
 - Analytical equipment (Spectroscopy (Infra-red, Ultra-violet, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, fluorescence), chromatography (High-pressure liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, thin-layer chromatography))
- 2.5 Tracer
 - Sanitary engineering
- 2.6 Miscellaneous (including testing)
 - Ingredient in material for testing (e.g. asphalt, metal fatigue and fracturing)
 - Separation media (separation of extraneous materials such as filth and insect excreta from stored food products)
- 3. Miscellaneous (including biochemical)
 - 3.1 Laboratory method development
 - 3.2 Sample preparation using solvent
 - 3.3 Heat transfer medium

Reporting Accounting Framework for Essential Uses other than Laboratory and Analytical Applications

[Source: Annex IV of the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties]

A	B	C	D	E		F (D + E)	G (C - F)	H ¹	I (H + F)	J	K	L	M ² (I - J - L)
				Amount	Country (s)								
Year of Essential use	Ozone Depleting Substances	Amount Exempted for year of Essential use ³	Amount Acquired by Production	Amount Acquired for Essential uses by import & Countries of Manufacture		Total Acquired for Essential use	Authorized but not Acquired	On Hand Start of the Year ¹	Available for use in current year	Used for Essential use	Quantity contained in Exported Product	Destroyed	On Hand end of Year ²

All quantities expressed in metric tonnes.

¹ National Governments may not be able to estimate quantities on hand as at 1 January 1996 but can track the subsequent inventory of ODS produced for essential uses (Column M).

² Carried forward as “on hand start of the year” for next year.

³ Note that essential use for a particular year may be the sum of quantities authorized by decision in more than one year.

Section 2.6

Assessment panels

Terms of reference for the panels

[Source: Annex VI of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties]

I. Panel for Scientific Assessment

1. The Panel for Scientific Assessment shall be responsible for undertaking the review of the scientific knowledge in a timely manner as dictated by the needs of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
2. The currently available new scientific knowledge acquired since the adoption of the Montreal Protocol shall be compiled into a report which shall be ready for submission to the Integration Working Group of the Parties ten months prior to the second meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, at which the assessment of the control measures will be undertaken.
3. The report shall be consolidated with three other review reports on environmental, economic and technical knowledge. The Integration Working Group of the Parties will be responsible for consolidating the four reports and preparing recommendations to the Parties on the assessment of the control measures specified in the Montreal Protocol. The Secretariat will formally transmit the consolidated report to the Parties at least eight months before the second meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.
4. The report shall consist of four chapters as follows:
Chapter 1 – Introduction
Chapter 2 – Polar ozone
Chapter 3 – Global trends
Chapter 4 – Model prediction

Each chapter will be 50-100 pages in length with a 5-page summary of the chapter. The report will have a 10-page executive summary which will be written in a style understandable and useful to policy makers.
5. The Panel shall consist of selected experts who are qualified in the field of atmospheric science and internationally recognized as such. The experts who are best qualified in the subject-matter of the various chapters shall be selected ensuring the widest possible geographical balance of representation.
6. The Panel shall be organized in the following way:
 - (a) The Executive Committee of the Chairmen;
 - (b) The Chapter Chairmen;
 - (c) The Contributing Authors.
7. The *Executive Committee of the Chairmen* shall select the experts to participate in the Panel, ensure co-ordination of the Chapter Chairmen, convene necessary meetings of the Panel and prepare the executive summary of the report.
8. The *Chapter Chairmen* shall ensure effective co-ordination among the Contributing Authors as well as ensuring co-ordination with the other review panels. They shall compile and prepare the summary of their respective chapters.

9. The *Contributing Authors* shall, as directed by the Chapter Chairmen, prepare and submit a brief report on current knowledge of their topic.

II. Panel for Environmental Assessment

1. The Panel for Environmental Assessment shall be responsible for undertaking the review of the knowledge concerning the environmental effects of the ozone depletion in a timely manner as dictated by the needs of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
2. The currently available new environmental knowledge acquired since the adoption of the Montreal Protocol shall be compiled into a report which shall be ready for submission to the Integration Working Group of the Parties ten months prior to the second meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, at which the assessment of the control measures will be undertaken.
3. The report shall be consolidated with three other review reports on scientific, economic and technical knowledge. The Integration Working Group of the Parties will be responsible for consolidating the four reports and preparing recommendations to the Parties on the assessment of the control measures specified in the Montreal Protocol. The Secretariat will formally transmit the consolidated report to the Parties at least eight months before the second meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.
4. The report shall consist of seven chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 2 – Solar interactions

Chapter 3 – Human health

Chapter 4 – Terrestrial plants

Chapter 5 – Aquatic ecosystems

Chapter 6 – Tropospheric air quality

Chapter 7 – Materials damage

Each chapter will be 5-25 pages in length and consist of the following:

- Summary
- Introduction or background
- State of science
- Assessment of results
- Research needs
- References

The report shall have an executive summary of approximately 10 pages written in a style understandable and useful to policy makers.

5. The Panel shall consist of selected experts who are qualified in the fields related to the environmental effects of ozone depletion and internationally recognized as such. The experts who are best qualified in the subject-matter of the various chapters shall be selected ensuring the widest possible geographical balance of representation.
6. The Panel shall be organized in the following way:
 - (a) The Chairman;
 - (b) The Chapter Chairmen;

- (c) The Contributing Authors;
 - (d) The Reviewers.
7. The *Chairman* shall ensure co-ordination of the Chapter Chairmen, convene necessary meetings of the Panel, prepare the executive summary of the report with the Chapter Chairmen, and select the experts to participate in the Panel.
 8. The *Chapter Chairmen* shall ensure effective co-ordination among the Contributing Authors as well as ensuring co-ordination with the other review panels. The Chapter Chairmen shall compile and lead the preparation of the summary of their respective chapters. The Chapter Chairmen shall also assist the Chairman in the preparation of the executive summary of the report.
 9. The *Contributing Authors* shall, as directed by the Chapter Chairmen, prepare and submit a brief report of the current knowledge of their topic. The Contributing Authors shall also assist the Chapter Chairmen in the preparation of the chapter summary.
 10. The *Reviewers* shall review the draft report and make necessary comments before the final submission of the report to the Integration Working Group of the Parties.

Terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties]

Parties have requested that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) annually update the status of technical feasibility and the phase-out progress.

1. Scope of Work

The tasks undertaken by the TEAP are those specified in Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol in addition to those requested from time to time at Meetings of the Parties. The TEAP analyses and presents technical information. It does not evaluate policy issues and does not recommend policy. The TEAP presents technical and economic information relevant to policy. Furthermore, the TEAP does not judge the merit or success of national plans, strategies, or regulations.

2. Organization of Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), Technical Options Committees (TOCs) and Temporary Subsidiary Bodies (TSBs)

2.1 *Size and Balance*

The membership size of the TEAP should be about 18-22 to allow it to function effectively. It should consist of the Co-chairs of the TEAP, the Co-chairs of all the TOCs and 4-6 Senior Experts for specific expertise or geographical balance not covered by the TEAP Co-chairs or TOC Co-chairs. Each TOC should have two or, if appropriate, three Co-chairs. The positions of TOC Co-chairs as well as of the Senior Experts must be filled to promote a geographical and expertise balance. The overall goal is to achieve a representation of about 50 per cent for Article 5(1) Parties in the TEAP and TOCs.

2.2 *Nominations*

Nominations of members to the TEAP and TOCs may be made by individual Parties to the Secretariat through their relevant government organization. Such a nomination will be forwarded to the TEAP for consideration and, in the case of nominations of the TEAP for recommendation to the Meeting of the Parties. Any nominations made by the TEAP will be communicated to the relevant Party for consultation before recommendations for appointment are made.

2.3 *Appointment of Members of TEAP*

In keeping with the intent of the Parties for a periodic review of the composition of the assessment panel, the Meeting of the Parties shall appoint the members of the TEAP for a period to be determined by the

Parties, subject to re-endorsement by the Parties. In appointing or re-endorsing members of the TEAP, the Parties should ensure continuity as well as a reasonable turnover.

2.4 *TOC Co-chairs*

The Co-chairs of a TOC should not normally act as Co-chairs of another TOC.

2.5 *Appointment of Members of TOCs*

Each TOC should have about 20-35 members. The TOC members are appointed by the TOC Co-chairs in consultation with the TEAP.

2.6 *Termination of Appointment*

TEAP/TOC Co-chairs can dismiss a member by a two-thirds majority vote. A dismissed member has the right to request a vote of its relevant Panel, Committee or TSB and will be restored if supported by one-third of the members of that body. A dismissed member of the TEAP has the right to appeal to the next Meeting of the Parties through the Secretariat. A dismissed member of a TOC can appeal to TEAP, which can decide on such issues with a two-thirds majority vote, and can appeal to the next Meeting of the Parties.

2.7 *Replacement*

If a TOC Co-chair/Senior Expert relinquishes or is unable to function, the TEAP after consultation with the nominating Party can temporarily appoint a replacement from amongst its bodies for the time up to the next Meeting of the Parties, if necessary to complete its work. For the appointment of a new member at the Meeting of the Parties, the procedure set out in paragraph 2.2 should be followed.

2.8 *Subsidiary Bodies*

Temporary Subsidiary Technical Bodies (TSBs) can be appointed by the TEAP/TOCs to report on specific issues of limited duration. The TEAP/TOCs may appoint and dissolve, subject to review by the Parties, such subsidiary bodies of technical experts when they are no longer necessary. The Code of Conduct must be followed by the members of TSBs to avoid conflict of interests in the performance of their duties. For issues which cannot be handled by the existing TOCs and are of substantial and continuing nature TEAP should request the establishment by the Parties of a new TOC.

2.9 *Guidelines for Nominations*

The TEAP/TOCs will draw up guidelines for nominating experts by the Parties. The TEAP/TOCs will publicize a matrix of expertise available and the expertise gap in the TEAP/TOCs so as to facilitate submission of appropriate nominations by the Parties.

3. Functioning of TEAP/TOCs/TSBs

3.1 *Language*

The TEAP/TOCs/TSBs meetings will be held and reports and other documents will be produced only in English.

3.2 *Scheduling of Meetings*

The place and time of the TEAP/TOCs/TSBs meetings will be fixed by the Co-chairs.

3.3 *Rules of Procedure*

The rules of procedure of the Montreal Protocol will be followed in conducting the meetings of the TEAP/TOCs/TSBs, unless otherwise stated in the terms of reference for TEAP/TOCs/TSBs approved by a Meeting of the Parties.

3.4 *Observers*

No observers will be permitted at the TEAP, TOC or TSB meetings. However, anyone can present information to the TEAP/TOCs with prior notice and can be heard personally if the TEAP/TOCs consider it necessary.

3.5 *Functioning by Members*

The TEAP/TOCs/TSBs members function on a personal basis as experts, irrespective of the source of their nominations and accept no instruction from, nor function as representatives of Governments, industries, NGOs or others.

4. **Report of TEAP/TOCs/TSBs**

4.1 *Procedures*

The TEAP/TOCs/TSBs will be developed through a consensus process. The reports must reflect any minority views appropriately.

4.2 *Access*

Access to materials and drafts considered by the TEAP/TOCs/TSBs will be available only to TEAP/TOCs members or others designated by TEAP/TOCs/TSBs.

4.3 *Review by TEAP*

The final reports of TOCs and TSBs will be reviewed by the TEAP and will be forwarded, without modification (other than editorial or factual corrections which have been agreed with the Co-chairs of the relevant TOC or TSB) by the TEAP to the Meeting of the Parties, together with any comments the TEAP may wish to provide. Any factual errors in the reports may be rectified through a corrigendum following publication, upon receipt by TEAP or the TOC of supporting documentation.

4.4 *Comment by Public*

Any member of the public can comment to the Co-chairs of TOCs and TSBs with regard to their reports and they must respond as early as possible. If there is no response, these comments can be sent to the TEAP Co-chairs for consideration by TEAP.

5. **Code of conduct by members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel**

Code of Conduct

Members of the TEAP, TOCs and the TSBs have been asked by the Parties to undertake important responsibilities. As such, a high standard of conduct is expected of Members in discharging their duties. In order to assist Members, the following guidelines have been developed as a Code of Conduct.

1. This Code of Conduct is intended to protect Members of the TEAP, TOCs and TSBs from conflicts of interest in their participation. Compliance with the measures detailed in these guidelines is a condition for serving as a Member of the TEAP, the TOCs or the TSBs.
2. The Code is to enhance public confidence in the integrity of the process while encouraging experienced and competent persons to accept TEAP, TOC and/or TSB membership by:
 - establishing clear rules of conduct with respect to conflict of interest while and after serving as a Member, and
 - by minimizing the possibility of conflicts arising between the private interest and public duties of Members, and by providing for the resolution of such conflicts, in the public interest, should they arise.
3. In carrying out their duties, Members shall:

- perform their official duties and arrange their private affairs in such a manner that public confidence and trust in the integrity, objectivity and impartiality of the TEAP, TOCs and TSBs are conserved and enhanced;
 - act in a manner that will bear the closest public scrutiny, an obligation that is not fully discharged by simply acting within the law of any country;
 - act in good faith for the best interest of the process;
 - exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances;
 - not give preferential treatment to anyone or any interest in any official manner related to the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs;
 - not solicit or accept significant gifts, hospitality, or other benefits from persons, groups or organizations having or likely to have dealings with the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs;
 - not accept transfers of economic benefit, other than incidental gifts, customary hospitality, or other benefits of nominal value, unless the transfer is pursuant to an enforceable contract or property right of the Member;
 - not step out of their role as a Member to assist other entities or persons in their dealings with the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs where this act would result in preferential treatment to any person or group;
 - not knowingly take advantage of, or benefit from, information that is obtained in the course of their duties and responsibilities as a Member of the TEAP, TOCs and TSBs, and that is not generally available to the public; and
 - not act, after their term of office as a Member of the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs in such a manner as to take improper advantage of their previous office.
4. To avoid the possibility or appearance that Members of the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs might receive preferential treatment, Members shall not seek preferential treatment for themselves or third parties or act as paid intermediaries for third parties in dealings with the TEAP, TOCs or TSBs.
 5. TEAP, TOC and TSB Members shall disclose activities including business or financial interest in production of ozone-depleting substances, their alternatives, and products containing ozone depleting substances and alternatives which might call into question their ability to discharge their duties and responsibilities objectively. TEAP, TOC and TSB members must annually disclose such activities. They must also disclose any financing from a company engaged in commercial activities, for their participation in the TEAP, TOC or TSB.
 6. TEAP is responsible for the interpretation and TEAP/TOC/TSB Members for the application of this Code of Conduct.

Section 2.7

Non-Compliance procedure

Non-compliance procedure (1998)

[Source: Annex II of the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties]

The following procedure has been formulated pursuant to Article 8 of the Montreal Protocol. It shall apply without prejudice to the operation of the settlement of disputes procedure laid down in Article 11 of the Vienna Convention.

1. If one or more Parties have reservations regarding another Party's implementation of its obligations under the Protocol, those concerns may be addressed in writing to the Secretariat. Such a submission shall be supported by corroborating information.
2. The Secretariat shall, within two weeks of its receiving a submission, send a copy of that submission to the Party whose implementation of a particular provision of the Protocol is at issue. Any reply and information in support thereof are to be submitted to the Secretariat and to the Parties involved within three months of the date of the dispatch or such longer period as the circumstances of any particular case may require. If the Secretariat has not received a reply from the Party three months after sending it the original submission, the Secretariat shall send a reminder to the Party that it has yet to provide its reply. The Secretariat shall, as soon as the reply and information from the Party are available, but not later than six months after receiving the submission, transmit the submission, the reply and the information, if any, provided by the Parties to the Implementation Committee referred to in paragraph 5, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.
3. Where the Secretariat, during the course of preparing its report, becomes aware of possible non-compliance by any Party with its obligations under the Protocol, it may request the Party concerned to furnish necessary information about the matter. If there is no response from the Party concerned within three months or such longer period as the circumstances of the matter may require or the matter is not resolved through administrative action or through diplomatic contacts, the Secretariat shall include the matter in its report to the Meeting of the Parties pursuant to Article 12 (c) of the Protocol and inform the Implementation Committee, which shall consider the matter as soon as practicable.
4. Where a Party concludes that, despite having made its best, bona fide efforts, it is unable to comply fully with its obligations under the Protocol, it may address to the Secretariat a submission in writing, explaining, in particular, the specific circumstances that it considers to be the cause of its non-compliance. The Secretariat shall transmit such submission to the Implementation Committee which shall consider it as soon as practicable.
5. An Implementation Committee is hereby established. It shall consist of 10 Parties elected by the Meeting of the Parties for two years, based on equitable geographical distribution. Each Party so elected to the Committee shall be requested to notify the Secretariat, within two months of its election, of who is to represent it and shall endeavour to ensure that such representation remains throughout the entire term of office. Outgoing Parties may be re-elected for one immediate consecutive term. A Party that has completed a second consecutive two-year term as a Committee member shall be eligible for election again only after an absence of one year from the Committee. The Committee shall elect its own President and Vice-President. Each shall serve for one year at a time. The Vice-President shall, in addition, serve as the rapporteur of the Committee.
6. The Implementation Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, meet twice a year. The Secretariat shall arrange for and service its meetings.
7. The functions of the Implementation Committee shall be:
 - (a) To receive, consider and report on any submission in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 4;

- (b) To receive, consider and report on any information or observations forwarded by the Secretariat in connection with the preparation of the reports referred to in Article 12 (c) of the Protocol and on any other information received and forwarded by the Secretariat concerning compliance with the provisions of the Protocol;
- (c) To request, where it considers necessary, through the Secretariat, further information on matters under its consideration;
- (d) To identify the facts and possible causes relating to individual cases of non-compliance referred to the Committee, as best it can, and make appropriate recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties;
- (e) To undertake, upon the invitation of the Party concerned, information-gathering in the territory of that Party for fulfilling the functions of the Committee;
- (f) To maintain, in particular for the purposes of drawing up its recommendations, an exchange of information with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund related to the provision of financial and technical cooperation, including the transfer of technologies to Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol.
8. The Implementation Committee shall consider the submissions, information and observations referred to in paragraph 7 with a view to securing an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the provisions of the Protocol.
9. The Implementation Committee shall report to the Meeting of the Parties, including any recommendations it considers appropriate. The report shall be made available to the Parties not later than six weeks before their meeting. After receiving a report by the Committee the Parties may, taking into consideration the circumstances of the matter, decide upon and call for steps to bring about full compliance with the Protocol, including measures to assist the Parties' compliance with the Protocol, and to further the Protocol's objectives.
10. Where a Party that is not a member of the Implementation Committee is identified in a submission under paragraph 1, or itself makes such a submission, it shall be entitled to participate in the consideration by the Committee of that submission.
11. No Party, whether or not a member of the Implementation Committee, involved in a matter under consideration by the Implementation Committee, shall take part in the elaboration and adoption of recommendations on that matter to be included in the report of the Committee.
12. The Parties involved in a matter referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 or 4 shall inform, through the Secretariat, the Meeting of the Parties of the results of proceedings taken under Article 11 of the Convention regarding possible non-compliance, about implementation of those results and about implementation of any decision of the Parties pursuant to paragraph 9.
13. The Meeting of the Parties may, pending completion of proceedings initiated under Article 11 of the Convention, issue an interim call and/or recommendations.
14. The Meeting of the Parties may request the Implementation Committee to make recommendations to assist the Meeting's consideration of matters of possible non-compliance.
15. The members of the Implementation Committee and any Party involved in its deliberations shall protect the confidentiality of information they receive in confidence.
16. The report, which shall not contain any information received in confidence, shall be made available to any person upon request. All information exchanged by or with the Committee that is related to any recommendation by the Committee to the Meeting of the Parties shall be made available by the Secretariat to any Party upon its request; that Party shall ensure the confidentiality of the information it has received in confidence.

Indicative list of measures that might be taken by a meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

- A. Appropriate assistance, including assistance for the collection and reporting of data, technical assistance, technology transfer and financial assistance, information transfer and training.
- B. Issuing cautions.
- C. Suspension, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law concerning the suspension of the operation of a treaty, of specific rights and privileges under the Protocol, whether or not subject to time limits, including those concerned with industrial rationalization, production, consumption, trade, transfer of technology, financial mechanism and institutional arrangements.

Section 2.8

The Multilateral Fund

Terms of reference for the Multilateral Fund

[Source: Annex IX of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

A. Establishment

1. A Multilateral Fund is established.

B. Roles of the implementing agencies

2. Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Executive Committee in the discharge of its policy-making functions:
 - (a) Implementing agencies shall be requested by the Executive Committee, in the context of country programmes developed to facilitate compliance with the Protocol, to cooperate with and assist the Parties within their respective areas of expertise; and
 - (b) Implementing agencies shall be invited by the Executive Committee to develop an inter-agency agreement and specific agreements with the Executive Committee acting on behalf of the Parties.
3. Implementing agencies shall apply only those considerations relevant to effective and economically efficient programmes and projects which are consistent with any criteria adopted by the Parties.
4. Specifically:
 - (a) The United Nations Environment Programme shall be invited by the Executive Committee to cooperate and assist in political promotion of the objectives of the Protocol, as well as in research, data gathering and the clearing-house functions;
 - (b) The United Nations Development Programme and such other agencies which, within their areas of expertise, may be able to assist shall be invited by the Executive Committee to cooperate and assist in feasibility and pre-investment studies and in other technical assistance measures;
 - (c) The World Bank shall be invited by the Executive Committee to cooperate and assist in administering and managing the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs;
 - (d) Other agencies, in particular regional development banks, shall also be invited by the Executive Committee to cooperate with and assist it in carrying out its functions.
5. The Executive Committee shall draw up reporting criteria and shall invite the implementing agencies to report regularly to it in accordance with those criteria.
6. The Executive Committee shall invite the implementing agencies, in fulfilling their responsibilities in respect of the Multilateral Fund, to consult each other regularly. It shall also invite the heads of the agencies or their representatives to meet at least once a year to report on their activities and consult on cooperative arrangements.
7. The implementing agencies shall be entitled to receive support costs for the activities they undertake, having reached specific agreements with the Executive Committee.

C. Budget and contributions

8. The Multilateral Fund shall be financed in accordance with Paragraph 6 of Article 10 of the amended Protocol. In addition, contributions may be made by countries not Party to the Protocol, and by other governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental and other sources.
9. The contributions referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 10 of the amended Protocol are to be based on the scale of contributions decided by the annual Meeting of the Parties. Bilateral and, in particular cases, regional cooperation by a country not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may, according to criteria adopted by the Parties, be considered as a contribution to the Multilateral Fund up to a total of twenty per cent of the total contribution by that Party as decided by the annual Meetings of the Parties.
10. All contributions other than the value of bilateral and agreed regional cooperation referred to in paragraph 9 above shall be in convertible currency or, in certain circumstances, in kind and/or in national currency.
11. Contributions from States that become Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 after the beginning of the financial period of the mechanism shall be calculated on a *pro rata* basis for the balance of the financial period.
12. Contributions not immediately required for the purposes of the Multilateral Fund shall be invested under the authority of the Executive Committee and any interest so earned shall be credited to the Multilateral Fund.
13. Budget estimates, setting out the income and expenditure of the Multilateral Fund prepared in United States dollars, shall be drawn up by the Executive Committee and submitted to the regular meetings of the Parties to the Protocol.
14. The proposed budget estimates shall be dispatched by the Fund Secretariat to all Parties to the Protocol at least sixty days before the date fixed for the opening of the regular meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at which they are to be considered.
15. Resources remaining in the Interim Multilateral Fund shall be transferred to the Multilateral Fund established under the financial mechanism.

D. Administration

16. The World Bank shall be invited by the Executive Committee to cooperate with and assist it in administering and managing the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. Should the World Bank accept this invitation, in the context of an agreement with the Executive Committee, the President of the World Bank shall be the Administrator of this programme, which shall operate under the authority of the Executive Committee.
17. The Executive Committee shall encourage the involvement of other agencies, in particular the regional development banks, in carrying out its functions effectively in relation to the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs.
18. The Fund Secretariat operating under the Chief Officer, co-located with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at Montreal, Canada, shall assist the Executive Committee in the discharge of its functions. The Multilateral Fund shall cover Secretariat costs, based on regular budgets to be submitted for decision by the Executive Committee.
19. In the event that the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat anticipates that there may be a shortfall in resources over the financial period as whole, he shall have discretion to adjust the budget approved by the Parties so that expenditures are at all times fully covered by contributions received.
20. No commitments shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions, but income not spent in a budget year and unimplemented activities may be carried forward from one year to the next within the financial period.

21. At the end of each calendar year, the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat shall submit to the Parties accounts for the year. The Chief Officer shall also, as soon as practicable, submit the audited accounts for each period so as to coincide with the accounting procedures of the implementing agencies.
22. The Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies shall cooperate with the Parties to provide information on funding available for relevant projects, to secure the necessary contacts and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.
23. The financing of activities or other costs, including resources channelled to third party beneficiaries, shall require the concurrence of the recipient Governments concerned. Recipient Governments shall, where appropriate, be associated with the planning of projects and programmes.
24. Nothing shall preclude a beneficiary Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 from applying for its requirements for agreed incremental costs solely from the resources available to the Multilateral Fund.

Indicative list of categories of incremental costs

[Source: Annex VIII of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

The evaluation of requests for financing incremental costs of a given project shall take into account the following general principles:

- (a) The most cost-effective and efficient option should be chosen, taking into account the national industrial strategy of the recipient Party. It should be considered carefully to what extent the infrastructure at present used for production of the controlled substances could be put to alternative uses, thus resulting in decreased capital abandonment, and how to avoid deindustrialization and loss of export revenues;
- (b) Consideration of project proposals for funding should involve the careful scrutiny of cost items listed in an effort to ensure that there is no double-counting;
- (c) Savings or benefits that will be gained at both the strategic and project levels during the transition process should be taken into account on a case-by-case basis, according to criteria decided by the Parties and as elaborated in the guidelines of the Executive Committee;
- (d) The funding of incremental costs is intended as an incentive for early adoption of ozone protecting technologies. In this respect the Executive Committee shall agree which time scales for payment of incremental costs are appropriate in each sector.

Incremental costs that once agreed are to be met by the financial mechanism include those listed below. If incremental costs other than those mentioned below are identified and quantified, a decision as to whether they are to be met by the financial mechanism shall be taken by the Executive Committee consistent with any criteria decided by the Parties and elaborated in the guidelines of the Executive Committee. The incremental recurring costs apply only for a transition period to be defined. The following list is indicated:

- (a) Supply of substitutes
 - (i) Cost of conversion of existing production facilities:
 - cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;
 - capital cost of conversion;
 - cost of retraining of personnel, as well as the cost of research to adapt technology to local circumstances;
 - (ii) Costs arising from premature retirement or enforced idleness, taking into account any guidance of the Executive Committee on appropriate cut-off dates:
 - of productive capacity previously used to produce substances controlled by existing and/or amended or adjusted Protocol provisions; and
 - where such capacity is not replaced by converted or new capacity to produce alternatives;

- (iii) Cost of establishing new production facilities for substitutes of capacity equivalent to capacity lost when plants are converted or scrapped, including:
 - cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;
 - capital cost;
 - cost of training, as well as the cost of research to adapt technology to local circumstances;
- (iv) Net operational cost, including the cost of raw materials;
- (v) Cost of import of substitutes;
- (b) Use in manufacturing as an intermediate good
 - (i) Cost of conversion of existing equipment and product manufacturing facilities;
 - (ii) Cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;
 - (iii) Capital cost;
 - (iv) Cost of retraining;
 - (v) Cost of research and development;
 - (vi) Operational cost, including the cost of raw materials except where otherwise provided for;
- (c) End use
 - (i) Cost of premature modification or replacement of user equipment;
 - (ii) Cost of collection, management, recycling, and, if cost effective, destruction of ozone-depleting substances;
 - (iii) Cost of providing technical assistance to reduce consumption and unintended emission of ozone-depleting substances.

Terms of reference of the Executive Committee (1997)

[as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Decision IX/16; source: Annex V of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties]

1. The Executive Committee of the Parties is established to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources, for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund under the Financial Mechanism.
2. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Parties from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and seven Parties from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group shall select its Executive Committee members. The members of the Executive Committee shall be formally endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties.
- 2 *bis*. The members of the Executive Committee whose selection was endorsed by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties shall remain in office until 31 December 1997. Thereafter, the term of office of the members of the Committee shall be the calendar year commencing on 1 January of the calendar year after the date of their endorsement by the Meeting of the Parties.
3. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be selected from the fourteen Executive Committee members. The office of Chairman is subject to rotation, on an annual basis, between the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and the Parties not so operating. The group of Parties entitled to the chairmanship shall select the Chairman from among their members of the Executive Committee. The Vice-Chairman shall be selected by the other group from within their number.

4. Decisions by the Executive Committee shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.
5. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be conducted in those official languages of the United Nations required by members of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee may agree to conduct its business in one of the United Nations official languages.
6. Costs of Executive Committee meetings, including travel and subsistence of Committee participants from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, shall be disbursed from the Multilateral Fund as necessary.
7. The Executive Committee shall ensure that the expertise required to perform its functions is available to it.
8. The Executive Committee shall hold three meetings a year while retaining the flexibility to take advantage of the opportunity provided by other Montreal Protocol meetings to convene additional meetings where special circumstances make this desirable.
9. The Executive Committee shall adopt other rules of procedure on a provisional basis and in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 8 of the present terms of reference. Such provisional rules of procedure shall be submitted to the next annual meeting of the Parties for endorsement. This procedure shall also be followed when such rules of procedure are amended.
10. The functions of the Executive Committee shall include:
 - (a) To develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources;
 - (b) To develop the plan and budget for the Multilateral Fund, including allocation of Multilateral Fund resources among the agencies identified in paragraph 5 of Article 10 of the Amended Protocol;
 - (c) To supervise and guide the administration of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (d) To develop the criteria for project eligibility and guidelines for the implementation of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund;
 - (e) To review regularly the performance reports on the implementation of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund;
 - (f) To monitor and evaluate expenditure incurred under the Multilateral Fund;
 - (g) To consider and, where appropriate, approve country programmes for compliance with the Protocol and, in the context of those country programmes, assess and where applicable approve all project proposals or groups of project proposals where the agreed incremental costs exceed \$500,000;
 - (h) To review any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with any decision taken with regard to a request for financing by that Party of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than \$500,000;
 - (i) To assess annually whether the contributions through bilateral cooperation, including particular regional cases, comply with the criteria set out by the Parties for consideration as part of the contributions to the Multilateral Fund;
 - (j) To report annually to the meeting of the Parties on the activities exercised under the functions outlined above, and to make recommendations as appropriate;
 - (k) To nominate, for appointment by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat, who shall work under the Executive Committee and report to it; and
 - (l) To perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Meeting of the Parties.

Rules of procedure for meetings of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

[Source: Annex VI of the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties]

Applicability

Unless otherwise provided for by the Montreal Protocol or by the decision of the Parties, or excluded by the Rules of Procedure hereunder, the Rules of Procedures for meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the proceedings of any meeting of the Executive Committee.

Rule 1

These Rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting of the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund under the Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer convened in accordance with Article 11 of the Protocol.

Definitions

Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

1. “Executive Committee” means the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund as established by decision II/8 at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
2. “Committee members” means Parties selected as members of the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund.
3. “Meeting” means any meeting of the Executive Committee for the Interim Multilateral Fund.
4. “Chairman” means the Committee member selected Chairman of the Executive Committee.
5. “Secretariat” means the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.
6. “Fund” means the Interim Multilateral Fund.

Place of meetings

Rule 3

The meetings of the Executive Committee shall take place at the seat of the Fund Secretariat, unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Fund Secretariat in consultation with the Executive Committee.

Dates of meetings

Rule 4

1. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least twice every year.
2. At each meeting, the Executive Committee shall fix the opening date and duration of the next meeting.

Rule 5

The Secretariat shall notify all Committee members of the dates and venue of meetings at least six weeks before the meeting.

Observers

Rule 6

1. The Secretariat shall notify the President of the Bureau and the implementing agencies – *inter alia* UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank – of any meeting of the Executive Committee so that they may participate as observers.

2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the Chairman, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting.

Rule 7

1. The Secretariat shall notify any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in the field related to the work of the Executive Committee, that has informed the Secretariat of its wishes to be represented, of any meeting so that it may be represented by an observer subject to the condition that their admission to the meeting is not objected to by at least one third of the Parties present at the meeting. However, the Executive Committee may determine that any portion of its meetings involving sensitive matters may be closed to observers. Non-governmental observers should include observers from developing and developed countries and their total number should be limited as far as possible.
2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the Chairman and if there is no objection from the Committee members present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency which they represent.

Agenda

Rule 8

In agreement with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Secretariat shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting.

Rule 9

The Secretariat shall report to the meeting on the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting, before they are considered by it. Unless the meeting decides otherwise, no such item shall be considered until at least twenty-four hours after the meeting has received the Secretariat's report on the administrative and financial implications.

Rule 10

Any item of the agenda of any meeting, consideration of which has not been completed at the meeting, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next meeting, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee.

Representation and credentials

Rule 11

The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Parties from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and seven Parties from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group shall select its Executive Committee members. The members of the Executive Committee shall be formally endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties.

Rule 12

Each Committee member shall be represented by an accredited representative who may be accompanied by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Officers

Rule 13

If the Chairman is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligation of the office, the Vice-Chairman shall in the interim assume all the obligations and authorities of the Chairman.

Rule 14

If the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is unable to complete the term of office the Committee members representing the group which selected that officer shall select a replacement to complete the term of office.

Rule 15

1. The Secretariat shall:
 - (a) Make the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Executive Committee, including the issue of invitations and preparation of documents and reports of the meeting;
 - (b) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of the meeting in the archives of the international organization designated as secretariat of the Convention; and
 - (c) Generally perform all other functions that the Executive Committee may require.

Rule 16

The Chief Officer of the Secretariat shall be the Secretary of any meeting of the Executive Committee.

Voting**Rule 17**

Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.

Languages**Rule 18**

The meeting of the Executive Committee shall be conducted in those official languages of the United Nations required by members of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless the Executive Committee may agree to conduct its business in one of the United Nations official languages.

Amendments to rules of procedure**Rule 19**

These rules of procedure may be amended according to Rule 17 above and formally endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Overriding authority of the Protocol**Rule 20**

In the event of any conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Protocol, the Protocol shall prevail.

Section 2.9

Finance

Terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*

[Source: Annex II of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and Annex III of the report of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, as amended by decisions XIV/41 and VCVI/3 respectively]

1. A Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (hereinafter referred to as the Trust Fund) shall be established to provide financial support to the Protocol.
2. Pursuant to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with the approval of the Governing Council of UNEP and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall establish the Trust Fund for the administration of the Protocol.
3. The Trust Fund shall be established for an initial period of three and one half years beginning 1 October 1989 and ending 31 March 1993. The appropriations of the Trust Fund for this period shall be financed from:
 - (a) Voluntary contributions made by the Parties to the Protocol including contributions from any new Parties;
 - (b) Voluntary contributions from States not party to the Protocol, other governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources.
4. The voluntary contributions referred to in Article 3 (a) above, are to be based on the United Nations scale of contributions for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (adjusted to provide that no one contribution shall exceed 22 per cent of the total and no contributions shall be required when the United Nations scale provides for a contribution of less than 0.1 per cent).
5. The budget estimates prepared in United States dollars, covering the income and expenditure for the Protocol, shall be submitted to the ordinary meetings of the Parties to the Protocol.
6. The proposed budget shall be dispatched by the Secretariat to all Parties to the Protocol at least ninety days before the date fixed for the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.
7. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on the budget by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, the budget shall, as a last resort, be adopted by two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting representing at least 50 per cent of the total consumption of the controlled substances of the Parties.
8. In the event that the Executive Director of UNEP anticipates that there might be a shortfall in resources over the financial period as a whole, he shall have discretion to adjust the budget so that expenditures are at all times fully covered by contributions received.
9. Commitments against the resources of the Trust Fund may be made only if they are covered by the necessary income. No commitments shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions.
10. The Executive Director of UNEP may make transfers from one budget line to another within the budget in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. At the end of a calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director may transfer any uncommitted balance of appropriations to the following calendar year.
11. All contributions are due to be paid in the year immediately preceding the year to which the contributions relate.

12. All contributions are to be paid in United States dollars into the following account: Account No. 485-000326, UNEP Trust Funds and Counterpart Contributions, JP Morgan Chase, International Agencies Banking, 1166 Avenue of the Americas, 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10036-2708, United States.
13. Contributions from States that become Parties after the beginning of the financial period shall be made on a *pro rata* basis for the balance of the financial period.
14. Contributions not immediately required for the purposes of the Fund shall be invested at the discretion of the United Nations and any interest so earned shall be credited to the Fund.
15. The Executive Director shall deduct from the income of the Trust Fund an administrative support charge equal to 13 per cent of other expenditures recorded during any accounting period in order to meet the cost of administrative activities financed from the Trust Fund and providing services relating to personnel, accounting, audit, etc.
16. At the end of the first calendar year of a financial period, the Executive Director shall submit to the Parties the accounts for the year. He shall also submit, as soon as practicable, the audited accounts for the financial period.
17. The General Procedures governing the Operations of the Fund of UNEP and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations shall govern the financial operations of the Protocol.
18. In the event that the Parties wish the Trust Fund to be extended beyond 31 March 1993, the Executive Director of UNEP shall be so requested by the Parties at least six months earlier. Such extension of the Trust Fund shall be subject to the approval of the UNEP Governing Council and the United Nations Secretary-General.

* *The Vienna Convention Trust Fund has the same terms of reference.*

UN scale of assessments (2003)

[Will become applicable to contributions to the Trust Funds for the Montreal Protocol.]

The contributions to the Trust Funds of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol are based on the UN scales, adjusted to provide that no one contribution exceeds 22 per cent of the total and no contribution shall be required when the UN Scale provides a contribution of less than 0.1 per cent. The contributions to the Multilateral Fund are in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article 10 of the amended Protocol.]

Party	%
Albania	0.000
Algeria	0.000
Angola	0.000
Antigua and Barbuda	0.000
Argentina	1.132
Armenia	0.000
Australia	1.604
Austria	0.933
Azerbaijan	0.000
Bahamas	0.000
Bahrain	0.000
Bangladesh	0.000
Barbados	0.000
Belarus	0.000
Belgium	1.113
Belize	0.000
Benin	0.000
Bolivia	0.000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.000
Botswana	0.000
Brazil	2.356
Brunei Darussalam	0.000
Bulgaria	0.000
Burkina Faso	0.000
Burundi	0.000
Cambodia	0.000

Party	%
Cameroon	0.000
Canada	2.521
Cape Verde	0.000
Central African Republic	0.000
Chad	0.000
Chile	0.209
China	1.510
Colombia	0.198
Comoros	0.000
Congo	0.000
Costa Rica	0.000
Cote d' Ivoire	0.000
Croatia	0.000
Cuba	0.000
Cyprus	0.000
Czech Republic	0.200
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.000
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.000
Denmark	0.738
Djibouti	0.000
Dominica	0.000
Dominican Republic	0.000
Ecuador	0.000
Egypt	0.000
El Salvador	0.000
Estonia	0.000

Party	%
Ethiopia	0.000
European Community	2.500
Fiji	0.000
Finland	0.514
France	6.373
Gabon	0.000
Gambia	0.000
Georgia	0.000
Germany	9.628
Ghana	0.000
Greece	0.531
Grenada	0.000
Guatemala	0.000
Guinea	0.000
Guinea-Bissau	0.000
Guyana	0.000
Haiti	0.000
Honduras	0.000
Hungary	0.118
Iceland	0.000
India	0.336
Indonesia	0.197
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.268
Ireland	0.290
Israel	0.409
Italy	4.992
Jamaica	0.000
Japan	19.235
Jordan	0.000
Kazakhstan	0.000
Kenya	0.000
Kiribati	0.000
Kuwait	0.145
Kyrgyzstan	0.000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.000
Latvia	0.000
Lebanon	0.000
Lesotho	0.000
Liberia	0.000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.000
Liechtenstein	0.000
Lithuania	0.000
Luxembourg	0.000
Madagascar	0.000
Malawi	0.000
Malaysia	0.232
Maldives	0.000
Mali	0.000
Malta	0.000
Marshall Islands	0.000
Mauritania	0.000
Mauritius	0.000
Mexico	1.070
Micronesia (Federated State of)	0.000
Monaco	0.000
Mongolia	0.000
Morocco	0.000
Mozambique	0.000
Myanmar	0.000
Namibia	0.000
Nauru	0.000
Nepal	0.000
Netherlands	1.713
New Zealand	0.238
Nicaragua	0.000
Niger	0.000
Nigeria	0.000
Norway	0.637
Oman	0.000
Pakistan	0.000

Party	%
Palau	0.000
Panama	0.000
Papua New Guinea	0.000
Paraguay	0.000
Peru	0.116
Philippines	0.000
Poland	0.373
Portugal	0.455
Qatar	0.000
Republic of Korea	1.824
Republic of Moldova	0.000
Romania	0.000
Russian Federation	1.183
Rwanda	0.000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.000
Saint Lucia	0.000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.000
Samoa	0.000
Sao Tome and Principe	0.000
Saudi Arabia	0.546
Senegal	0.000
Seychelles	0.000
Sierra Leone	0.000
Singapore	0.387
Slovakia	0.000
Slovenia	0.000
Solomon Islands	0.000
Somalia	0.000
South Africa	0.402
Spain	2.482
Sri Lanka	0.000
Sudan	0.000
Suriname	0.000
Swaziland	0.000
Sweden	1.012
Switzerland	1.012
Syrian Arab Republic	0.000
Tajikistan	0.000
Thailand	0.290
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.000
Togo	0.000
Tonga	0.000
Trinidad and Tobago	0.000
Tunisia	0.000
Turkey	0.434
Turkmenistan	0.000
Tuvalu	0.000
Uganda	0.000
Ukraine	0.000
United Arab Emirates	0.199
United Kingdom	5.456
United Republic of Tanzania	0.000
United States of America	21.683
Uruguay	0.000
Uzbekistan	0.000
Vanuatu	0.000
Venezuela	0.205
Vietnam	0.000
Yemen	0.000
Yugoslavia	0.000
Zambia	0.000
Zimbabwe	0.000
Total	100.000

Section 2.10

Declarations

Helsinki Declaration on the protection of the ozone layer (1989)

[Source: Appendix I of the report of the First Meeting of the Parties]

The Governments and the European Communities represented at the First Meetings of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

Aware of the wide agreement among scientists that depletion of the ozone layer will threaten present and future generations unless more stringent control measures are adopted

Mindful that some ozone depleting substances are powerful greenhouse gases leading to global warming

Aware also of the extensive and rapid technological development of environmentally acceptable substitutes for the substances that deplete the ozone layer and the urgent need to facilitate the transfer of technologies of such substitutes especially to developing countries

Encourage all states that have not done so to join the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol

Agree to phase out the production and the consumption of CFCs controlled by the Montreal Protocol as soon as possible but not later than the year 2000 and for that purpose to tighten the timetable agreed upon in the Montreal Protocol taking due account of the special situation of developing countries

Agree to both phase out halons and control and reduce other ozone-depleting substances which contribute significantly to ozone depletion as soon as feasible

Agree to commit themselves, in proportion to their means and resources, to accelerate the development of environmentally acceptable substituting chemicals, products and technologies

Agree to facilitate the access of developing countries to relevant scientific information, research results and training and to seek to develop appropriate funding mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of technology and replacement of equipment at minimum cost to developing countries.

Helsinki, 2 May 1989

Declaration on chlorofluorocarbons (1990)

[Source: para 49 of the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties]

by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland

The Heads of Delegations of the above governments represented at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned of the recent scientific findings on severe depletion of ozone layer of both Southern and Northern Hemispheres,

Mindful that all CFCs are also powerful greenhouse gases leading to global warming,

Convinced of the availability of more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies, and

Convinced of the need to further tighten control measures of CFCs beyond the Protocol adjustments agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Declare

Their firm determination to take all appropriate measures to phase-out the production and consumption of all fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as adjusted and amended, as soon as possible but not later than 1997.

London, 27–29 June 1990

Resolution on ozone-depleting substances (1990)

[Source: Annex VII of the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties]

The Governments and the European Communities represented at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

Resolve:

I. Other halons not listed in Annex A, Group II, of the Montreal Protocol (“Other halons”)

1. To refrain from authorizing or to prohibit production and consumption of fully halogenated compounds containing one, two or three carbon atoms and at least one atom each of bromine and fluorine, and not listed in Group II of Annex A of the Montreal Protocol (hereafter called “other halons”), which are of such a chemical nature or such a quantity that they would pose a threat to the ozone layer;
2. To refrain from using other halons except for those essential applications where other more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies are not yet available; and
3. To report to the Secretariat to the Protocol estimates of their annual production and consumption of such other halons;

II. Transitional substances

1. To apply the following guidelines to facilitate the adoption of transitional substances with a low ozone-depleting potential, such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), where necessary, and their timely substitution by non-ozone depleting and more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies:
 - (a) Use of transitional substances should be limited to those applications where other more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies are not available;
 - (b) Use of transitional substances should not be outside the areas of application currently met by the controlled and transitional substances, except in rare cases for the protection of human life or human health;
 - (c) Transitional substances should be selected in a manner that minimizes ozone depletion, in addition to meeting other environmental, safety and economic considerations;
 - (d) Emission control systems, recovery and recycling should, to the degree possible, be employed in order to minimize emissions to the atmosphere;
 - (e) Transitional substances should, to the degree possible, be collected and prudently destroyed at the end of their final use;
2. To review regularly the use of transitional substances, their contribution to ozone depletion and global warming, and the availability of alternative products and application technologies, with a view to their replacement by non-ozone depleting and more environmentally suitable alternatives and as the scientific evidence requires: at present, this should be no later than 2040 and, if possible, no later than 2020;

III. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

1. To phase out production and consumption of methyl chloroform as soon as possible;

2. To request the Technology Review Panel to investigate the earliest technically feasible dates for reductions and total phase-out; and
3. To request the Technology Review Panel to report their findings to the preparatory meeting of the Parties with a view to the consideration by the Meeting of the Parties, not later than 1992;

IV. More stringent measures

1. To express appreciation to those Parties that have already taken measures more stringent and broader in scope than those required by the Protocol;
2. To urge adoption, in accordance with the spirit of paragraph 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol, of such measures in order to protect the ozone layer.

London, 27–29 June 1990

Statement on control measures (1991)

[Source: para 60 of the report of the Third Meeting of the Parties]

made by the Heads of Delegations representing the governments of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Denmark at the Third Meeting of the Parties

We, the heads of delegations of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Denmark, believe that the recent analysis of the state of the stratospheric ozone layer calls for the adoption of more stringent control measures at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in 1992.

We are also of the opinion that the substitution of the controlled substances with transitional substances must be as moderate and temporary as possible.

We note that the London resolution urges the adoption, in accordance with the spirit of the paragraph 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol, of more stringent measures in order to protect the Ozone Layer.

Because of this we express our firm determination to phase-out the production and the consumption of CFCs, halons and carbon tetrachloride controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible but not later than the year 1997 and to phase-out 1,1,1-trichloromethane (methyl chloroform) as soon as possible but not later than the year 2000. We also think it is necessary to tighten the timetable agreed upon in the Montreal Protocol taking due account of the special situation of developing countries.

We are also determined to limit by no later than 1995 the use of transitional substances (HCFCs) to specific key applications where other more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies are not available, and to phase-out their use in those areas as soon as technically feasible.”

Nairobi, 19–21 June 1991

Resolution on methyl bromide (1992)

[Source: Annex XV of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Resolve in the light of serious environmental concerns raised in the scientific assessment, to make every effort to reduce emissions of and to recover, recycle and reclaim, methyl bromide. They look forward to receiving the full evaluations to be carried out by the UNEP Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, with a view to deciding on the basis of these evaluations no later than at their Seventh Meeting, in 1995, a general control scheme for methyl bromide, as appropriate, including concrete targets beginning, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, with, for example a 25 per cent reduction as a first step, at the latest by the year 2000, and a possible phase-out date.

Copenhagen, 25 November 1992

Question of Yugoslavia (1992)

[Source: Annex XVI of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties]

Statement by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of the European Community. (This statement was supported by the representatives of Australia, Austria, Hungary, Malaysia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United State of America.)

“As we have already made clear on a number of occasions, the European Community and its member States do not accept that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the automatic continuation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

“In this context, we take note of General Assembly resolution 47/1, adopted on 22 September 1992, in which the Assembly considered that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should therefore apply to join the United Nations and shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly.

“The European Community and its member States have also noted the United Nations Legal Counsel’s advice on the applicability of the General Assembly resolution to other United Nations bodies. We regard General Assembly resolution 47/1 as a model for action in the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies in due course, as appropriate.

“We do not accept that representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may validly represent Yugoslavia in this meeting. The presence of the representative in question is without prejudice to future action which the Community and its member States may take.”

Statement by the representative of Yugoslavia

“We are sorry about the statements of some countries raising the question of the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We would like to stress that this approach as well as the imposed sanctions against Yugoslavia are essentially contrary to the basic premises of both the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

“This conference is devoted to the protection of the ozone layer, a question of global character and raising political issues does not help in reaching the goals of this meeting.

“Yugoslavia respects the resolutions of the United Nations. Yugoslavia does not participate, we hope temporarily, in the meetings of the General Assembly, but Yugoslavia is not expelled from the United Nations and its bodies and works intensively to fulfil their goals.

“At the same time we would like to give our positive contribution to the work of this conference, aware of the fact that it is of global and our own interest.”

Memorandum on partly halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1993)

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties]

Memorandum issued by the ministers responsible for environmental matters in Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Austria on further measures to protect the ozone layer from partly halogenated chlorofluorocarbons [HCFCs]

In the face of the decisions reached by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on 25 November 1992 at Copenhagen, and

Being concerned about the most recent measurements indicating once again a clear reduction in the protective ozone layer above the northern hemisphere, and

Being aware of the great progress being made in the development of alternative technologies that are less harmful to the environment,

The Ministers of the Environment of Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Austria declare the following:

- In many areas complete substitution of fully halogenated CFCs can already be achieved today without using partly halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs);
- The phase-out schedule for HCFCs as agreed upon in Copenhagen should start immediately instead of in 2004; and
- The phase-out programme for HCFCs should be completed earlier than by the year 2030. The target of the year 2015 set by the European Community for the phase-out of HCFCs is an absolute minimum.

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol are therefore called upon to undertake all measures to phase out all ozone-depleting substances as quickly as possible.

Bangkok, 19 November 1993

Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1993)

[Source: Annex VI of the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties]

by Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Denmark, European Economic Community, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe

The above Parties present at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned about the continuing depletion of the ozone layer of both the northern and southern hemispheres,

being aware that reductions in the emissions of HCFC will have a beneficial effect on the ozone layer, especially in the coming 10 years where chlorine concentrations in the atmosphere will reach a critical maximum,

being also aware that more environmentally sound alternative substances and technologies are already existing or are rapidly being developed and that in various areas a complete substitution of CFCs can already be achieved today without using HCFCs,

stress the need to strengthen further the control measures decided at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol,

declare their firm determination to take all appropriate measures to limit the use of HCFC to absolute necessary applications and to phase out the consumption of HCFCs as soon as possible but not later than the year 2015.

Bangkok, 17–19 November 1993

Declaration on methyl bromide (1993)

[Source: Annex VII of the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties]

by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Zimbabwe

The above Parties present at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned about the continuing depletion of the ozone layer of both the northern and southern hemispheres, partly due to methyl bromide,

Being aware that reductions in the emissions of methyl bromide will have a beneficial effect on the ozone layer, especially in the coming 10 years where chlorine concentrations in the atmosphere will reach a critical maximum,

Being also aware that in many cases more environmentally sound alternative substances, methods and technologies are already available and others are rapidly being developed,

Stress the need to strengthen the control measures decided at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol,

Declare their firm determination to reduce their consumption of methyl bromide by at least 25 per cent at the latest by the year 2000, and to phase out totally the consumption of methyl bromide as soon as technically possible.

Bangkok, 17–19 November 1993

Declaration by countries with economies in transition (1993)

[Source: Annex VIII of the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties]

by the Heads of the Delegations representing the governments of: Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Russian Federation, and Ukraine at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

We, the heads of the delegations of the group of countries with economies in transition and Parties to the Montreal Protocol attending the Meeting, namely: Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine, have discussed the state of affairs regarding the fulfilment of our countries' obligations under the Montreal Protocol,

Proceeding from a fundamental position in favour of the development of mutually advantageous, equitable and effective international co-operation on the protection of the ozone layer on the basis of a spirit of mutual understanding and good will,

Promoting, to the utmost of our efforts and available possibilities, the achievement of the goals of the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol,

Endeavouring to preserve the consensus among the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on all matters under consideration,

Understanding that the majority of countries of the world community support the political and socio-economic changes taking place in the Eastern European countries and recognize the fact that the process of restructuring socio-economic relations takes a prolonged and difficult period of time and requires massive financial expenditure, and also cannot occur without political, economic and moral support of other countries.

We request the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to decide at the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the question of the special status of countries with economies in transition, which would provide for concessions and a certain flexibility in the fulfilment of their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Bangkok, 18 November 1993

Declaration on the Multilateral Fund (1994)

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties]

from the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines and Uruguay

The above Article 5 countries, Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer:

Calling upon the spirit of global partnership, with common but differentiated obligations among developed and developing countries, established at the Rio Conference,

Recognizing the positive contribution of the Multilateral Fund for the encouragement of the phase-out of ODS in Article 5 countries,

Concerned about the critical financial situation of the Multilateral Fund,

Concerned also about new restrictions on the access to the already scarce resources of the Fund to Article 5 countries based on policy considerations,

Fully aware of the fact that such tendency could have a very negative impact on Article 5 countries' commitment to phase-out ODS,

Acknowledging the need to channel the resources of the Multilateral Fund according to the industrial strategy adopted by Article 5 countries, *inter alia*, in their country programmes,

Finding the need to provide the domestic industries with elements of credibility, reliability and predictability as regards financial support from the Fund to cover incremental costs,

Urge:

- (a) Article 2 Parties to fulfil their financial pledges to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in order to assure adequate resources for Article 5 Parties to meet their obligations under the Protocol in the fastest feasible timeframe and the most environmentally safe manner;
- (b) Parties to assess properly the need for a new replenishment of the Multilateral Fund in order to cover the financial and technological need of article 5 countries;
- (c) Parties to reiterate that, for all sectors and sub-sectors for the phase-out projects in Article 5 countries are presented to the Multilateral Fund for financing, a period of up to four years should be considered during the calculation of incremental operational costs, on the basis of costs prevailing at the time of implementation of projects; this calculation should take place on a case-by-case basis according to the specific characteristics of the projects;
- (d) Parties to consider the need to assure adequate financing from the Multilateral Fund for all projects that, according to the respective industrial strategies and specific social, environmental and economic characteristics of article 5 countries, aim at phasing out ODS;
- (e) Parties to reiterate the need to assure that Article 5 countries engaged in the phasing out of ODS do not suffer loss of export revenues;
- (f) Parties to confirm that companies that may export ODS-free products will be fully supported by the Multilateral Fund, taking into account, *inter alia*, the benefit of the exchange of technologically advanced products between Article 5 countries and the overall interest in the protection of the ozone layer;
- (g) Article 2 countries to ensure the transfer of the best available and environmentally safe alternative technologies to Article 5 countries under fair and most favourable conditions;
- (h) Parties to ensure that the alternative technologies financed by the Multilateral Fund for industrial reconversion are adequate and predictable and will not be subject to restrictions in the forthcoming years;
- (i) Parties to consider collectively and in the most democratic manner the need to halt the tendency to selectivity and restrictiveness of the Multilateral Fund, for the sake of preserving the commitments of the Montreal Protocol and for the protection of the ozone layer.

Nairobi, 6–7 October, 1994

Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (1995)

[Source: Annex IX of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties]

by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay

The above Parties present at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned about the continuing depletion of the ozone layer of both the northern and southern hemispheres,

Being aware that further significant reductions in the emissions of hydrochlorofluorocarbons would have a beneficial effect on the ozone layer, especially in the coming ten years where chlorine concentrations in the atmosphere will reach a critical maximum,

Being also aware that more environmentally sound alternative substances and technologies are commercially available for almost any applications and are being increasingly used,

1. *Emphasize the fact* that a complete substitution of chlorofluorocarbons need not rely on the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons;
2. *Stress the need* to strengthen further the control measures decided at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol in countries operating under Articles 2 and 5;
3. *Will take all appropriate measures* to limit the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons as soon as possible.

Vienna, 7 December 1995

Declaration on methyl bromide (1995)

[Source: Annex X of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties]

by Australia, Botswana, Canada, Iceland, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Venezuela

The above Parties present at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Commend the international community for taking constructive steps in strengthening controls on methyl bromide,

Being aware that faster movement towards phasing out methyl bromide would reduce the human and environmental impacts of ozone depletion,

Being aware that some Parties are able to adopt alternatives at an earlier stage, and that several Parties have adopted domestic policies to largely phase out methyl bromide in the next few years,

Declare their firm determination, at the national level:

- (a) To encourage the widespread adoption of alternatives;
- (b) To take all appropriate measures to limit the consumption of methyl bromide to those applications that are strictly necessary, and to phase out the consumption of methyl bromide as soon as possible.

Vienna, 7 December 1995

Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (1997)

[Source: Annex XI of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties]

by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Community, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, and the United Kingdom

The above Parties present at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned about the effects of HCFCs on the ozone layer,

Being aware that scientific data indicate the need for further consumption controls as well as for the introduction of production controls on HCFCs,

Being also aware that environmentally sound and economically viable alternative substances and technologies are or are rapidly becoming available,

Concerned by the absence of any results on HCFCs at the tenth anniversary meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Declare their position that the Parties should, at their Eleventh Meeting, decide, on the basis of scientific evidence, the next steps to control the consumption of HCFCs, including phase-out date, reduction of the cap and use restrictions, and production controls for HCFCs.

Montreal, 17 September 1997

Declaration regarding methyl bromide (1997)

[Source: Annex XII of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties]

by Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ghana, Iceland, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela

Whereas, the World Meteorological Organization has concluded that methyl bromide is highly destructive to the ozone layer, and that the 1994 Scientific Assessment Panel concluded that the elimination of methyl bromide is the single most significant step Governments can take to reduce future ozone loss,

Whereas, it is also clear that methyl bromide is highly toxic to workers, public health, and the global ecosystem,

Whereas, TEAP 1994 and 1997 reports have identified a wide range of economically viable alternatives to methyl bromide in both industrialized and developing countries,

Whereas, a recent report by Environment Canada has estimated the global economic benefits associated with reduced UV-B exposure to be \$459 billion by 2060,

Whereas, the tenth anniversary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol failed to adopt a phase-out schedule which will adequately protect public health and the environment from increased UV-B radiation,

Be it resolved that:

Urgent action is needed on the national and international level to phase-out methyl bromide as soon as possible.

Therefore, the undersigned countries pledge to promote sustainable alternatives to methyl bromide in their own nations and worldwide.

Montreal, 17 September 1997

Declaration on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (1998)

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties]

by Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan

The above Parties present at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

Concerned about the continuing depletion of the ozone layer of both the northern and southern hemispheres,

Mindful of the scientific indications that global warming could delay the recovery of the ozone layer,

Being aware that further reductions in the emissions of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) would have a beneficial effect on the ozone layer, especially in the coming years when chlorine concentrations in the stratosphere will reach a critical maximum,

Being also aware that more environmentally sound alternative substances and technologies are commercially available for virtually all HCFC applications and are being increasingly used,

Noting that Annex A to the Kyoto Protocol includes hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) in view of their high global-warming potential,

Concerned that a large number of projects using HCFCs, in particular HCFC-141b, have been funded by the Multilateral Fund, where other, more environmentally friendly, alternatives or technologies are available,

1. *Call upon* all bodies of the Montreal Protocol not to support the use of transitional substances (HCFCs) where more environmentally friendly alternatives or technologies are available;
2. *Urge* all Parties to the Montreal Protocol to consider all ODS replacement technologies, taking into account their total global-warming potential, so that the use of alternatives with a high contribution to global warming should be discouraged where other, more environmentally friendly, safe and technically and economically feasible alternatives or technologies are available.

Cairo, 24 November 1998

Beijing Declaration on renewed commitment to the protection of the ozone layer (1999)

[Source: Annex I of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties]

We, the Ministers of the Environment and heads of delegations of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Having participated, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, in the fifth meeting of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, from 29 November to 3 December 1999, in Beijing, China,

Having held in-depth discussions on important issues relating to the protection of the ozone layer and the implementation of the Convention and the Protocol,

Recalling the achievements made to date in this field while earnestly seeking to address the challenges we will face in the future,

Reaffirming, at the threshold of a new millennium, our commitment to the protection of the ozone layer through a serious implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in order to achieve the phasing-out of ozone-depleting substances to protect the environmental security of present and future generations,

Declare:

1. That we are pleased to note that major progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the past decade since the Helsinki Declaration was adopted, as testified by the fact that the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 ceased the production and consumption of CFCs from 1 January 1996, while the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 committed themselves to freezing their production and consumption of CFCs at the average level of the period 1995-1997, from 1 July 1999;
2. That we are further pleased to note that the reduction and phase-out of other ozone-depleting substances are also proceeding in line with or in some cases faster than the control measures we have agreed upon in the past Meetings of the Parties and welcome the further progress agreed upon at this Meeting of the Parties;
3. That we take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation for the efforts made towards this progress by Governments, international organizations, industry, experts and other relevant groups;
4. That we are fully aware, however, that we cannot afford to rest on our laurels, since scientists have informed us that the ozone hole has reached record proportions and the ozone layer recovery is a long way from being achieved;
5. That we are keenly aware that the Parties will have to face new challenges, as we have now entered a new period of substantive reduction of ozone-depleting substances from 1 July 1999 and, therefore, must ensure the continuation and development of our significant financial and technical cooperation under paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol, to enable all countries to take full advantage of benefits offered by the latest technological advances, including the continuation of the initiatives to ensure funding for the low-volume-consuming countries;

6. That we therefore appeal to all of the Parties to demonstrate a stronger political will and take more effective action to fulfil the obligations under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, and 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;
7. That we also appeal to the relevant Parties to take all appropriate measures to address illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and to safeguard the achievements attained to date;
8. That we call upon the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to continue to maintain adequate funding and to promote the expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies, under the Montreal Protocol, to the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to help them fulfil their obligations; and also call upon Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 to take all appropriate measures necessary to secure the efficient use of the resources provided by the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
9. That we further appeal to the international community to demonstrate more concern for the issues of ozone layer protection and for the protection of the global atmosphere in general, taking into account the need to promote social and economic development in all countries.

Beijing, 3 December 1999

Ouagadougou Declaration at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

[Source: Annex IV of the report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties]

We, Ministers of Environment and head of delegations of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

Having accepted the invitation of the Government of Burkina Faso to the high-level segment of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Ouagadougou, from 13 to 14 December 2000;

Having noted the progress made by all the Parties in the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances;

Taking note of the cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention that was called for at this meeting.

Fully appreciating the important work carried out by national Governments, the Multilateral Fund and various agencies in the areas of dissemination of information, awareness-raising and capacity-building;

Reaffirming, at the beginning of the new millennium, our commitment to protect the ozone layer by ensuring the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol and, where possible, accelerating our efforts to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances;

Taking into account the importance of national action and international cooperation to address the differentiated situation of developing countries in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

Noting, however, that much more work remains to be done to ensure the protection of the ozone layer;

Declare the following:

1. We highly appreciate the important progress made in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol over the last decade since the adoption of the Helsinki Declaration, as demonstrated by the virtual elimination of the production and consumption of CFCs since 1 January 1996 by the Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, and the significant aggregate reductions in ozone-depleting substances achieved to date by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
2. We express our profound gratitude to the governments and the international organizations, the industrial sector, experts and groups involved who have contributed to this progress;
3. We encourage all Parties to take the necessary steps to prevent illegal production and consumption, and trade in ozone-depleting substances and equipment and products containing them;

4. We encourage strong international cooperation and national action in the areas of:
 - transfer of technology;
 - know-how and capacity-building, and
 - harmonized of customs codes;
5. We appeal for the timely payment of agreed national contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
6. We encourage all Parties to ratify and implement in full the amendments to the Montreal Protocol;
7. We invite the Parties to integrate ozone layer protection into socio-economic development programmes;
8. We encourage all Parties to adopt and apply regulations and pursue awareness-raising campaigns for the public and all stakeholders who use ozone-depleting substances, and encourage the adoption of more environmentally sound alternatives.
9. We encourage regional ozone networks to continue to assist National Ozone Units.

Colombo Declaration on renewed commitment to the protection of the ozone layer to mark the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, the 15th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties]

We Ministers of the Environment and Heads of Delegations at the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 October 2001,

Having participated, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, in the high-level segment, held on 18 and 19 October 2001, of that Meeting of the Parties,

Having noted the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Multilateral Fund and its achievements to date for the protection of the ozone layer,

Recalling the progress made by all the Parties in phasing out ozone depleting substances,

Fully appreciating the efforts by national Governments, the Multilateral Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme and the various implementing agencies to make the Montreal Protocol the most successful multilateral environmental agreement and to achieve universal ratification,

Recognizing the interconnectedness of environmental issues such as climate change and ozone-layer depletion,

Recalling that the year 2002 will be the 10th anniversary of the Rio Conference on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit, and the 15th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol,

Recognizing the importance of sharing the experience gained under the Montreal Protocol with other multilateral environmental agreements in order to achieve the same progress under those agreements;

Declare:

1. That we are pleased to note the significant contributions made by the Multilateral Fund during the last 10 years in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, that has made possible significant progress in compliance by Article 5 countries;
2. That we express our sincere gratitude to the Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, experts and individuals that have contributed to that progress;
3. That we urge Governments and all stakeholders to take due care in using new substances that may have an ODP, and to take informed decisions on the use of transitional substances;

4. That we appeal to the Article 5 Parties to sustain the permanent phase-out of ODS and comply with their phase-out obligations by establishing the necessary domestic policy and legal regimes;
5. That we appeal to all Parties to cooperate in ensuring that the Multilateral Fund receives the necessary replenishment for its next triennium, 2003 – 2005;
6. That we appeal to all non-Article 5 Parties to continue their efforts to contribute to the Multilateral Fund;
7. That we urge Parties to identify and use available, accessible and affordable alternative substances and technologies that minimize environmental harm while protecting the ozone layer;
8. That we are fully aware that much work remains to be done to ensure the protection of ozone layer;
9. That we decide to share the successful experience of the Montreal Protocol at the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002.

Declaration by the Pacific Island countries attending the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

[Source: Annex VI of the report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties]

We, the Governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, are conscious of the serious threat that ozone-depleting substances present to the environment and to the global population.

We note the valuable progress that has been achieved in addressing ozone-depletion by Parties to the Montreal Protocol regarding substances that deplete the ozone layers.

Pacific Island Countries are among the smallest consumers of ozone depleting substances in the world. These are used in areas that are critical to our economic development which includes fishing, tourism and food storage.

We declare our intention to continue working towards the fulfillment of the goals of the Convention and the Protocol at the national, regional and global level.

We acknowledge the initial assistance provided by the Multilateral Fund, the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand through the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE) and South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for the preparation of national compliance action plans (NCAPs).

In this context, we recognise that regional cooperation has been identified as an effective means to complement national programmes in implementing environmental programmes in Pacific Island Countries. Regarding our intention to continue working for its successful fulfillment at the global as well as regional scale, we undertake to work together in the context of a regional strategy for the Pacific region that all Pacific Island Countries shall:

- (a) ratify the Montreal Protocol and its amendments where applicable;
- (b) urgently adopt import and export controls of ozone-depleting substances, particularly for the use of licensing systems and appropriate legislation;
- (c) take all the necessary measures to comply with the plans to reduce and eliminate the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances;
- (d) ensure effective fulfillment of Article 7 regarding the need to report on the consumption of ozone-depleting substances;
- (e) commit the accelerated phase-out of CFCs, preferably to year 2005.

We request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to financially support the Pacific Island Countries, taking into account their specific needs to implement national programmes and regional cooperation mechanism to enable them to comply with the Montreal Protocol.

We urge all to take account of the unique circumstances of the Pacific Island Countries when they consider the levels of replenishment for the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2003 to 2005.

Section III

Rules of Procedure

Rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

Introduction

The Rules of procedure for both the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention are substantially the same except for Rules 1 and 2 which are printed separately. Elsewhere in these Rules, specific reference to the Vienna Convention is indicated in brackets at each respective place.

Purposes:

Rule 1

These rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer convened in accordance with article 11 of the Protocol.

[Vienna Convention

These rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer convened in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention].

Definitions:

Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

1. “Convention” means the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985;
2. “Protocol” means the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987;
3. “Parties” means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to the Protocol;
4. “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties established in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention;
5. “Meeting of the Parties” means the meeting of the Parties convened in accordance with Article 11 of the Protocol;
6. “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization defined in Article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention;
7. “President” means the President elected in accordance with rule 21, paragraph 1, of the present rules of procedure;
8. “Secretariat” means the international organization designated as Secretariat of the Convention by the Conference of the Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention;
9. “Meeting” means any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[Vienna Convention]

For the purposes of these rules:

1. “Convention” means the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985;
2. “Parties” means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to the Convention;
3. “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties established in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention;
4. “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization defined in Article 1, paragraph 6, of the Convention;
5. “President” means the President elected in accordance with rule 21, paragraph 1, of the present rules of procedure;
6. “Secretariat” means the international organization designated as Secretariat of the Convention by the Conference of the Parties in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention;
7. “Meeting” means any ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]

Place of meetings:**Rule 3**

The meetings of the [Conference of the] Parties shall take place at the seat of the Secretariat, unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Parties.

Dates of meetings:**Rule 4**

1. Ordinary meetings of the Parties shall be held once every [two] year[s], unless the Parties decide otherwise. In years when there is an ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, that meeting and the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol shall be held in conjunction.
2. At each ordinary meeting, the Parties [Conference] shall fix the opening date and duration of its next ordinary meeting.
3. Extraordinary meetings of the [Conference of the] Parties shall be convened at such times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to them by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
4. In the case of an extraordinary meeting convened at the written request of a Party, it shall be convened not more than ninety days after the date at which the request is supported by at least one third of the Parties in accordance with paragraph 3 of this rule.

Rule 5

The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the dates and venue of meetings at least two months before the meeting.

Observers:**Rule 6**

1. The Secretariat shall notify the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and any State not party to the Protocol [Convention] of any meeting so that they may be represented by observers.
2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the President, and if there is no objection from the Parties present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting.

Rule 7

1. The Secretariat shall notify any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the protection of the ozone layer which has informed the Secretariat of its wish to be represented, of any meeting so that they may be represented by observers, subject to the condition that their admission to the meeting is not objected to by at least one third of the Parties present at the meeting.
2. Such observers may, upon invitation of the President, and if there is no objection from the Parties present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency they represent.

Agenda:**Rule 8**

In agreement with the President, the Secretariat shall prepare the provisional agenda of each meeting.

Rule 9

The provisional agenda of each ordinary meeting shall include:

1. Items specified in article 11 of the Protocol [6 of the Convention];
2. Items the inclusion of which has been decided at a previous meeting;
3. Items referred to in rule 15 of the present rules of procedure;
4. Any item proposed by a Party before the agenda is circulated;
5. The provisional budget as well as all questions pertaining to the accounts and financial arrangements.

Rule 10

The provisional agenda, together with supporting documents, for each ordinary meeting shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the Parties at least two months before the opening of the meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretariat shall, with the agreement of the President, include any question suitable for the agenda which may arise between the dispatch of the provisional agenda and the opening of the meeting in a supplement to the provisional agenda, which the meeting shall examine together with the provisional agenda.

Rule 12

The meeting when adopting the agenda may add, delete, defer or amend items. Only items which are considered by the meeting to be urgent and important may be added to the agenda.

Rule 13

The provisional agenda for an extraordinary meeting shall consist only of those items proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the extraordinary meeting. It shall be distributed to the Parties at the same time as the invitation to the extraordinary meeting.

Rule 14

The Secretariat shall report to the meeting on the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting, before they are considered by it. Unless the meeting decides otherwise,

no such item shall be considered until at least forty-eight hours after it has received the Secretariat's report on the administrative and financial implications.

Rule 15

Any item of the agenda of an ordinary meeting, consideration of which has not been completed at the meeting, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary meeting, unless otherwise decided by the meeting [Conference] of the Parties.

Representation and credentials: Rule 16

Each Party participating in the meeting shall be represented by a delegation consisting of a head of delegation and such other accredited representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Rule 17

An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the head of delegation.

Rule 18

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the meeting if possible not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the meeting. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the Executive Secretary. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization.

Rule 19

The officers of any meeting shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the meeting.

Rule 20

Pending a decision of the meeting upon their credentials representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the meeting.

Officers: Rule 21

1. At the commencement of the first session of each ordinary meeting, a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur are to be elected from among the representatives of the Parties present at the meeting. They will serve as the officers of the meeting. In electing its officers the Meeting [Conference] of the Parties shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation [distribution]. The offices of the President and Rapporteur of the Meeting of the Parties shall normally be subject to rotation among the five groups of States referred to in Section 1, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVI) of 15 December 1972, by which the United Nations Environment Programme was established. *[This paragraph was subject to amendment at the second meeting of the Parties – see Section 2.3.]*
2. The President, three Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur elected at an ordinary meeting shall remain in office until their successors are elected at the next ordinary meeting and shall serve in that capacity at any intervening extraordinary meetings. On occasion, one or more of these officers may be re-elected for one further consecutive term.
3. The President shall participate in the meeting in that capacity and shall not at the same time exercise the rights of a representative of a Party. In such a case, the President or the Party concerned shall designate

another representative who shall be entitled to represent the Party in the meeting and to exercise the right to vote.

Rule 22

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of the meeting, preside at the sessions of the meeting, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the meeting [Conference] of the Parties the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times each representative may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a session.
2. The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the meeting [Conference] of the Parties.

Rule 23

If the President is temporarily absent from a session or any part thereof, he shall designate a Vice-President to act as President. *[This paragraph was subject to amendment at the third meeting of the Parties – see Section 2.3.]*

Rule 24

If an officer of the Bureau resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his term of office or to perform his functions, a representative of the same Party shall be named by the Party concerned to replace him for the remainder of his mandate. *[This paragraph was subject to amendment at the third meeting of the Parties – see Section 2.3.]*

Rule 25

At the first session of each ordinary meeting, the President of the previous ordinary meeting, or in his absence, a Vice-President, shall preside until the meeting has elected a President for the meeting.

Committees and working groups:

Rule 26

1. The meeting may establish such committees or working groups as may be required for the transaction of its business.
2. The meeting may decide that such committees or working groups may meet in the period between ordinary meetings.
3. Unless otherwise decided by the meeting, the chairman for each such committee or working group shall be elected by the meeting. The meeting shall determine the matters to be considered by each such committee or working group and may authorize the President, upon the request of the chairman of a committee or working group, to adjust the allocation of work.
4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this rule, each committee or working group shall elect its own officers.
5. A majority of the Parties designated by the meeting to take part in the committee or working group shall constitute a quorum, but in the event of the committee or working group being open-ended one quarter of the Parties shall constitute a quorum.
6. Unless otherwise decided by the meeting, these rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings of committees and working groups, except that:

- (a) The chairman of a committee or working group may exercise the right to vote; and
- (b) Decisions of committees or working groups shall be taken by a majority of the Parties present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal or of an amendment to a proposal shall require the majority established by rule 38.

Secretariat:**Rule 27**

1. The head of the international organization designated as Secretariat of the Convention shall be the Secretary-General of any meeting. He may delegate his functions to a member of the Secretariat. He, or his representative, shall act in that capacity in all sessions of the meeting and in all sessions of committees or working groups of the meeting.
2. The Secretary-General shall appoint an Executive Secretary of the meeting and shall provide and direct the staff required by the meeting and the committees or working groups of the meeting.

Rule 28

The Secretariat shall, in accordance with these rules:

- (a) Arrange for interpretation at the meeting;
- (b) Receive, translate, reproduce and distribute the documents of the meeting;
- (c) Publish and circulate the official documents of the meeting;
- (d) Make and arrange for keeping of sound recordings of the meeting;
- (e) Arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of the meeting in the archives of the international organization designated as secretariat of the Convention; and
- (f) Generally perform all other work that the meeting may require.

Conduct of business:**Rule 29**

Sessions of the meeting, and of committees and working groups established by the meeting shall be held in private, unless the meeting otherwise decides.

Rule 30

The President may declare a session of the meeting open, and permit the debate to proceed and have any decision taken when representatives of at least two thirds of the Parties are present.

Rule 31

1. No one may speak at a session of the meeting without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Without prejudice to rules 32, 33, 34 and 36, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Secretariat shall be in charge of drawing up a list of such speakers. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
2. The meeting may, on a proposal from the President, or from any Party, limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on a question. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favor of and two against a proposal to set such limits. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Rule 32

The chairman or rapporteur of a committee or working group may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by his committee or working group.

Rule 33

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order which shall be decided immediately by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Parties present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 34

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the meeting to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal or an amendment to a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.

Rule 35

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this rule, proposals and amendments to proposals shall normally be introduced in writing by the Parties and handed to the Secretariat, which shall circulate copies to delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any session unless copies of it have been circulated to delegations not later than the day preceding the session. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments to proposals or of procedural motions even though these amendments or motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.
2. Proposals of amendments to the Protocol [Convention], including its annexes, and of additional annexes to the Protocol [Convention] shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which they were proposed for adoption.

Rule 36

1. Subject to rule 33, the following motions shall have precedence, in the order indicated below, over all other proposals or motions:
 - (a) To suspend a session;
 - (b) To adjourn a session;
 - (c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion; and
 - (d) For the closure of the debate on the question under discussion.
2. Permission to speak on a motion falling within (a) to (d) above shall be granted only to the proposer and, in addition, to one speaker in favor of and two against the motion, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 37

A proposal or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the motion has not been amended. A proposal or motion withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other Party.

Rule 38

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same meeting, unless the meeting, by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, decides in favor of reconsideration. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to the mover and one other supporter, after which it shall be put immediately to the vote.

Voting:**Rule 39**

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 2 of this rule, each Party shall have one vote.
2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States which are Parties. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.

Rule 40

1. Unless otherwise provided by the [Convention] or by the Protocol, decisions of a meeting on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting, except as otherwise provided in the Terms of Reference for the administration of the Trust Fund.
2. Decisions of a meeting on matters of procedure shall be taken by a simple majority vote of the Parties present and voting.
3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedural or substantive nature, the President shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to the vote immediately and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Parties present and voting.
4. If on matters other than elections a vote is equally divided, a second vote shall be taken. If this vote is also equally divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.
5. For the purposes of these rules, the phrase "Parties present and voting" means Parties present at the session at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Rule 41

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the meeting, unless it decides otherwise, shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The meeting may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 42

Any representative may request that any parts of a proposal or of an amendment to a proposal be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the President shall permit two representatives to speak, one in favor of and the other against the motion, after which shall be put immediately to the vote.

Rule 43

If the motion referred to in rule 42 is adopted, those parts of a proposal or of an amendment to a proposal which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of a proposal or amendment have been rejected the proposal or amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule 44

A motion is considered to be an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revise parts of that proposal. An amendment shall be voted on before the proposal to which it relates is put to the vote, and if the amendment is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

Rule 45

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the meeting shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. The President shall determine the order of the voting on the amendments under this rule.

Rule 46

Except for elections, voting shall normally be by show of hands. A roll-call vote shall be taken if one is requested by any Party. It shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Parties participating in the meeting, beginning with the Party whose name is drawn by lot by the President. However, if at any time a Party requests a secret ballot, that shall be the method of voting on the issue in question.

Rule 47

The vote of each Party participating in a roll-call vote shall be recorded in the relevant documents of the meeting.

Rule 48

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of voting. The President may permit the Parties to explain their votes, either before or after the voting. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or an amendment to a proposal to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment, except if it has been amended.

Rule 49

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless otherwise decided by the meeting.

Rule 50

1. If, when one person or one delegation is to be elected, no candidate obtains in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast by the Parties present and voting, a second ballot restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be taken. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.
2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot and the balloting, restricted to them, shall continue in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 1 of this rule.

Rule 51

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot the largest number of votes and a majority of the votes cast by the Parties present and voting shall be deemed elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or delegations to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in

the previous ballot, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or delegation. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, and the following three ballots thereafter, shall be unrestricted, and so on until all the places have been filled.

Languages: Rule 52

The Official languages of the meeting shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Rule 53

1. Statements made in an official language of the meeting shall be interpreted in the official languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than an official language of the meeting, if he provides for interpretation into one such official language.

Rule 54

Official documents of the meetings shall be drawn up in one of the official languages and translated into the other official languages.

Sound records of the meeting: Rule 55

Sound records of the meeting, and whenever possible of its committees and working groups, shall be kept by the Secretariat in accordance with the practice of the United Nations.

Ad hoc meetings: Rule 56

1. A meeting may recommend to the Secretariat, taking duly into account the financial implications, the convening of *Ad Hoc* meetings, either of representatives of the Parties or of experts nominated by the Parties, in order to deal with matters which, because of their specialized nature, or for other reasons, cannot be adequately discussed during the normal session of a meeting.
2. The terms of reference of these *Ad Hoc* meetings and the questions to be discussed shall be determined by a meeting.
3. Unless otherwise decided by the meeting, each *Ad Hoc* meeting shall elect its own officers.
4. These rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such *Ad Hoc* meetings.

Amendments to rules of procedure: Rule 57

1. These rules of procedure may be amended by consensus by a meeting [the Conference] of the Parties.
2. Paragraph 1 of this rule shall likewise apply in case the Conference of the Parties deletes an existing rule of procedure or adopts a new rule of procedure.

Overriding authority of the Convention or the Protocol: Rule 58

1. In the event of any conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Convention shall prevail.
2. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of these rules and any provision of the Protocol, the Protocol shall prevail.

Section IV

The Evolution of the Montreal Protocol

Section 4.1

Introduction to the Montreal Protocol, its adjustments and amendments

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was agreed on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January 1989.

The Second, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, certain adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in the Annexes of the Protocol. These adjustments entered into force, *for all the Parties*, on 7 March 1991, 23 September 1993, 5 August 1996, 4 June 1998 and 28 July 2000, respectively.

The Second, Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention, four Amendments to the Protocol – the “London Amendment” (1990), the “Copenhagen Amendment” (1992), the “Montreal Amendment” (1997) and the “Beijing Amendment” (1999).

The London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments entered into force, *only for those Parties which ratified the particular amendments*, on 10 August 1992, 14 June 1994, 10 November 1999 and 25 February 2002, respectively.

Sections 4.2–4.7 of the Handbook reproduce texts relevant to those interested in the evolution of the Montreal Protocol, and also to those Parties which have ratified the Protocol but not all of the amendments:

- 4.2 The Montreal Protocol as agreed in 1987.
- 4.3 The adjustments to the Montreal Protocol as agreed at the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Meetings of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990; Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992; Vienna, 5–7 December 1995; Montreal, 15–17 September 1997; Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999). The adjustments entered into force on the expiry of six months from the date of circulation of the communication by the Depositary (7 March 1991, 23 September 1993, 5 August 1996, 4 June 1998, and 28 July 2000, respectively).
- 4.4 The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed at the Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990). The London Amendment entered into force on 10 August 1992.
- 4.5 The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992). The Copenhagen Amendment entered into force on 14 June 1994.
- 4.6 The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997). The Montreal Amendment entered into force on 10 November 1999.
- 4.7 The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999). The Beijing Amendment entered into force on 25 February 2002.

Section 4.2

The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Preamble

The Parties to this Protocol,

Being Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

Mindful of their obligation under that Convention to take appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting or likely to result from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer,

Recognizing that world-wide emissions of certain substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Conscious of the potential climatic effects of emissions of these substances,

Aware that measures taken to protect the ozone layer from depletion should be based on relevant scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations,

Determined to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations,

Acknowledging that special provision is required to meet the needs of developing countries for these substances,

Noting the precautionary measures for controlling emissions of certain chlorofluorocarbons that have already been taken at national and regional levels,

Considering the importance of promoting international co-operation in the research and development of science and technology relating to the control and reduction of emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

1. “Convention” means the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985.
2. “Parties” means, unless the text otherwise indicates, Parties to this Protocol.
3. “Secretariat” means the Secretariat of the Convention.
4. “Controlled substance” means a substance listed in Annex A to this Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It excludes, however, any such substance or mixture which is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of the substance listed.
5. “Production” means the amount of controlled substances produced, minus the amount destroyed by technologies to be approved by the Parties.
6. “Consumption” means production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances.

7. “Calculated levels” of production, imports, exports and consumption means levels determined in accordance with Article 3.
8. “Industrial rationalization” means the transfer of all or a portion of the calculated level of production of one Party to another, for the purpose of achieving economic efficiencies or responding to anticipated shortfalls in supply as a result of plant closures.

Article 2: Control Measures

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on the first day of the Seventh month following the date of entry into force of this Protocol, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed its calculated level of consumption in 1986. By the end of the same period, each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed its calculated level of production in 1986, except that such level may have increased by no more than ten per cent based on the 1986 level. Such increase shall be permitted only so as to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on the first day of the thirty-seventh month following the date of entry into force of this Protocol, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances listed in Group II of Annex A does not exceed its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed its calculated level of production in 1986, except that such levels may have increased by no more than ten per cent based on the 1986 level. Such increase shall be permitted only so as to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties. The mechanisms for implementing these measures shall be decided by the Parties at their first meeting following the first scientific review.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by up to ten per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986.
4. Each Party shall ensure that for the period 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and for the purposes of industrial rationalization between Parties, its calculated level of production may exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. This paragraph will apply unless the Parties decide otherwise at a meeting by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting, representing at least two-thirds of the total calculated level of consumption of these substances of the Parties. This decision shall be considered and made in the light of the assessments referred to in Article 6.
5. Any Party whose calculated level of production in 1986 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A was less than twenty-five kilotonnes may, for the purposes of industrial rationalization, transfer to or receive from any other Party, production in excess of the limits set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 provided that the total combined calculated levels of production of the Parties concerned does not exceed the production limits set out in this Article. Any transfer of such production shall be notified to the secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer.

6. Any Party not operating under Article 5, that has facilities for the production of controlled substances under construction, or contracted for, prior to 16 September 1987, and provided for in national legislation prior to 1 January 1987, may add the production from such facilities to its 1986 production of such substances for the purposes of determining its calculated level of production for 1986, provided that such facilities are completed by 31 December 1990 and that such production does not raise that Party's annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances above 0.5 kilograms per capita.
7. Any transfer of production pursuant to paragraph 5 or any addition of production pursuant to paragraph 6 shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer or addition.
8.
 - (a) Any Parties which are Member States of a regional economic integration organization as defined in Article 1 (6) of the Convention may agree that they shall jointly fulfil their obligations respecting consumption under this Article provided that their total combined calculated level of consumption does not exceed the levels required by this Article.
 - (b) The Parties to any such agreement shall inform the Secretariat of the terms of the agreement before the date of the reduction in consumption with which the agreement is concerned.
 - (c) Such agreement will become operative only if all Member States of the regional economic integration organization and the organization concerned are Parties to the Protocol and have notified the Secretariat of their manner of implementation.
9.
 - (a) Based on the assessments made pursuant to Article 6, the Parties may decide whether:
 - (i) Adjustments to the ozone depleting potentials specified in Annex A should be made and, if so, what the adjustments should be; and
 - (ii) Further adjustments and reductions of production or consumption of the controlled substances from 1986 levels should be undertaken and, if so, what the scope, amount and timing of any such adjustments and reductions should be;
 - (b) Proposals for such adjustments shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least six months before the meeting of the Parties at which they are proposed for adoption;
 - (c) In taking such decisions, the Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, such decisions shall, as a last resort, be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting representing at least fifty per cent of the total consumption of the controlled substances of the Parties;
 - (d) The decisions, which shall be binding on all Parties, shall forthwith be communicated to the Parties by the Depositary. Unless otherwise provided in the decisions, they shall enter into force on the expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the Depositary.
10.
 - (a) Based on the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of this Protocol and in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 9 of the Convention, the Parties may decide:
 - (i) whether any substances, and if so which, should be added to or removed from any annex to this Protocol, and
 - (ii) the mechanism, scope and timing of the control measures that should apply to those substances;
 - (b) Any such decisions shall become effective, provided that it has been accepted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting.
11. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in this Article, Parties may take more stringent measures than those required by this Article.

Article 3: Calculation of control levels

For the purposes of Articles 2 and 5, each Party shall, for each group of substances in Annex A, determine its calculated levels of:

- (a) Production by:
 - (i) multiplying its annual production of each controlled substance by the ozone depleting potential specified in respect of it in Annex A; and
 - (ii) adding together, for each such Group, the resulting figures;
- (b) Imports and exports, respectively, by following, *mutatis mutandis*, the procedure set out in subparagraph (a); and
- (c) Consumption by adding together its calculated levels of production and imports and subtracting its calculated level of exports as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b). However, beginning on 1 January 1993, any export of controlled substances to non-Parties shall not be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party.

Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties

1. Within one year of the entry into force of this Protocol, each Party shall ban the import of controlled substances from any State not party to this Protocol.
2. Beginning on 1 January 1993, no Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may export any controlled substance to any State not party to this Protocol.
3. Within three years of the date of entry into force of this Protocol, the Parties shall, following the procedure in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
4. Within five years of the entry into force of this Protocol, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to it in accordance with those procedures shall ban or restrict, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
5. Each Party shall discourage the export, to any State not party to this Protocol, of technology for producing and for utilizing controlled substances.
6. Each Party shall refrain from providing new subsidies, aid, credits, guarantees or insurance programmes for the export to States not party to this Protocol of products, equipment, plants or technology that would facilitate the production of controlled substances.
7. Paragraphs 5 and 6 shall not apply to products, equipment, plants or technology that improve the containment, recovery, recycling or destruction of controlled substances, promote the development of alternative substances, or otherwise contribute to the reduction of emissions of controlled substances.
8. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, imports referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 may be permitted from any State not party to this Protocol, if that State is determined, by a meeting of the Parties, to be in full compliance with Article 2 and this Article, and has submitted data to that effect as specified in Article 7.

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

1. Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter within ten years of the date of entry into force of the Protocol shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay its compliance with the control measures set out in paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 2 by ten years after that specified in those paragraphs. However, such Party shall not exceed an annual calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kilograms per capita. Any such

Party shall be entitled to use either the average of its annual calculated level of consumption for the period of 1995 to 1997 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for its compliance with the control measures.

2. The Parties undertake to facilitate access to environmentally safe alternative substances and technology for Parties that are developing countries and assist them to make expeditious use of such alternatives.
3. The Parties undertake to facilitate bilaterally or multilaterally the provision of subsidies, aid, credits, guarantees or insurance programmes to Parties that are developing countries for the use of alternative technology and for substitute products.

Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures

Beginning in 1990, and at least every four years thereafter, the Parties shall assess the control measures provided for in Article 2 on the basis of available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information. At least one year before each assessment, the Parties shall convene appropriate panels of experts qualified in the fields mentioned and determine the composition and terms of reference of any such panels. Within one year of being convened, the panels will report their conclusions, through the Secretariat, to the Parties.

Article 7: Reporting of data

1. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, within three months of becoming a Party, statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances for the year 1986, or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available.
2. Each Party shall provide statistical data to the secretariat on its annual production (with separate data on amounts destroyed by technologies to be approved by the Parties), imports, and exports to Parties and non-Parties, respectively, of such substances for the year during which it becomes a Party and for each year thereafter. It shall forward the data no later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate.

Article 8: Non-compliance

The Parties, at their first meeting, shall consider and approve procedures and institutional mechanisms for determining non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol and for treatment of Parties found to be in non-compliance.

Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information

1. The Parties shall co-operate, consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, research, development and exchange of information on:
 - (a) best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling, or destruction of controlled substances or otherwise reducing their emissions;
 - (b) possible alternatives to controlled substances, to products containing such substances, and to products manufactured with them; and
 - (c) costs and benefits of relevant control strategies.
2. The Parties, individually, jointly or through competent international bodies, shall co-operate in promoting public awareness of the environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances and other substances that deplete the ozone layer.

3. Within two years of the entry into force of this Protocol and every two years thereafter, each Party shall submit to the Secretariat a summary of the activities it has conducted pursuant to this Article.

Article 10: Technical assistance

1. The Parties shall in the context of the provisions of Article 4 of the Convention, and taking into account in particular the needs of developing countries, co-operate in promoting technical assistance to facilitate participation in and implementation of this Protocol.
2. Any Party or Signatory to this Protocol may submit a request to the Secretariat for technical assistance for the purposes of implementing or participating in the Protocol.
3. The Parties, at their first meeting, shall begin deliberations on the means of fulfilling the obligations set out in Article 9, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, including the preparation of workplans. Such workplans shall pay special attention to the needs and circumstances of the developing countries. States and regional economic integration organizations not party to the Protocol should be encouraged to participate in activities specified in such workplans.

Article 11: Meetings of the parties

1. The Parties shall hold meetings at regular intervals. The Secretariat shall convene the first meeting of the Parties not later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Protocol and in conjunction with a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, if a meeting of the latter is scheduled within that period.
2. Subsequent ordinary meetings of the parties shall be held, unless the Parties otherwise decide, in conjunction with meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. Extraordinary meetings of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by a meeting of the Parties, or at the written request of any Party, provided that within six months of such a request being communicated to them by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.
3. The Parties, at their first meeting, shall:
 - (a) adopt by consensus rules of procedure for their meetings;
 - (b) adopt by consensus the financial rules referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 13;
 - (c) establish the panels and determine the terms of reference referred to in Article 6;
 - (d) consider and approve the procedures and institutional mechanisms specified in Article 8; and
 - (e) begin preparation of workplans pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 10.
4. The functions of the meetings of the Parties shall be to:
 - (a) review the implementation of this Protocol;
 - (b) decide on any adjustments or reductions referred to in paragraph 9 of Article 2;
 - (c) decide on any addition to, insertion in or removal from any annex of substances and on related control measures in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 2;
 - (d) establish, where necessary, guidelines or procedures for reporting of information as provided for in Article 7 and paragraph 3 of Article 9;
 - (e) review requests for technical assistance submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 10;
 - (f) review reports prepared by the secretariat pursuant to subparagraph (c) of Article 12;
 - (g) assess, in accordance with Article 6, the control measures provided for in Article 2;

- (h) consider and adopt, as required, proposals for amendment of this Protocol or any annex and for any new annex;
 - (i) consider and adopt the budget for implementing this Protocol; and
 - (j) consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Protocol.
5. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not party to this Protocol, may be represented at meetings of the Parties as observers. Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the protection of the ozone layer which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a meeting of the Parties as an observer may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Parties.

Article 12: Secretariat

For the purposes of this Protocol, the Secretariat shall:

- (a) arrange for and service meetings of the Parties as provided for in Article 11;
- (b) receive and make available, upon request by a Party, data provided pursuant to Article 7;
- (c) prepare and distribute regularly to the Parties reports based on information received pursuant to Articles 7 and 9;
- (d) notify the Parties of any request for technical assistance received pursuant to Article 10 so as to facilitate the provision of such assistance;
- (e) encourage non-Parties to attend the meetings of the Parties as observers and to act in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol;
- (f) provide, as appropriate, the information and requests referred to in subparagraphs (c) and (d) to such non-Party observers; and
- (g) perform such other functions for the achievement of the purposes of this Protocol as may be assigned to it by the Parties.

Article 13: Financial provisions

1. The funds required for the operation of this Protocol, including those for the functioning of the Secretariat related to this Protocol, shall be charged exclusively against contributions from the Parties.
2. The Parties, at their first meeting, shall adopt by consensus financial rules for the operation of this Protocol.

Article 14: Relationship of this Protocol to the Convention

Except as otherwise provided in this Protocol, the provisions of the Convention relating to its protocols shall apply to this Protocol.

Article 15: Signature

This Protocol shall be open for signature by States and by regional economic integration organizations in Montreal on 16 September 1987, in Ottawa from 17 September 1987 to 16 January 1988, and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 17 January 1988 to 15 September 1988.

Article 16: Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on 1 January 1989, provided that at least eleven instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval of the Protocol or accession thereto have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations representing at least two-thirds of 1986 estimated global consumption of the controlled substances, and the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Convention have been fulfilled. In the event that these conditions have not been fulfilled by that date, the Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which the conditions have been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Protocol, any State or regional economic integration organization shall become a Party to it on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 17: Parties joining after entry into force

Subject to Article 5, any State or regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to this Protocol after the date of its entry into force, shall fulfil forthwith the sum of the obligations under Article 2, as well as under Article 4, that apply at that date to the States and regional economic integration organizations that became Parties on the date the Protocol entered into force.

Article 18: Reservations

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

Article 19: Withdrawal

For the purposes of this Protocol, the provisions of Article 19 of the Convention relating to withdrawal shall apply, except with respect to Parties referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 5. Any such Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary at any time after four years of assuming the obligations specified in paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the Depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.

Article 20: Authentic texts

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DULY AUTHORIZED TO THAT EFFECT,
HAVE SIGNED THIS PROTOCOL.

DONE AT MONTREAL THIS SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED
AND EIGHTY SEVEN.

Annex A: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential*
<i>Group I</i>		
	CFCl ₃ (CFC-11)	1.0
	CF ₂ Cl ₂ (CFC-12)	1.0
	C ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃ (CFC-113)	0.8
	C ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂ (CFC-114)	1.0
	C ₂ F ₅ Cl (CFC-115)	0.6
<i>Group II</i>		
	CF ₂ BrCl (halon-1211)	3.0
	CF ₃ Br (halon-1301)	10.0
	C ₂ F ₄ Br ₂ (halon-2402)	6.0

* These ozone depleting potentials are estimates based on existing knowledge and will be reviewed and revised periodically.

Section 4.3

Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol

agreed by the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh Meetings of the Parties

Adjustments agreed at the Second Meeting of the Parties

*[Source: Annex I of the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 7 March 1991.]*

The Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A to the Protocol, as follows, with the understanding that:

- (a) References in Article 2 to “this Article” and throughout the Protocol to “Article 2” shall be interpreted as references to Articles 2, 2A and 2B;
- (b) References throughout the Protocol to “paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 2” shall be interpreted as references to Articles 2A and 2B; and
- (c) The reference in paragraph 5 of Article 2 to “paragraphs 1, 3 and 4” shall be interpreted as a reference to Article 2A.

A. Article 2A: CFCs

Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Protocol shall become paragraph 1 of Article 2A, which shall be entitled “Article 2A: CFCs”. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2 shall be replaced by the following paragraphs, which shall be numbered paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 2A:

- 2. Each Party shall ensure that for the period from 1 July 1991 to 31 December 1992 its calculated levels of consumption and production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A do not exceed 150 per cent of its calculated levels of production and consumption of those substances in 1986; with effect from 1 January 1993, the twelve-month control period for these controlled substances shall run from 1 January to 31 December each year.
- 3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.
- 4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1997, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.

5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2000, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986.
6. In 1992, the Parties will review the situation with the objective of accelerating the reduction schedule.

B. Article 2B: Halons

Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraphs, which shall be numbered paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 2B:

Article 2B: Halons

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1992, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy essential uses for which no adequate alternatives are available.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2000, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy essential uses for which no adequate alternatives are available.
4. By 1 January 1993, the Parties shall adopt a decision identifying essential uses, if any, for the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article. Such decision shall be reviewed by the Parties at their subsequent meetings.

Adjustments to Articles 2A and 2B agreed at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties

*[Source: Annex I of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 23 September 1993.]*

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A to the Protocol as follows:

A. Article 2A: CFCs

Paragraphs 3 to 6 of Article 2A of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraphs, which shall be numbered paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 2A:

3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1986. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. 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 in 1986.
4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

B. Article 2B: Halons

Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 2B of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph, which shall be numbered paragraph 2 of Article 2B:

2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Adjustments to Articles 2C, 2D and 2E agreed at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties

*[Source: Annex II of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 23 September 1993.]*

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annex B to the Protocol as follows:

A. Article 2C: Other Fully Halogenated CFCs

Article 2C of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following Article:

Article 2C: Other Fully Halogenated CFCs

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does

not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.

2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, twenty-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

B. Article 2D: Carbon Tetrachloride

Article 2D of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following Article:

Article 2D: Carbon Tetrachloride

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group II of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

C. Article 2E: 1, 1, 1- Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)

Article 2E of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following Article:

Article 2E: 1, 1, 1- Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same period, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.

2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1994, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production for 1989. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A

*[Source: Annex I of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 5 August 1996.]*

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A to the Protocol as follows:

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

The following paragraph 8 *bis* shall be inserted after paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol:

8 *bis*. Based on the conclusions of the review referred to in paragraph 8 above:

- (a) With respect to the controlled substances in Annex A, a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, and reference by the Protocol to Articles 2A and 2B shall be read accordingly;

Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B

*[Source: Annex II of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 5 August 1996.]*

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annex B to the Protocol as follows:

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

The following subparagraph shall be inserted after subparagraph (a) of paragraph 8 bis of Article 5 of the Protocol:

- (b) With respect to the controlled substances in Annex B, a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures adopted by the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, and reference by this Protocol to Articles 2C to 2E shall be read accordingly.

Adjustments agreed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annexes C and E

[Source: Annex III of the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties. These adjustments entered into force on 5 August 1996.]

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decides, on the basis of the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, to adopt adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substances in Annexes C and E to the Protocol as follows:

Article 2F, paragraph 1 (a): Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

In paragraph 1(a) of Article 2F, for the words:

Three point one

there shall be substituted:

Two point eight

Article 2F, paragraph 5: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

The following sentence shall be added to the end of paragraph 5 of Article 2F of the Protocol:

Such consumption shall, however, be restricted to the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment existing at that date.

Article 2H: Methyl bromide

Article 2H of the Protocol shall read as follows:

Article 2H: Methyl bromide

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2001, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.

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 substance in Annex E does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be critical agricultural uses.
5. The calculated levels of consumption and production under this Article shall not include the amounts used by the Party for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

Article 5, paragraph 8 *ter*: Special situation of developing countries

The following paragraph 8 *ter* shall be inserted after paragraph 8 *bis* of Article 5 of the Protocol:

8 *ter*. Pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* above:

- (a) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2016, 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, its calculated level of consumption in 2015;
- (b) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2040, 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;
- (c) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with Article 2G;
- (d) With regard to the controlled substance contained in Annex E:
 - (i) As of 1 January 2002 each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the control measures set out in paragraph 1 of Article 2H and, as the basis for its compliance with these control measures, it shall use the average of its annual calculated level of consumption and production, respectively, for the period of 1995 to 1998 inclusive;
 - (ii) The calculated levels of consumption and production under this subparagraph shall not include the amounts used by the Party for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

Annex E: Methyl bromide

For “0.7” in the third column of Annex E substitute “0.6”.

Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A

*[Source: Annex I of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 4 June 1998.]*

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol 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 the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments with regard to production of the controlled substances listed in Annex A to the Protocol as follows:

Article 5, paragraph 3

The following words shall be added at the end of paragraph 3 (a) of Article 5 of the Protocol:

relating to consumption

The following subparagraph shall be added to paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Protocol:

- (c) For controlled substances under Annex A, either the average of its annual calculated level of production for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive or a calculated level of production of 0.3 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to production.

Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B

*[Source: Annex II of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 4 June 1998.]*

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol 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 the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments with regard to production of the controlled substances listed in Annex B to the Protocol as follows:

Article 5, paragraph 3

The following words shall be added at the end of paragraph 3 (b) of Article 5 of the Protocol:

relating to consumption

The following subparagraph shall be added to paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Protocol:

- (d) For controlled substances under Annex B, either the average of its annual calculated level of production for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of production of 0.2 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures relating to production.

Adjustments agreed at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties relating to the controlled substance in Annex E

*[Source: Annex III of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 4 June 1998.]*

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol 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 the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 of the Protocol, the adjustments and reductions of production and consumption of the controlled substance listed in Annex E to the Protocol as follows:

A. Article 2H: Methyl bromide

1. Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 2H of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1999, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, seventy-five per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2001, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of

production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.

4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2003, and in the twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991.
 5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be critical uses.
2. Paragraph 5 of Article 2H of the Protocol shall become paragraph 6.

B. Article 5, paragraph 8 *ter* (d)

1. The following shall be inserted after paragraph 8 *ter* (d) (i) of Article 5 of the Protocol:
 - (ii) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated levels of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E do not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of the average of its annual calculated levels of consumption and production, respectively, for the period of 1995 to 1998 inclusive;
 - (iii) 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 levels of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E do not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be critical uses;
2. Paragraph 8 *ter* (d) (ii) of Article 5 of the Protocol shall become paragraph 8 *ter* (d) (iv).

Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex A

*[Source: Annex II of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.
These adjustments entered into force on 28 July 2000.]*

A. Article 2A: CFCs

1. The third sentence of paragraph 4 of Article 2A of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

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 a quantity equal to the annual

average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 4 of Article 2A of the Protocol:
 5. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2003 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
 6. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
 7. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
 8. 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 production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.
 9. For the purposes of calculating basic domestic needs under paragraphs 4 to 8 of this Article, the calculation of the annual average of production by a Party includes any production entitlements that it has transferred in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2, and excludes any production entitlements that it has acquired in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2.

B. Article 2B: Halons

1. The third sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 2B of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

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, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1986; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 2 of Article 2B of the Protocol:
 3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifty per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive.
 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 production of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex A for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to controlled substances in Annex B

[Source: Annex III of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. These adjustments entered into force on 28 July 2000.]

Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs

1. The third sentence of paragraph 3 of Article 2C of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

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, until 1 January 2003 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 3 of Article 2C of the Protocol:
 4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2007 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed fifteen per cent of the annual average of its production of those substances for basic domestic needs for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive.
 5. 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 production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Adjustments agreed at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties relating to the controlled substance in Annex E

[Source: Annex IV of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. These adjustments entered into force on 28 July 2000.]

Article 2H: Methyl bromide

1. The third sentence of paragraph 5 of Article 2H of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following sentence:

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, until 1 January 2002 exceed that limit by up to fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1991; thereafter, it may exceed that limit by a quantity equal to the annual average of its production of the controlled substance in Annex E for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.

2. The following paragraphs shall be added after paragraph 5 of Article 2H of the Protocol:
 - 5 *bis*. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005 and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed eighty per cent of the annual average of its production of the substance for basic domestic needs for the period 1995 to 1998 inclusive.
 - 5 *ter*. 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 production of the controlled substance in Annex E for the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 does not exceed zero.

Section 4.4

The London Amendment (1990)

The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed by the Second Meeting of the Parties (London, 27–29 June 1990)

*[Source: Annex II of the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties.
The amendment entered into force on 10 August 1992.]*

Article 1: Amendment

A. Preambular paragraphs

1. The 6th preambular paragraph of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

Determined to protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge, taking into account technical and economic considerations and bearing in mind the developmental needs of developing countries,

2. The 7th preambular paragraph of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

Acknowledging that special provision is required to meet the needs of developing countries, including the provision of additional financial resources and access to relevant technologies, bearing in mind that the magnitude of funds necessary is predictable, and the funds can be expected to make a substantial difference in the world's ability to address the scientifically established problem of ozone depletion and its harmful effects,

3. The 9th preambular paragraph of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

Considering the importance of promoting international co-operation in the research, development and transfer of alternative technologies relating to the control and reduction of emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer, bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries,

B. Article 1: Definitions

1. Paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

4. “Controlled substance” means a substance in Annex A or in Annex B to this Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance, except as specified in the relevant Annex, but excludes any controlled substance or mixture which is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance.

2. Paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

5. “Production” means the amount of controlled substances produced, minus the amount destroyed by technologies to be approved by the Parties and minus the amount entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals. The amount recycled and reused is not to be considered as “production”.

3. The following paragraph shall be added to Article 1 of the Protocol:

9. “Transitional substance” means a substance in Annex C to this Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance, except as may be specified in Annex C,

but excludes any transitional substance or mixture which is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance.

C. Article 2, paragraph 5

Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

5. Any Party may, for any one or more control periods, transfer to another Party any portion of its calculated level of production set out in Articles 2A to 2E, provided that the total combined calculated levels of production of the Parties concerned for any group of controlled substances do not exceed the production limits set out in those Articles for that group. Such transfer of production shall be notified to the Secretariat by each of the Parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.

D. Article 2, paragraph 6

The following words shall be inserted in paragraph 6 of Article 2 before the words “controlled substances” the first time they occur:

Annex A or Annex B

E. Article 2, paragraph 8 (a)

The following words shall be added after the words “this Article” wherever they appear in paragraph 8 (a) of Article 2 of the Protocol:

and Articles 2A to 2E

F. Article 2, paragraph 9 (a) (i)

The following words shall be added after “Annex A” in paragraph 9 (a) (i) of Article 2 of the Protocol:

and/or Annex B

G. Article 2, paragraph 9 (a) (ii)

The following words shall be deleted from paragraph 9 (a) (ii) of Article 2 of the Protocol:

from 1986 levels

H. Article 2, paragraph 9 (c)

The following words shall be deleted from paragraph 9 (c) of Article 2 of the Protocol:

representing at least fifty per cent of the total consumption of the controlled substances of the Parties

and replaced by:

representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 present and voting and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting

I. Article 2, paragraph 10 (b)

Paragraph 10 (b) of Article 2 of the Protocol shall be deleted, and paragraph 10 (a) of Article 2 shall become paragraph 10.

J. Article 2, paragraph 11

The following words shall be added after the words “this Article” wherever they occur in paragraph 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol:

and Articles 2A to 2E

K. Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs

The following paragraphs shall be added to the Protocol as Article 2C:

Article 2C: Other fully halogenated CFCs

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, eighty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1997, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2000, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex B 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 substances does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989.

L. Article 2D: Carbon tetrachloride

The following paragraphs shall be added to the Protocol as Article 2D:

Article 2D: Carbon tetrachloride

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group II of Annex B does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2000, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group II of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989.

M. Article 2E: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

The following paragraphs shall be added to the Protocol as Article 2E:

Article 2E: 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1993, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1989. 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 in 1989.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, seventy per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, seventy per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. 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 in 1989.
3. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2000, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, thirty per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989. However, in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of 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 in 1989.
4. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2005, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex B does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed zero. 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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989.
5. The Parties shall review, in 1992, the feasibility of a more rapid schedule of reductions than that set out in this Article.

N. Article 3: Calculation of control levels

1. The following shall be added after “Articles 2” in Article 3 of the Protocol:
 , 2A to 2E,
2. The following words shall be added after “Annex A” each time it appears in Article 3 of the Protocol:
 or Annex B

O. Article 4: Control of trade with non-Parties

1. Paragraphs 1 to 5 of Article 4 shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:
 1. As of 1 January 1990, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex A from any State not party to this Protocol.

- 1 *bis* Within one year of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Annex B from any State not party to this Protocol.
 2. As of 1 January 1993, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Annex A to any State not party to this Protocol.
 - 2 *bis* Commencing one year after the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Annex B to any State not party to this Protocol.
 3. By 1 January 1992, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Annex A. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
 - 3 *bis* Within three years of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Annex B. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
 4. By 1 January 1994, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex A. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
 - 4 *bis* Within five years of the date of the entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Annex B. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban or restrict, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.
 5. Each Party undertakes to the fullest practicable extent to discourage the export to any State not party to this Protocol of technology for producing and for utilizing controlled substances.
2. Paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph:
 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, imports referred to in paragraphs 1, 1 *bis*, 3, 3 *bis*, 4 and 4 *bis*, and exports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 2 *bis*, may be permitted from, or to, any State not party to this Protocol, if that State is determined by a meeting of the Parties to be in full compliance with Article 2, Articles 2A to 2E, and this Article and have submitted data to that effect as specified in Article 7.
 3. The following paragraph shall be added to Article 4 of the Protocol as paragraph 9:
 9. For the purposes of this Article, the term “State not party to this Protocol” shall include, with respect to a particular controlled substance, a State or regional economic integration organization that has not agreed to be bound by the control measures in effect for that substance.

P. Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

Article 5 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

1. Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter until 1 January 1999, shall in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E.

2. However, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall exceed neither an annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A of 0.3 kilograms per capita nor an annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances of Annex B of 0.2 kilograms per capita.
3. When implementing the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entitled to use:
 - (a) For controlled substances under Annex A, either the average of its annual calculated level of consumption for the period 1995 to 1997 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures;
 - (b) For controlled substances under Annex B, the average of its annual calculated level of consumption for the period 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kilograms per capita, whichever is the lower, as the basis for determining its compliance with the control measures.
4. If a Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article, at any time before the control measures obligations in Articles 2A to 2E become applicable to it, finds itself unable to obtain an adequate supply of controlled substances, it may notify this to the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall forthwith transmit a copy of such notification to the Parties, which shall consider the matter at their next Meeting, and decide upon appropriate action to be taken.
5. Developing the capacity to fulfil the obligations of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article to comply with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E and their implementation by those same Parties will depend upon the effective implementation of the financial co-operation as provided by Article 10 and transfer of technology as provided by Article 10A.
6. Any Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article may, at any time, notify the Secretariat in writing that, having taken all practicable steps it is unable to implement any or all of the obligations laid down in Articles 2A to 2E due to the inadequate implementation of Articles 10 and 10A. The Secretariat shall forthwith transmit a copy of the notification to the Parties, which shall consider the matter at their next Meeting, giving due recognition to paragraph 5 of this Article and shall decide upon appropriate action to be taken.
7. During the period between notification and the Meeting of the Parties at which the appropriate action referred to in paragraph 6 above is to be decided, or for a further period if the Meeting of the Parties so decides, the non-compliance procedures referred to in Article 8 shall not be invoked against the notifying Party.
8. A Meeting of the Parties shall review, not later than 1995, the situation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article, including the effective implementation of financial co-operation and transfer of technology to them, and adopt such revisions that may be deemed necessary regarding the schedule of control measures applicable to those Parties.
9. Decisions of the Parties referred to in paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of this Article shall be taken according to the same procedure applied to decision-making under Article 10.

Q. Article 6: Assessment and review of control measures

The following words shall be added after “Article 2” in Article 6 of the Protocol:

Articles 2A to 2E, and the situation regarding production, imports and exports of the transitional substances in Group I of Annex C

R. Article 7: Reporting of data

1. Article 7 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

1. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat, within three months of becoming a Party, statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances in Annex A for the year 1986, or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available.
2. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances in Annex B and each of the transitional substances in Group I of Annex C, for the year 1989, or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available, not later than three months after the date when the provisions set out in the Protocol with regard to the substances in Annex B enter into force for that Party.
3. Each Party shall provide statistical data to the Secretariat on its annual production (as defined in paragraph 5 of Article 1), and, separately,
 - amounts used for feedstocks,
 - amounts destroyed by technologies approved by the Parties,
 - imports and exports to Parties and non-Parties respectively,

of each of the controlled substances listed in Annexes A and B as well as of the transitional substances in Group I of Annex C, for the year during which provisions concerning the substances in Annex B entered into force for that Party and for each year thereafter. Data shall be forwarded not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate.
4. For Parties operating under the provisions of paragraph 8 (a) of Article 2, the requirements in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article in respect of statistical data on imports and exports shall be satisfied if the regional economic integration organization concerned provides data on imports and exports between the organization and States that are not members of that organization.

S. Article 9: Research, development, public awareness and exchange of information

Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 9 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

- (a) Best technologies for improving the containment, recovery, recycling, or destruction of controlled and transitional substances or otherwise reducing their emissions;

T. Article 10: Financial mechanism

Article 10 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

Article 10: Financial mechanism

1. The Parties shall establish a mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of this Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol. The mechanism, contributions to which shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties operating under that paragraph, shall meet all agreed incremental costs of such Parties in order to enable their compliance with the control measures of the Protocol. An indicative list of the categories of incremental costs shall be decided by the meeting of the Parties.
2. The mechanism established under paragraph 1 shall include a Multilateral Fund. It may also include other means of multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation.
3. The Multilateral Fund shall:
 - (a) Meet, on a grant or concessional basis as appropriate, and according to criteria to be decided upon by the Parties, the agreed incremental costs;
 - (b) Finance clearing-house functions to:
 - (i) Assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation;

- (ii) Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;
 - (iii) Distribute, as provided for in Article 9, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions, and other related activities, for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and
 - (iv) Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries;
 - (c) Finance the secretarial services of the Multilateral Fund and related support costs.
4. The Multilateral Fund shall operate under the authority of the Parties who shall decide on its overall policies.
 5. The Parties shall establish an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources, for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee shall discharge its tasks and responsibilities, specified in its terms of reference as agreed by the Parties, with the co-operation and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme or other appropriate agencies depending on their respective areas of expertise. The members of the Executive Committee, which shall be selected on the basis of a balanced representation of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and of the Parties not so operating, shall be endorsed by the Parties.
 6. The Multilateral Fund shall be financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in convertible currency or, in certain circumstances, in kind and/or in national currency, on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments. Contributions by other Parties shall be encouraged. Bilateral and, in particular cases agreed by a decision of the Parties, regional co-operation may, up to a percentage and consistent with any criteria to be specified by decision of the Parties, be considered as a contribution to the Multilateral Fund, provided that such co-operation, as a minimum:
 - (a) Strictly relates to compliance with the provisions of this Protocol;
 - (b) Provides additional resources; and
 - (c) Meets agreed incremental costs.
 7. The Parties shall decide upon the programme budget of the Multilateral Fund for each fiscal period and upon the percentage of contributions of the individual Parties thereto.
 8. Resources under the Multilateral Fund shall be disbursed with the concurrence of the beneficiary Party.
 9. Decisions by the Parties under this Article shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the Parties present and voting, representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 present and voting and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.
 10. The financial mechanism set out in this Article is without prejudice to any future arrangements that may be developed with respect to other environmental issues.

U. Article 10A: Transfer of technology

The following Article shall be added to the Protocol as Article 10A:

Article 10A: Transfer of technology

Each Party shall take every practicable step, consistent with the programmes supported by the financial mechanism, to ensure:

- (a) That the best available, environmentally safe substitutes and related technologies are expeditiously transferred to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5; and
- (b) That the transfers referred to in subparagraph (a) occur under fair and most favourable conditions.

V. Article 11: Meetings of the Parties

Paragraph 4 (g) of Article 11 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

- (g) Assess, in accordance with Article 6, the control measures and the situation regarding transitional substances;

W. Article 17: Parties joining after entry into force

The following words shall be added after “as well as under” in Article 17:

Articles 2A to 2E, and

X. Article 19: Withdrawal

Article 19 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

Any Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depository at any time after four years of assuming the obligations specified in paragraph 1 of Article 2A. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year after the date of its receipt by the Depository, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of the withdrawal.

Y. Annexes

The following annexes shall be added to the Protocol:

Annex B: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential
<i>Group I</i>		
	CF ₃ Cl	1.0
	C ₂ FCl ₅	1.0
	C ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	1.0
	C ₃ FCl ₇	1.0
	C ₃ F ₂ Cl ₆	1.0
	C ₃ F ₃ Cl ₅	1.0
	C ₃ F ₄ Cl ₄	1.0
	C ₃ F ₅ Cl ₃	1.0
	C ₃ F ₆ Cl ₂	1.0
	C ₃ F ₇ Cl	1.0
<i>Group II</i>		
	CCl ₄	1.1
<i>Group III</i>		
	C ₂ H ₃ Cl ₃ *	1,1,1-trichloroethane* (methyl chloroform) 0.1

* This formula does not refer to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

Annex C: Transitional substances

Group	Substance
<i>Group I</i>	
CHFC1 ₂	(HCFC-21)
CHF ₂ Cl	(HCFC-22)
CH ₂ FC1	(HCFC-31)
C ₂ HFCl ₄	(HCFC-121)
C ₂ HF ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-122)
C ₂ HF ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-123)
C ₂ HF ₄ Cl	(HCFC-124)
C ₂ H ₂ FC1 ₃	(HCFC-131)
C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-132)
C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-133)
C ₂ H ₃ FC1 ₂	(HCFC-141)
C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-142)
C ₂ H ₄ FC1	(HCFC-151)
C ₃ HFCl ₆	(HCFC-221)
C ₃ HF ₂ Cl ₅	(HCFC-222)
C ₃ HF ₃ Cl ₄	(HCFC-223)
C ₃ HF ₄ Cl ₃	(HCFC-224)
C ₃ HF ₅ Cl ₂	(HCFC-225)
C ₃ HF ₆ Cl	(HCFC-226)
C ₃ H ₂ FC1 ₅	(HCFC-231)
C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	(HCFC-232)
C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃	(HCFC-233)
C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂	(HCFC-234)
C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Cl	(HCFC-235)
C ₃ H ₃ FC1 ₄	(HCFC-241)
C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-242)
C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-243)
C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Cl	(HCFC-244)
C ₃ H ₄ FC1 ₃	(HCFC-251)
C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-252)
C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-253)
C ₃ H ₅ FC1 ₂	(HCFC-261)
C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-262)
C ₃ H ₆ FC1	(HCFC-271)

Article 2: Entry into force

1. This Amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 1992, provided that at least twenty instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Amendment have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In the event that this condition has not been fulfilled by that date, the Amendment shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which it has been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Amendment as provided under paragraph/1, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Section 4.5

The Copenhagen Amendment (1992)

The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen, 23–25 November 1992)

*[Source: Annex III of the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties.
The amendment entered into force on 14 June 1994.]*

Article 1: Amendment

A. Article 1, paragraph 4

In paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Protocol, for the words:

or in Annex B

there shall be substituted:

, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E

B. Article 1, paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 of Article 1 of the Protocol shall be deleted.

C. Article 2, paragraph 5

In paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, after the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be added:

and Article 2H

D. Article 2, paragraph 5 bis

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol:

5 bis Any Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may, for one or more control periods, transfer to another such Party any portion of its calculated level of consumption set out in Article 2F, provided that the calculated level of consumption of controlled substances in Group I of Annex A of the Party transferring the portion of its calculated level of consumption did not exceed 0.25 kilograms per capita in 1989 and that the total combined calculated levels of consumption of the Parties concerned do not exceed the consumption limits set out in Article 2F. Such transfer of consumption shall be notified to the Secretariat by each of the Parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.

E. Article 2, paragraphs 8 (a) and 11

In paragraphs 8 (a) and 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted each time they occur:

Articles 2A to 2H

F. Article 2, paragraph 9(a)(i)

In paragraph 9(a)(i) of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

and/or Annex B

there shall be substituted:

, Annex B, Annex C and/or Annex E

G. Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 2E of the Protocol:

Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

1. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, 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 sum of:
 - (a) Three point one per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A; and
 - (b) Its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C.
2. Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2004, 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 sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. 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, thirty-five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. 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.
5. 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, annually, zero point five per cent of the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
6. Each Party 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.
7. As of 1 January 1996, each Party shall endeavour to ensure that:
 - (a) The use of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C is limited to those applications where other more environmentally suitable alternative substances or technologies are not available;
 - (b) The use of controlled substances in Group I of Annex C is not outside the areas of application currently met by controlled substances in Annexes A, B and C, except in rare cases for the protection of human life or human health; and

- (c) Controlled substances in Group I of Annex C are selected for use in a manner that minimizes ozone depletion, in addition to meeting other environmental, safety and economic considerations.

H. Article 2G: Hydrobromofluorocarbons

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 2F of the Protocol:

Article 2G: Hydrobromofluorocarbons

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1996, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex C does not exceed zero. Each Party producing the substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substances does not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

I. Article 2H: Methyl Bromide

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 2G of the Protocol:

Article 2H: Methyl Bromide

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 1995, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of consumption in 1991. Each Party producing the substance shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the substance does not exceed, annually, its calculated level of production in 1991. 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 in 1991. The calculated levels of consumption and production under this Article shall not include the amounts used by the Party for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

J. Article 3

In Article 3 of the Protocol, for the words:

2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

2A to 2H

and for the words

or Annex B

there shall be substituted each time they occur:

, Annex B, Annex C or Annex E

K. Article 4, paragraph 1 *ter*

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

1 ter Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of any controlled substances in Group II of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.

L. Article 4, paragraph 2 *ter*

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 2 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

2 *ter* Commencing one year after the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of any controlled substances in Group II of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.

M. Article 4, paragraph 3 *ter*

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 3 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

3 *ter*. Within three years of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of products containing controlled substances in Group II of Annex C. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.

N. Article 4, paragraph 4 *ter*

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 4 *bis* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

4 *ter* Within five years of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, the Parties shall determine the feasibility of banning or restricting, from States not party to this Protocol, the import of products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances in Group II of Annex C. If determined feasible, the Parties shall, following the procedures in Article 10 of the Convention, elaborate in an annex a list of such products. Parties that have not objected to the annex in accordance with those procedures shall ban or restrict, within one year of the annex having become effective, the import of those products from any State not party to this Protocol.

O. Article 4, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7

In paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

controlled substances

there shall be substituted:

controlled substances in Annexes A and B and Group II of Annex C

P. Article 4, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

referred to in paragraphs 1, 1 *bis*, 3, 3 *bis*, 4 and 4 *bis* and exports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 2 *bis*

there shall be substituted:

and exports referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 *ter* of this Article

and after the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be added:

, Article 2G

Q. Article 4, paragraph 10

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 9 of Article 4 of the Protocol:

10. By 1 January 1996, the Parties shall consider whether to amend this Protocol in order to extend the measures in this Article to trade in controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and in Annex E with States not party to the Protocol.

R. Article 5, paragraph 1

The following words shall be added at the end of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol:

, provided that any further amendments to the adjustments or Amendments adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, shall apply to the Parties operating under this paragraph after the review provided for in paragraph 8 of this Article has taken place and shall be based on the conclusions of that review.

S. Article 5, paragraph 1 bis

The following paragraph shall be added after paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol:

- 1 *bis* The Parties shall, taking into account the review referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, the assessments made pursuant to Article 6 and any other relevant information, decide by 1 January 1996, through the procedure set forth in paragraph 9 of Article 2:
- (a) With respect to paragraphs 1 to 6 of Article 2F, what base year, initial levels, control schedules and phase-out date for consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - (b) With respect to Article 2G, what phase-out date for production and consumption of the controlled substances in Group II of Annex C will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article; and
 - (c) With respect to Article 2H, what base year, initial levels and control schedules for consumption and production of the controlled substance in Annex E will apply to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of this Article.

T. Article 5, paragraph 4

In paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2H

U. Article 5, paragraph 5

In paragraph 5 of Article 5 of the Protocol, after the words:

set out in Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be added:

, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of this Article,

V. Article 5, paragraph 6

In paragraph 6 of Article 5 of the Protocol, after the words:

obligations laid down in Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be added:

, or any or all obligations in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of this Article,

W. Article 6

The following words shall be deleted from Article 6 of the Protocol:

Articles 2A to 2E, and the situation regarding production, imports and exports of the transitional substances in Group I of Annex C

and replaced by

Articles 2A to 2H

X. Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol shall be replaced by the following:

2. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances
 - in Annexes B and C, for the year 1989;
 - in Annex E, for the year 1991,or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available, not later than three months after the date when the provisions set out in the Protocol with regard to the substances in Annexes B, C and E respectively enter into force for that Party.
3. Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on its annual production (as defined in paragraph 5 of Article 1) of each of the controlled substances listed in Annexes A, B, C and E and, separately, for each substance,
 - Amounts used for feedstocks,
 - Amounts destroyed by technologies approved by the Parties, and
 - Imports from and exports to Parties and non-Parties respectively, for the year during which provisions concerning the substances in Annexes A, B, C and E respectively entered into force for that Party and for each year thereafter. Data shall be forwarded not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate.

Y. Article 7, paragraph 3 *bis*

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol:

- 3 *bis* Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat separate statistical data of its annual imports and exports of each of the controlled substances listed in Group II of Annex A and Group I of Annex C that have been recycled.

Z. Article 7, paragraph 4

In paragraph 4 of Article 7 of the Protocol, for the words:

in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3

there shall be substituted:

in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 3 *bis*

AA. Article 9, paragraph 1 (a)

The following words shall be deleted from paragraph 1 (a) of Article 9 of the Protocol:

and transitional

BB. Article 10, paragraph 1

In paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Protocol, after the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be added:

, and any control measures in Articles 2F to 2H that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 *bis* of Article 5.

CC. Article 11, paragraph 4 (g)

The following words shall be deleted from paragraph 4 (g) of Article 11 of the Protocol:

and the situation regarding transitional substances

DD. Article 17

In Article 17 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2H

EE. Annexes

1. Annex C

The following annex shall replace Annex C of the Protocol:

Annex C: Controlled substances

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential*	
<i>Group I</i>				
	CHFCl ₂	(HCFC-21)**	1	0.04
	CHF ₂ Cl	(HCFC-22)**	1	0.055
	CH ₂ FCl	(HCFC-31)	1	0.02
	C ₂ HFCl ₄	(HCFC-121)	2	0.01–0.04
	C ₂ HF ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-122)	3	0.02–0.08
	C ₂ HF ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-123)	3	0.02–0.06
	CHCl ₂ CF ₃	(HCFC-123)**	–	0.02
	C ₂ HF ₄ Cl	(HCFC-124)	2	0.02–0.04
	CHFClCF ₃	(HCFC-124)**	–	0.022
	C ₂ H ₂ FCl ₃	(HCFC-131)	3	0.007–0.05
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-132)	4	0.008–0.05

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential*	
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-133)	3	0.02–0.06
	C ₂ H ₃ FCl ₂	(HCFC-141)	3	0.005–0.07
	CH ₃ CFCl ₂	(HCFC-141b)**	–	0.11
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-142)	3	0.008–0.07
	CH ₃ CF ₂ Cl	(HCFC-142b)**	–	0.065
	C ₂ H ₄ FCI	(HCFC-151)	2	0.003–0.005
	C ₃ HFCl ₆	(HCFC-221)	5	0.015–0.07
	C ₃ HF ₂ Cl ₅	(HCFC-222)	9	0.01–0.09
	C ₃ HF ₃ Cl ₄	(HCFC-223)	12	0.01–0.08
	C ₃ HF ₄ Cl ₃	(HCFC-224)	12	0.01–0.09
	C ₃ HF ₅ Cl ₂	(HCFC-225)	9	0.02–0.07
	CF ₃ CF ₂ CHCl ₂	(HCFC-225ca)**	–	0.025
	CF ₂ ClCF ₂ CHClF	(HCFC-225cb)**	–	0.033
	C ₃ HF ₆ Cl	(HCFC-226)	5	0.02–0.10
	C ₃ H ₂ FCI ₅	(HCFC-231)	9	0.05–0.09
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Cl ₄	(HCFC-232)	16	0.008–0.10
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Cl ₃	(HCFC-233)	18	0.007–0.23
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Cl ₂	(HCFC-234)	16	0.01–0.28
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Cl	(HCFC-235)	9	0.03–0.52
	C ₃ H ₃ FCI ₄	(HCFC-241)	12	0.004–0.09
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Cl ₃	(HCFC-242)	18	0.005–0.13
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Cl ₂	(HCFC-243)	18	0.007–0.12
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Cl	(HCFC-244)	12	0.009–0.14
	C ₃ H ₄ FCI ₃	(HCFC-251)	12	0.001–0.01
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Cl ₂	(HCFC-252)	16	0.005–0.04
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Cl	(HCFC-253)	12	0.003–0.03
	C ₃ H ₅ FCI ₂	(HCFC-261)	9	0.002–0.02
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Cl	(HCFC-262)	9	0.002–0.02
	C ₃ H ₆ FCI	(HCFC-271)	5	0.001–0.03

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential	
<i>Group II</i>				
	CHBr ₂	1	1.00	
	CHF ₂ Br	(HBFC-22B1)	1	0.74
	CH ₂ FBr	1	0.73	
	C ₂ HFBr ₄	2	0.3–0.8	
	C ₂ HF ₂ Br ₃	3	0.5–1.8	
	C ₂ HF ₃ Br ₂	3	0.4–1.6	
	C ₂ HF ₄ Br	2	0.7–1.2	
	C ₂ H ₂ FBr ₃	3	0.1–1.1	
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₂	4	0.2–1.5	
	C ₂ H ₂ F ₃ Br	3	0.7–1.6	
	C ₂ H ₃ FBr ₂	3	0.1–1.7	
	C ₂ H ₃ F ₂ Br	3	0.2–1.1	
	C ₂ H ₄ FBr	2	0.07–0.1	
	C ₃ HFBr ₆	5	0.3–1.5	
	C ₃ HF ₂ Br ₅	9	0.2–1.9	
	C ₃ HF ₃ Br ₄	12	0.3–1.8	
	C ₃ HF ₄ Br ₃	12	0.5–2.2	
	C ₃ HF ₅ Br ₂	9	0.9–2.0	
	C ₃ HF ₆ Br	5	0.7–3.3	
	C ₃ H ₂ FBr ₅	9	0.1–1.9	
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₂ Br ₄	16	0.2–2.1	
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₃ Br ₃	18	0.2–5.6	
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₄ Br ₂	16	0.3–7.5	
	C ₃ H ₂ F ₅ Br	8	0.9–1.4	

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential
	C ₃ H ₃ FBr ₄	12	0.08–1.9
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₂ Br ₃	18	0.1–3.1
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₃ Br ₂	18	0.1–2.5
	C ₃ H ₃ F ₄ Br	12	0.3–4.4
	C ₃ H ₄ FBr ₃	12	0.03–0.3
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₂ Br ₂	16	0.1–1.0
	C ₃ H ₄ F ₃ Br	12	0.07–0.8
	C ₃ H ₅ FBr ₂	9	0.04–0.4
	C ₃ H ₅ F ₂ Br	9	0.07–0.8
	C ₃ H ₆ FBr	5	0.02–0.7

* Where a range of ODPs is indicated, the highest value in that range shall be used for the purposes of the Protocol. The ODPs listed as a single value have been determined from calculations based on laboratory measurements. Those listed as a range are based on estimates and are less certain. The range pertains to an isomeric group. The upper value is the estimate of the ODP of the isomer with the highest ODP, and the lower value is the estimate of the ODP of the isomer with the lowest ODP.

** Identifies the most commercially viable substances with ODP values listed against them to be used for the purposes of the Protocol.

2. Annex E

The following annex shall be added to the Protocol:

Annex E: Controlled substance

Group	Substance	Ozone-Depleting Potential
<i>Group I</i>		
	methyl bromide	0.7

Article 2: Relationship to the 1990 Amendment

No State or regional economic integration organization may deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to this Amendment unless it has previously, or simultaneously, deposited such an instrument to the Amendment adopted at the Second Meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990.

Article 3: Entry into force

1. This Amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 1994, provided that at least twenty instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Amendment have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In the event that this condition has not been fulfilled by that date, the Amendment shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which it has been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Amendment, as provided under paragraph 1, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Section 4.6

The Montreal Amendment (1997)

The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties (Montreal, 15–17 September 1997)

*[Source: Annex IV of the report of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties
The amendment entered into force on 10 November 1999.]*

Article 1: Amendment

A. Article 4, paragraph 1 *qua*.

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 *ter* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

1qua. Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substance in Annex E from any State not party to this Protocol.

B. Article 4, paragraph 2 *qua*.

The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 2 *ter* of Article 4 of the Protocol:

2qua. Commencing one year after the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substance in Annex E to any State not party to this Protocol.

C. Article 4, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7

In paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

and Group II of Annex C

there shall be substituted:

, Group II of Annex C and Annex E

D. Article 4, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

Article 2G

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2G and 2H

E. Article 4A: Control of trade with Parties

The following Article shall be added to the Protocol as Article 4A:

1. Where, after the phase-out date applicable to it for a controlled substance, a Party is unable, despite having taken all practicable steps to comply with its obligation under the Protocol, to cease production of that substance for domestic consumption, other than for uses agreed by the Parties to be essential, it shall ban the export of used, recycled and reclaimed quantities of that substance, other than for the purpose of destruction.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply without prejudice to the operation of Article 11 of the Convention and the non-compliance procedure developed under Article 8 of the Protocol.

F. Article 4B: Licensing

The following Article shall be added to the Protocol as Article 4B:

1. Each Party shall, by 1 January 2000 or within three months of the date of entry into force of this Article for it, whichever is the later, establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, any Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which decides it is not in a position to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of controlled substances in Annexes C and E, may delay taking those actions until 1 January 2005 and 1 January 2002, respectively.
3. Each Party shall, within three months of the date of introducing its licensing system, report to the Secretariat on the establishment and operation of that system.
4. The Secretariat shall periodically prepare and circulate to all Parties a list of the Parties that have reported to it on their licensing systems and shall forward this information to the Implementation Committee for consideration and appropriate recommendations to the Parties.

Article 2: Relationship to the 1992 Amendment

No State or regional economic integration organization may deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to this Amendment unless it has previously, or simultaneously, deposited such an instrument to the Amendment adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties in Copenhagen, 25 November 1992.

Article 3: Entry into force

1. This Amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 1999, provided that at least twenty instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Amendment have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In the event that this condition has not been fulfilled by that date, the Amendment shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which it has been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Amendment, as provided under paragraph 1, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Section 4.7

The Beijing Amendment (1999)

The amendment to the Montreal Protocol agreed by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties (Beijing, 29 November – 3 December 1999)

[Source: Annex V of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties. The amendment entered into force on 25 February 2002.]

Article 1: Amendment

A. Article 2, paragraph 5

In paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2F

B. Article 2, paragraphs 8(a) and 11

In paragraphs 8(a) and 11 of Article 2 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

C. Article 2F, paragraph 8

The following paragraph shall be added after paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol:

Each Party producing one or more of these substances shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2004, 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:

- (a) The sum of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of consumption in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A; and
- (b) The sum of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C and two point eight per cent of its calculated level of production in 1989 of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex A.

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 fifteen per cent of its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C as defined above.

D. Article 2I

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 2H of the Protocol:

Article 2I: Bromochloromethane

Each Party shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2002, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption and production of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C does not exceed zero. This paragraph will apply save to the extent that the Parties decide to permit the level of production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by them to be essential.

E. Article 3

In Article 3 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2, 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2, 2A to 2I

F. Article 4, paragraphs 1 *quin.* and 1 *sex.*

The following paragraphs shall be added to Article 4 of the Protocol after paragraph 1 *qua*:

1 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.

1 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the import of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C from any State not party to this Protocol.

G. Article 4, paragraphs 2 *quin.* and 2 *sex.*

The following paragraphs shall be added to Article 4 of the Protocol after paragraph 2 *qua*:

2 *quin.* As of 1 January 2004, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.

2 *sex.* Within one year of the date of entry into force of this paragraph, each Party shall ban the export of the controlled substance in Group III of Annex C to any State not party to this Protocol.

H. Article 4, paragraphs 5 to 7

In paragraphs 5 to 7 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

Annexes A and B, Group II of Annex C and Annex E

there shall be substituted:

Annexes A, B, C and E

I. Article 4, paragraph 8

In paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E, Articles 2G and 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

J. Article 5, paragraph 4

In paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

K. Article 5, paragraphs 5 and 6

In paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 5 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I

L. Article 5, paragraph 8 *ter* (a)

The following sentence shall be added at the end of subparagraph 8 *ter* (a) of Article 5 of the Protocol:

As of 1 January 2016 each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall comply with the control measures set out in paragraph 8 of Article 2F and, as the basis for its compliance with these control measures, it shall use the average of its calculated levels of production and consumption in 2015;

M. Article 6

In Article 6 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

N. Article 7, paragraph 2

In paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Protocol, for the words:

Annexes B and C

there shall be substituted:

Annex B and Groups I and II of Annex C

O. Article 7, paragraph 3

The following sentence shall be added after the first sentence of paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol:

Each Party shall provide to the Secretariat statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

P. Article 10

In paragraph 1 of Article 10 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2E

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2E and Article 2I

Q. Article 17

In Article 17 of the Protocol, for the words:

Articles 2A to 2H

there shall be substituted:

Articles 2A to 2I

R. Annex C

The following group shall be added to Annex C to the Protocol:

Group	Substance	Number of isomers	Ozone-Depleting Potential
<i>Group III</i>			
CH ₂ BrCl	bromochloromethane	1	0.12

Article 2: Relationship to the 1997 Amendment

No State or regional economic integration organization may deposit an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Amendment unless it has previously, or simultaneously, deposited such an instrument to the Amendment adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in Montreal, 17 September 1997.

Article 3: Entry into force

1. This Amendment shall enter into force on 1 January 2001, provided that at least twenty instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the Amendment have been deposited by States or regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In the event that this condition has not been fulfilled by that date, the Amendment shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date on which it has been fulfilled.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any such instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.
3. After the entry into force of this Amendment, as provided under paragraph 1, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Section V

Sources of Further Information

Section 5.1

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Ozone Secretariat Web Site

The Ozone Secretariat web site, <http://www.unep.org/ozone>, plays a key role in the dissemination of up-to-date information regarding the activities of the Secretariat.

It has grown tremendously over the years and continues to act as a catalyst for increasing awareness on the progress towards the protection of the ozone layer. It also serves as an effective tool for easy access and archiving of important information including:

1. Meeting reports and other related documents from 1989 to date
2. Data reporting tools
3. Publications and press releases
4. Other relevant information for the Parties e.g.
 - a) Information on current and upcoming events
 - b) Current status of ratification of ozone treaties
 - c) Data on production and consumption of ozone depleting substances
 - d) Texts of ozone treaties and amendments

The web site provides links to other relevant sites such as the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, (<http://www.unmfs.org>), UNEP OzonAction Programme (<http://www.uneptie.org/ozonaction.html>), the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, TEAP (<http://www.teap.org>) and other UN / Government Organizations.

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Section 5.2

Data reporting and reference to data reporting forms

Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol sets out Parties' obligations to report data.

Pages 173–181 of Section 2.3 of this Handbook lists the decisions of Meetings of the Parties relevant to Article 7, including decisions on the formats of data reporting forms.

The Data Reporting forms themselves, and the Instructions on how to fill them in are available on the Secretariat's website at:

www.unep.org/ozone/data-reporting-tools.shtml

The forms are also available from the *Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol*, published by UNEP DTIE (1999) and available on the Secretariat's website at:

www.unep.org/ozone/pdf/Handbook-on-Data-Report-from-UNEP-DTIE.pdf

Section 5.3

UNEP OzonAction Programme

Under the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, countries worldwide are taking specific, time-targeted actions to reduce and eliminate the production and consumption of man-made chemicals that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer, earth's protective shield. Over 180 governments have joined this multilateral environmental agreement and are taking actions to phase out ozone-depleting substances (ODS), which include CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, and HCFCs.

The Parties to this agreement established a Multilateral Fund that provides developing countries with the technical and financial assistance needed to comply with the Protocol. UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank are the Fund's Implementing Agencies.

The objective of UNEP's OzonAction Programme is to assist developing countries and Countries with Economies in Transition to achieve compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol. Since 1991, the Programme has met this goal by strengthening National Ozone Units (NOUs) and facilitating regional and international responses to the ozone depletion challenge by providing the following need-based services:

- **Information Clearinghouse**, which provides need-based information services that help decision-makers take informed decisions on policies and technologies required to phase out ODS. The clearinghouse has provided over 100 publications and other information aids, including guidelines, videos, CD-ROMs, public awareness materials, a newsletter, sector-specific publications, and a web site.
- **National and Regional Training** builds the capacity of policy-makers, customs officers and local industry to implement national ODS phase-out activities. UNEP promotes the involvement of local experts from industry and academia in training workshops and brings together local stakeholders with experts from the global ozone protection community. To date, OzonAction has conducted 70 training programmes for customs officers and 62 for refrigeration technicians.
- **Regional Networking of ODS Officers** provides a regular forum for those officers to exchange experiences, develop skills, and share ideas with counterparts from both developing and developed countries. Networking helps ensure that NOUs have the information, skills and contacts required to successfully manage their national ODS phase-out strategies. UNEP currently operates 8 regional/sub-regional networks involving 115 developing and 9 developed countries.
- **Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs)** provide countries with integrated, cost-effective strategies for ODS phase-out in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors. RMPs assist developing countries with overcoming the numerous obstacles to phase out ODS in the critical refrigeration sector. UNEP currently provides specific expertise, information and guidance to support the development of RMPs in 67 countries.
- **Country Programmes (CPs) and Institutional Strengthening (IS)** support the development and implementation of national ODS phase-out strategies, especially for low-volume ODS-consuming countries. The Programme has assisted about 100 countries to develop their CPs and 96 countries to implement their IS projects.
- **Compliance Assistance Programme.** In 2002, UNEP restructured OzonAction to better respond to the evolving needs of developing countries during the compliance period. Its overall vision and work strategy was reoriented into the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP). A major feature of the CAP strategy is to move away from a disparate project management approach towards integrated and direct implementation of the programme using a team of professionals with appropriate skills and expertise. UNEP has now regionalised the delivery of the programme and services by placing its Regional Offices at the forefront to assist the countries in the region.

Primarily funded by the Multilateral Fund, the OzonAction Programme also receives support from the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Sweden, the Government of Finland, and other bilateral sources.

General Index

- Accession
 Article 14 (Vienna Convention)..... 9
 Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
 33–34
Adjustments 347–57
 Beijing (1999) 355–57
 Copenhagen (1992) 348–51
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 108–10
 Introduction
 Article 2 (Montreal Protocol) 39
 London (1990) 347–48
 Montreal (1997) 353–55
 Summary 337
 Vienna (1995) 351–53
Adverse effects
 Definition 3
Alternative substances
 Definition 3
Alternative technologies or equipment
 Definition 3
Amendment, procedure
 Article 9 (Vienna Convention) 7
 Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
 30
Amendments
 Beijing Amendment (1999) 379–82
 Copenhagen Amendment (1992) 368–76
 London Amendment (1990) 358–67
 Montreal Amendment (1997) 377–78
 Summary 337
Annexes, adoption and amendment
 Article 10 (Vienna Convention) 7
Arbitration procedure..... *See* Dispute settlement
Article 5 Party
 Definition 48
Assessment Panels
 Economic Assessment Panel 167
 Environmental Assessment Panel 167
 Terms of reference 290
 Environmental Effects Assessment Panel
 Co-chairs, contact details 387
 Establishment 167
 Reports 167, 168, 169
 Scientific Assessment Panel 167, 168
 Co-chairs, contact details 387
 Terms of reference 289
 Technical Assessment Panel 167
 Technology and Economic Assessment Panel
 170, 171
 Co-chairs, contact details 387
 Terms of reference 291
 Technology Review Panel 167
 Terms of reference 171, 289–94
Aviation 168, 169, 171, 172
Basel Convention 106, 107
Basic domestic needs 168
 Carbon tetrachloride 42
 CFCs 40
 CFCs, other 41, 42
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 110–12
 Definition 110, 162, 163
 halons 110
 Halons 41
 HCFCs 44, 112
 Methyl bromide 44, 45, 138
 Methyl chloroform 42, 43
 Production allowances
 Carbon tetrachloride
 Summary 72
 CFCs
 Summary 71
 CFCs, other
 Summary 72
 Halons
 Summary 71
 HCFCs
 Summary 73
 Methyl bromide
 Summary 73
 Methyl chloroform
 Summary 72
 Summary 70–73
Bromochloromethane 140
Control measures
 Article 2I (Montreal Protocol) 45
 Summary 68
Controlled substance
 Annex C Group III (Montreal Protocol) 58
 Ozone-depleting potential 58
Budgets *See* Finance
Bulk substances
 Definition 95, 97
Bureau
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 258
 Montreal Protocol
 Establishment 258
 Vienna Convention 25
Carbon tetrachloride
 Control measures
 Article 2D (Montreal Protocol) 42
 Summary 64
 Controlled substance
 Annex B Group II (Montreal Protocol) 56
 Ozone-depleting potential 56
CFCs
 Control measures
 Article 2A (Montreal Protocol) 39
 Summary 61

- Controlled substances
 Annex A Group I (Montreal Protocol) 56
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 125–26
 Management strategies 125
 Ozone-depleting potentials 56
CFCs, other
 Control measures
 Article 2C (Montreal Protocol) 41
 Summary 63
 Controlled substances
 Annex B Group I (Montreal Protocol) 56
 Ozone-depleting potentials 56
Climate change 172, 275
Climate Change 273
Compliance *See* Non-compliance
Conference of the Parties
 Article 6 (Vienna Convention) 5
 Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
 25–30
Consumption
 Calculation 45
 Definition 38
Control levels, calculation
 Article 3 (Montreal Protocol) 45
Control measures
 Article 2 (Montreal Protocol) 38
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 108–42
 Developing countries ..*See* Developing countries
 Review
 Article 6 (Montreal Protocol) 50
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 167–72
 Summary 60–73
Controlled substances
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 95–97
 Definition 38, 96, 154
Controlled substances produced *See* Production
Co-operation
 Article 4 (Vienna Convention) 5
Countries with economies in transition 170, 273
Critical uses
 methyl bromide 136
 Methyl bromide 45, 134, 135, 139
Customs codes 144, 154, 174
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 180–81
 Discussion group 153, 154, 181
Customs officers
 Training 155
Data reporting 165
 Article 7 (Montreal Protocol) 50
 Baseline data 178, 179
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 173–81
 Developing countries 174
 Discrepancies 175
 Exports 150
 Formats 174, 175, 176
 Forms 388
 Non-compliance 178
 Period 173, 177, 178
 Record 175, 176, 177, 178
Declarations 309–21
 Beijing, 1999 318
 CFCs, 1990 309
 Colombo, 2001 320
 Control measures, 1991 311
 Countries with economies in transition, 1993
 314
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 254–55
 HCFCs, 1993 312, 313
 HCFCs, 1995 315
 HCFCs, 1997 316
 HCFCs, HFCs and PFCs, 1998 317
 Helsinki, 1989 309
 Methyl bromide, 1992 311
 Methyl bromide, 1993 313
 Methyl bromide, 1995 316
 Methyl bromide, 1997 317
 Multilateral Fund, 1994 314
 Ouagadougou, 2000 319
 Ozone-depleting substances, 1990 310
 Pacific Island countries, 2001 321
 Question of Yugoslavia, 1992 312
 Vienna Convention 15
Definitions
 Article 1 (Montreal Protocol) 38
 Article 1 (Vienna Convention) 3
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 95–107
Depositary
 Article 20 (Vienna Convention) 10
Destruction
 Approved processes 276
 Code of good housekeeping 277–82
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 97–100
 Definition 97
 Facilities 277
 Procedures 276–82
 Processes
 Plasma destruction category 276
 Thermal oxide category 276
Developing countries
 Article 5 (Montreal Protocol) 48
 Control measures
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 161–62
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 156–66
 Definitions and classification

- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 156–60
- Needs
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 162–64
- Participation
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 166
- Review under paragraph 8 of Article 5
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 164–65
- Dispute settlement
Article 11 (Vienna Convention) 8
Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention) 31–33
- Economic Assessment Panel *See* Assessment Panels
- Entry into force
Article 16 (Montreal Protocol) 54
Article 17 (Vienna Convention) 9
Parties joining afterwards
Article 17 (Montreal Protocol) 55
- Environmental Assessment Panel *See* Assessment Panels
- Essential use exemptions 283
Reporting accounting framework 288
Summary 283–85
- Essential uses
Bromochloromethane 45
Carbon tetrachloride 42
CFCs 40
CFCs, other 42
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 112–17
Definition 112
Halons 41, 113, 114, 127
HBFCs 44
Methyl bromide *See* Critical uses
Methyl chloroform 43
Nominations 169
Nominations timetable 113
- Executive Committee *See* Multilateral Fund
- Export licenses *See* Licensing system
- Exports 151
- Facilities under construction 38, 142
- Feedstock
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 100–101
- Finance 306–8
Article 13 (Montreal Protocol) 54
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 260–66
Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention) 27–30
- Trust Fund
Establishment 260
Terms of reference 306
UN scale of assessments 307
- Financial mechanism *See* Multilateral Fund
- Global Environment Facility
Contact details 386
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 273
- Global Ozone Observing System 12
- Halons
Control measures
Article 2B (Montreal Protocol) 41
Summary 62
- Controlled substances
Annex A Group II (Montreal Protocol) 56
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 126–29
- Decommissioning 128
- Halon bank management 126, 127
- Halon-1202 140
- Management strategies 129
- Ozone-depleting potentials 56, 126
- Handbook 259
- HBFCs
Control measures
Article 2G (Montreal Protocol) 44
Article 5 161
Summary 68
- Controlled substances
Annex C Group II (Montreal Protocol) 58
Ozone-depleting potentials 58
- HCFCs
Control measures
Article 2F (Montreal Protocol) 43
Article 5 161
Summary 67
- Controlled substances
Annex C Group I (Montreal Protocol) 57
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 129–31
Ozone-depleting potentials 57
- HFCs 168, 273, 275
- Illegal trade 125, 151, 152, 181
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 152–55
Disposal of substances 153
- Implementation Committee
..... *See also* Non-Compliance Procedure
Composition 295
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 187–90
Functions 295
Interaction with Executive Committee 189
Role 183, 186
Term of office 189
- Import licenses *See* Licensing system
- Industrial rationalization 40
Definition 38, 107
- Information, exchange of
Annex II (Vienna Convention) 14
Article 9 (Montreal Protocol) 51

- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 224–25
- Information, transmission of
Article 5 (Vienna Convention)..... 5
Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
..... 24
- Inspection technologies..... 155
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
..... 172, 274, 275
- Isomers
Definition 96
- Kyoto Protocol 273
- Labelling 153, 274
Globally Harmonized System for the
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
..... 274
- Laboratory and analytical uses
Categories..... 286
Conditions for exemption..... 286
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 117–19
- Licensing system..... 111, 164
Article 4B (Montreal Protocol) 47
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 150–55
Multilateral Fund..... 152
- Meetings of the Parties
Article 11 (Montreal Protocol)..... 53
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 253–58
- Metered-dose inhalers 169
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 119–24
- Methyl bromide
Control measures
Article 2H (Montreal Protocol) 44
Article 5 161
Summary 69
Controlled substance
Annex E (Montreal Protocol)..... 59
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 132–39
Emergency uses 136
Multilateral Fund..... 135, 161
Ozone-depleting potential 59
- Methyl chloroform
Control measures
Article 2E (Montreal Protocol)..... 42
Summary 65
Controlled substance
Annex B Group III (Montreal Protocol)..... 56
Ozone-depleting potential 56
- Mixtures 176
Definition 154
- Montreal Protocol 37–59
1987 text..... 338–46
Adjustments.....*See* Adjustments
Amendments.....*See* Amendments
- Decisions of the Parties 74–275
- Montreal Protocol, relationship to Vienna
Convention
Article 14 (Montreal Protocol)..... 54
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 267
- Multilateral Fund 298–305
Administration..... 299
Article 10 (Montreal Protocol)..... 51
Budget and contributions 299
Business plan..... 231, 248
Contributions..... 52
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 229–35
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 226–52
- Establishment
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 228–29
- Executive Committee 52
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 237–41
Interaction with Implementation Committee
..... 240
Rules of procedure 237, 303–5
Terms of reference 301–2
- Fixed-exchange-rate mechanism
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 235–37
- Implementing agencies..... 52, 298
- Incremental costs..... 300–301
- Interim mechanism
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 226–28
- Legal status 229
- LVC projects 248
- Meetings 249, 259
- Methyl bromide 247
- Production sector..... 248, 249
- Refrigerant management plans..... 249
- Replenishments
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 229–35
- Reviews and evaluations
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 241–47
- Secretariat
Contact details 386
Terms of reference 298–300
- New substances 172
Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
..... 139–42
- Non-compliance
Albania 192
Amendment procedure 184
Argentina..... 193
Armenia..... 194
Article 5 Parties

- CFC consumption 190, 192
- Article 8 (Montreal Protocol) 51
- Azerbaijan 194
- Bahamas 195
- Bangladesh 196
- Belarus 196, 197
- Belize 198
- Bolivia 199
- Bosnia and Herzegovina 200
- Bulgaria 200, 201
- Cameroon 201, 202
- Czech Republic 202, 203
- data reporting 191
- Data reporting 190
- Baseline data 191
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 183–223
- Estonia 203
- Ethiopia 204, 205
- Groups of Parties
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 190–92
- Indicative list of measures 297
- Individual Parties
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 192–223
- Kazakhstan 206
- Latvia 206, 207
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 208
- Lithuania 209
- Maldives 210
- Measures 183
- Namibia 211
- Nepal 212
- Nigeria 212
- Non-Article 5 Parties 192
- Peru 213
- Poland 214
- Procedure 295–97
- See also* Implementation Committee
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 183–86
- Review 184, 185
- Russian Federation 214, 215, 216, 217, 218
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 218
- Tajikistan 219
- Turkmenistan 220
- Ukraine 221, 222
- Uzbekistan 222
- Non-Compliance Procedure 295–97
- See also* Implementation Committee
- Non-Parties
- Compliance with Protocol
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 143–44
- n-propyl bromide 140, 142
- Obligations, general
- Article 2 (Vienna Convention) 4
- Open-ended Working Group
- Establishment 255
- Participation by non-Parties 256
- Open-Ended Working Group
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 255–58
- Ozone layer 172
- Definition 3
- Ozone Research Managers
- Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention) 22–24
- Ozone Secretariat *See* Secretariat
- Preamble
- Montreal Protocol 37
- Vienna Convention 3
- Process agents
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 101–4
- Emission limits by country 104
- List 103
- Production
- Calculation 45
- Definition 38, 96
- Products containing controlled substances
- Annex B 145, 146
- Annex D 144
- Definition 154
- HBFCs 146
- List
- Annex D (Montreal Protocol) 59
- Products produced with, but not containing, controlled substances
- Annex A 145
- Protocols, adoption
- Article 8 (Vienna Convention) 7
- Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention) 30
- Protocols, relationship to Convention
- Article 16 (Vienna Convention) 9
- Public awareness
- Article 9 (Montreal Protocol) 51
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 224–25
- Publications
- Secretariat 385
- Quarantine and pre-shipment
- Definitions 132, 133, 137
- Exemption 45, 137, 138
- Ratification procedure
- Article 13 (Vienna Convention) 9
- Ratifications
- Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 268–71
- Reclamation 104, 106
- Recovery 104, 106
- Recycling 104, 106
- Refrigeration service sector
- Chillers 126

- Regional economic integration organization
 Definition 4
 Joint consumption 39
- Research
 Annex I (Vienna Convention) 11
 Article 3 (Vienna Convention) 4
 Article 9 (Montreal Protocol) 51
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 224–25
 Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
 19–24
- Reservations
 Article 18 (Montreal Protocol) 55
 Article 18 (Vienna Convention) 10
- Rules of procedure 333–34
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 255
- Sales bans 125
- Scientific Assessment Panel
 *See* Assessment Panels
- Secretariat
 Appointment of Executive Secretary 259
 Article 12 (Montreal Protocol) 54
 Article 7 (Vienna Convention) 6
 Contact details 385
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 259
 Decisions of the Parties (Vienna Convention)
 30
 Meetings 249, 259
 Publications 385
 Web site 385
- Signature
 Article 12 (Vienna Convention) 8
 Article 15 (Montreal Protocol) 54
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 268–71
- Technical Assessment Panel
 *See* Assessment Panels
- Technology and Economic Assessment Panel
 *See* Assessment Panels
- Technology transfer 165, 247
 Article 10A (Montreal Protocol) 52
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 250–52
 Developing countries 49
 Non-Parties 47
- Texts, authentic
 Article 20 (Montreal Protocol) 55
 Article 21 (Vienna Convention) 11
- Trade
 Licensing *See* Licensing system
 Non-Parties
 Annex C 145
 Article 4 (Montreal Protocol) 45
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 143–47
 Methyl bromide 145, 146
 Restrictions on trade
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal
 Protocol) 144–46
 Parties
 Article 4A (Montreal Protocol) 47
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 148–49
 Products and equipment containing Annex A
 and B substances
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 148–49
 Trade names 96, 97
 Transfer of consumption 38
 Transfer of production 38
 Transfer of technology *See* Technology transfer
 Transitional substances 167
 Trans-shipment
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 179–80
 Trust Fund *See* Finance
 Ultraviolet radiation 169, 172
 United Nations Conference on the Human
 Environment 3
 United Nations Development Programme
 Contact details 386
 United Nations Environment Programme
 Contact details 386
 OzonAction Programme 389
 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
 Change 171, 273, 275
 United Nations Industrial Development
 Organization
 Contact details 386
 Used substances 153
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol)
 104–7
 Vienna Convention 3–11
 Decisions of the Parties 16–34
 Voting procedure
 Article 15 (Vienna Convention) 9
 Withdrawal
 Article 19 (Montreal Protocol) 55
 Article 19 (Vienna Convention) 10
 Decisions of the Parties (Montreal Protocol) 272
 World Bank
 Contact details 386
 World Meteorological Organization
 Contact details 386
 World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer 3
 World Summit on Sustainable Development 274
 World Trade Organization 147, 275