

附 件

附件一
蒙特婁議定書第十九次
締約國大會議程

Agenda of the Nineteen Meeting of the
Parties to the Montreal Protocol
on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer



**United Nations
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**Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Montreal, 17–21 September 2007

Provisional agenda

I. Opening of high-level segment of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (17 September 2007)

1. Opening of the high-level segment:
 - (a) Welcome and statements by host Government officials;
 - (b) Welcome and statements by United Nations officials and others;
 - (c) Statement by the President of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
2. Recognition of dignitaries and presentation of awards for outstanding contributions.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Organization of work;
 - (d) Credentials of representatives.
4. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol.
5. Presentation of the 2006 synthesis report by the assessment panels.
6. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies.
7. Statements by heads of delegations.

II. Preparatory segment (commencing 18 September 2007)

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment;
 - (b) Organization of work.
2. Consideration of membership of Protocol bodies for 2008:
 - (a) Members of the Implementation Committee;
 - (b) Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group.
3. Financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and budgets of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
4. Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) issues:
 - (a) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on assessment of measures for addressing ozone depletion, with a focus on HCFCs (decision XVIII/12);
 - (b) Consideration of adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Consideration of HCFC proposal.
5. Consideration of methyl-bromide-related issues:
 - (a) Review of nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009;
 - (b) Report and proposal on preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks to Article 5 Parties (report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10), para. 97).
6. Consideration of issues related to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol:
 - (a) Need for a study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (b) Consideration of the request of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to change its terms of reference to modify if necessary the number of times that it meets.
7. Monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances (decision XVIII/18).
8. Consideration of issues related to the future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol (decision XVIII/36):
 - (a) Refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Establishment of a multi-year agenda for the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to address key policy issues identified by the Parties.
9. Consideration of issues arising out of the 2007 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) Review of nominations for essential-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009;
 - (b) Process agent related proposals (decisions XVII/6 and XVII/8);
 - (c) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel final report on carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions (decision XVIII/10);
 - (d) Consideration of N-propyl bromide proposal (decision XVIII/11);
 - (e) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for production of metered-dose inhalers (decision XVIII/16);

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- (f) Any other issues arising out of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports: funding for travel of Panel experts from non- Article 5 Parties.
10. Review of the deferral of consideration by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties of the carbon-tetrachloride compliance status of Parties operating under Article 5 which provide evidence that their deviations are due to the use of that chemical for analytical and laboratory processes (decision XVII/13).
 11. Future of the laboratory and analytical use exemption (decision XV/8).
 12. Assessment of new very short-lived ozone-depleting substances.
 13. Status of Romania.
 14. Proposed areas of focus for the assessment panels' 2010 quadrennial reports (Article 6 and decision XV/53).
 15. Compliance and data reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee.
 16. Other matters.

III. Continuation of the high-level segment

7. Statements by heads of delegations (continued).
 8. Credentials of representatives.
 9. Update from the co-chairs of the preparatory segment on the status of discussions.
 10. Dates and venue for the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
 11. Other matters, including consideration of a Montreal declaration.
 12. Adoption of decisions by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 13. Adoption of the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 14. Closure of the meeting.
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**Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Montreal, 17–21 September 2007

Annotated provisional agenda

A. First part of the high-level segment of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (17 September 2007)

1. Opening of the high-level segment

1. The high-level segment of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be opened on Monday, 17 September 2007, at 10 a.m., by the President of the Bureau of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties. Opening statements will be made by officials from the host Government, from the United Nations and from other organizations. Following those statements, the President of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will address the meeting.

2. Recognition of dignitaries and presentation of awards for outstanding contributions

2. Under this item, the presence of dignitaries and eminent personalities from the Protocol's history will be recognized and awards will be issued to honour the extraordinary contributions of those who took the vision of the founders of the Montreal Protocol and brought it forward to address issues facing the world today.

3. Organizational matters

(a) Election of officers for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

3. In accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol must elect a president, three vice-presidents and a rapporteur. A representative of a Party from the African group presided over the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, while a representative of a Party from Asia and the Pacific served as Rapporteur.

4. On the basis of the rules of procedure, the regional groupings met during the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, where it was agreed that a representative of Qatar, representing the group of Asian and Pacific countries, would be elected to preside over the Nineteenth Meeting, that a representative from Uganda, representing the group of African countries, would be elected as Rapporteur, that representatives from Serbia and New Zealand, representing the groups of eastern European countries and of western European and other countries, respectively, would serve as vice-presidents and that the Secretariat would be informed in due course who would serve as Vice-President representing the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

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- (b) **Adoption of the agenda of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol**
5. Under this item, the Parties will adopt the agenda, including any additional items which they may agree to include under item 11, "Other matters."
- (c) **Organization of work**
6. The Parties are expected to draw up a specific timetable for their work on the items on the agenda.
- (d) **Credentials of representatives**
7. In accordance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure for Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the credentials of representatives must be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the meeting, if possible not later than 24 hours after the opening of the Meeting. Under this item, and in accordance with rule 19 of the rules of procedure, the officers of the meeting must examine the credentials and submit their report to the meeting.
- 4. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol**
8. Under this item, the Secretariat will review with the Parties the status of ratification of the ozone treaties and announcements will be made of any new ratification.
- 5. Presentation of the 2006 synthesis report by the assessment panels**
9. The Montreal Protocol's environmental effects, scientific and technology and economic assessment panels will present their 2006 synthesis report to the Meeting of the Parties.
- 6. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies**
10. The Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund will present his report, circulated as document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/4.
- 7. Statements by heads of delegations**
11. Ministers and heads of delegations of the Parties will be invited to make statements. Given the limited time available to the plenary, speakers will be urged to keep their statements to no more than four minutes.
- B. Preparatory segment (commencing 18 September 2007)**
- 1. Organizational matters**
- (a) **Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment**
12. Under this item, the Parties will adopt the agenda, including any additional items which they may agree to include under item 16, "Other matters".
- (b) **Organization of work**
13. The Parties will discuss the organization of work and draw up a specific timetable for their work on the items on the agenda
- 2. Consideration of the membership of Protocol bodies for 2008**
- (a) **Members of the Implementation Committee**
14. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties will consider the issue of membership of the Implementation Committee. In accordance with the non-compliance procedure adopted by the Parties, the Implementation Committee is to consist of representatives of 10 Parties which are elected for two years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Representatives of outgoing Parties may be re-elected for a second consecutive term. In accordance with decision XII/13, the Committee selected to serve in 2008 is requested to elect its President and Vice-President during the Nineteenth Meeting itself, in order to ensure continuity of these two offices. Draft decision XIX/CC on this item is reproduced in chapter III of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

- (b) **Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**
15. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties will consider the issue of membership of the Executive Committee. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee consists of seven members from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and seven members from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group elects its Executive Committee members, who are then formally endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties. The group of Parties operating under Article 5 may wish to select the members to represent it in the Executive Committee for 2008, and also the Vice-Chair of the Committee for that year. The group of Parties not operating under Article 5 may wish to select its seven representatives for the Committee and the Chair for 2008. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties will be asked to endorse the selections of the new members and note the selection of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Committee for 2008. Draft decision XIX/DD on this item is reproduced in chapter III of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
- (c) **Co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group**
16. In accordance with decision XVIII/3 of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, Ms. Marcia Levaggi (Argentina) and Mr. Mikkel Aaman Sorensen (Denmark) have served as co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2007. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties may wish to consider the chairmanship of the Open-ended Working Group in 2008. Draft decision XIX/BB on this item may be found in chapter III of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
3. **Financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and budgets of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
17. Under this item, the Parties are expected to establish a budget committee to deliberate and recommend action as appropriate to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.
4. **Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) issues**
- (a) **Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on assessment of measures for addressing ozone depletion, with a focus on HCFCs (decision XVIII/12)**
18. By decision XVIII/12, the Parties requested the assessment panels to do further work to assess the measures listed in the report of the Ozone Secretariat expert workshop on the special report prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/5). Under this item, the Parties are expected to consider the final report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, which will integrate any findings of the Science Assessment Panel, and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.
- (b) **Consideration of adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol**
19. Under this item, the Parties will consider the six proposals for adjustments to the Protocol's HCFC control provisions which were submitted pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 9, of the Montreal Protocol, and the related work that was done during the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The proposed adjustments may be found in chapter II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 and the report of the contact group established by the Open-ended Working Group may be found in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/INF/4.
- (c) **Consideration of HCFC proposal**
20. At its twenty-seventh meeting, the Open-ended Working Group discussed a draft decision covering a variety of additional issues related to HCFCs, and agreed to forward that decision to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/A in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
5. **Consideration of methyl-bromide-related issues**
- (a) **Review of nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009**
21. In accordance with the procedures agreed to by the second Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will meet for a second time in July 2007 to consider all available information and prepare its final recommendations on the nominations for critical-use exemptions. The Committee's final report, which is expected to be available

in August, is also expected to include a submission of the Committee's 2008 work plan and the presumptions used by it to evaluate nominations for critical-use exemptions.

(b) Report and proposal on preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks to Article 5 Parties (report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10), para. 97)

22. Pursuant to decision Ex.I/4, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group continued discussion on an earlier report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on options which the Parties might wish to consider for preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks to Parties operating under Article 5 as consumption was reduced in Parties not so operating. In the context of those discussions, the Meeting decided to forward a draft decision for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as decision XIX/B in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

6. Consideration of issues related to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

(a) Need for a study on the 2009- 2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

23. Under this item, the Parties are expected to discuss the need and possible terms of reference for a study on the next replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. The advance work done on this issue by the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting may be found as draft decision XIX/C in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

(b) Consideration of the request of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to change its terms of reference to modify if necessary the number of times that it meets

24. Under this item, the Parties are expected to discuss the request by the Executive Committee to have the parties consider changing their terms of reference to enable them, if necessary to alter the number of times that body meets each year. The advance work done on this issue by the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting may be found as draft decision XIX/D in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

7. Monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances (decision XVIII/18)

25. After discussing this and related matters, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed to forward a draft decision on this matter to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/E in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

8. Consideration of issues related to the future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol (decision XVIII/36)

(a) Refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol

26. After discussing issues related refining institutional arrangements under the Montreal Protocol, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed to forward a draft decision on this matter to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/F in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

(b) Establishment of a multi-year agenda for the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to address key policy issues identified by the Parties

27. After considering the potential for agreeing on a multi-year agenda for the Meetings of the Parties, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed to forward a draft decision on this matter to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/G in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

- 9. Consideration of issues arising out of the 2007 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel**
- (a) Review of nominations for essential-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009;**
28. At the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, representatives heard a presentation from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on its review of the nominations put forward by Parties for essential-use exemptions. In the ensuing discussion, two proposed decisions were put forward and the Working Group agreed that those proposals should be put before the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties for further consideration. Those draft decisions are reproduced as draft decisions XIX/H and XIX/J in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
- (b) Process agent related proposals (decisions XVII/6 and XVII/8)**
29. By decision XVII/6, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group heard reports from the Executive Committee and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on various process agent-related matters and, as a result of those reports and related discussions, agreed to forward a draft decision for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/I in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
- (c) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel final report on carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions (decision XVIII/10)**
30. By decision XVIII/10, the Parties requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its assessment of carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions, by considering a number of specific topics, and to prepare a final report in time for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The Working Group heard a preliminary report on the issue from the Panel. Under this item, the Meeting of the Parties will consider any further work that may have been done by the Panel on this matter.
- (d) Consideration of n-propyl bromide proposal (decision XVIII/11)**
31. By decision XVIII/11, the Parties requested the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide updated information on n-propyl bromide for the consideration of the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting. The Working Group considered this matter and agreed to forward a draft decision for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/K in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.
- (e) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for production of metered-dose inhalers (decision XVIII/16)**
32. By decision XVIII/16, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group heard a report from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on various aspects related to the possibility of a final batch of CFCs being produced exclusively for metered-dose inhalers both in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and in Parties not operating under that provision. The Working Group agreed that the issue should be considered further at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.
- (f) Any other issues arising out of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports: funding for travel of Panel experts from non-Article 5 Parties**
33. Under this item, the Meeting will consider the issue of providing funding for the travel of experts from countries not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to attend meetings of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.
- 10. Review of the deferral of consideration by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties of the carbon-tetrachloride compliance status of Parties operating under Article 5 which provide evidence that their deviations are due to the use of that chemical for analytical and laboratory processes (decision XVII/13)**
34. In decision XVII/13, the Parties decided that consideration of the compliance status of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should be deferred, if such Parties which were in apparent non-compliance with the control provision for carbon tetrachloride could provide evidence that their deviation was due to the use of that chemical for laboratory and analytical laboratory purposes. This deferral is due to expire at the end of 2007. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed that the issue should be considered further at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties

11. Future of the laboratory and analytical use exemption (decision XV/8)

35. In decision XV/8, the Parties agreed to extend the laboratory and analytical essential use exemption until 31 December 2007. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group discussed this issue and agreed to forward two related draft decisions for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. Those draft decisions are reproduced as decisions XIX/L and XIX/M in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

12. Assessment of new very short-lived ozone-depleting substances

36. After discussing the issue of new and short-lived ozone depleting substances, at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed to forward a draft decision on this matter to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/N in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

13. Status of Romania

37. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group discussed the issue of removing Romania from the list of developing countries and agreed to forward a draft decision on this matter to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. That draft decision is reproduced as draft decision XIX/O in chapter I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3.

14. Proposed areas of focus for the assessment panels' 2010 quadrennial reports (Article 6 and decision XV/53)

38. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group agreed to request the Secretariat to engage in discussions with the assessment panels and put forward a proposal on possible areas of focus for the panels' 2010 assessments. The Secretariat is initiating discussions with the panels on this matter and will present a proposal for the consideration of the Parties in advance of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

15. Compliance and data reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee

39. Under this item, the President of the Committee will report on the issues considered at the Committee's thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings and the recommendations being proposed by the Committee for adoption by the Parties. The Committee's recommendations will not be finalized until after its thirty-ninth meeting (12–14 September 2007); they are expected to be distributed to the preparatory segment on the second day of the Nineteenth Meeting to enable the Parties to consider the related issues and make recommendations to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties as appropriate.

16. Other matters

40. The Parties may wish to discuss such other matters as have been identified and agreed for consideration.

C. Continuation of the high-level segment**7. Statements by heads of delegations (*continued*)**

41. Heads of delegations of the Parties will be invited to make statements.

8. Credentials of representatives

42. Under this item, the plenary will hear a status report on the review of the credentials of the delegations present at the meeting.

9. Update from the co-chairs of the preparatory segment on the status of discussions

43. Under this item, the co-chairs of the preparatory segment will be invited to update the Meeting of the Parties on the progress which has been made on reaching consensus on the substantive issues on the agenda.

10. Dates and venue for the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.

44. The Parties will be informed of any plans regarding the dates and venue for the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

11. Other matters, including consideration of a Montreal declaration

45. Any substantive issues agreed for inclusion on the agenda at the time of its adoption will be taken up under this item. In addition, the Parties will consider the possibility of adopting a Montreal declaration.

12. Adoption of decisions by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

46. Under this item, the Meeting of the Parties will adopt the decisions approved at the meeting.

13. Adoption of the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

47. Under this item, the Meeting of the Parties will adopt the report of the meeting.

14. Closure of the meeting

48. The meeting is expected to close by 6 p.m. on Friday, 21 September 2007.

附件二
蒙特婁議定書第十九次
締約國大會報告全文

Report of the Nineteen Meeting
of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
on Substances that
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**Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on
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Montreal, 17–21 September 2007

**Report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal
Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Introduction

1. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held at the Palais des Congrès de Montréal in Montreal, Canada, from 17 to 21 September 2007. It consisted of a high-level segment, held on 17, 18 and 21 September, and a preparatory segment, held from 18 to 21 September.

Part one: high-level segment

I. Opening of the high-level segment of the meeting

2. The high-level segment of the meeting was opened by Mr. Omar Rodríguez Tejada, Vice-President of the Bureau of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties. On behalf of the Bureau, he welcomed the meeting participants to Montreal.

A. Welcome and statements by host Government officials

3. In his opening statement, Mr. John Baird, Minister for the Environment of Canada, welcomed the meeting participants on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada. He said that the recovery of the ozone layer, which had occurred as a result of implementation of the Montreal Protocol, would avert millions of cases of skin cancer and eye cataracts. The fight to eliminate ozone-depleting substances was not over, however. While the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) provided short-term relief, they were not intended to be a permanent solution. HCFCs not only harmed the ozone layer but also contributed to global warming; their phase-out remained a priority. Canada had been one of the first signatories of the Montreal Protocol and was committed to working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other organizations on the critical issues of ozone depletion and global warming. During the 20 years of the Montreal Protocol, much had been learned about atmospheric science and the fragility of the ozone layer and about what could be achieved through global cooperation. If the global community addressed climate change over the coming years and decades with the same resolve that led to the adoption of the Montreal Protocol then it would be equally successful.

B. Welcome and statements by United Nations officials and others

4. In his opening statement, Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP, said that the twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol was an inspiration to those who believed in the power of science to influence decision-making and in the ability of States to respond to that science through cooperative action. He said that the Protocol's success had been extraordinary and demonstrated that international agreements should not be static but rather should adapt to changing scientific and political circumstances. The public perception, he said, was often of a divided rather than a United Nations but local and national success in dealing with environmental challenges could only be achieved through collaboration with the rest of the world. The effectiveness of the Montreal Protocol offered proof that there were still grounds for optimism about the future of the planet and there was an opportunity to take the Protocol to the next level by harmonizing work on ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases and exploring further linkages with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He urged the meeting participants to seize every opportunity to find solutions that could positively affect the quality of life of the current and future generations, stressing that the United Nations was truly the forum where such issues could be resolved and where equitable, fair and meaningful agreements could be reached.

II. Recognition of dignitaries and presentation of awards for outstanding contributions

5. During the high-level segment, the Parties recognized the presence of Mr. Mario Molina and Mr. Frank Sherwood Rowland, the 1995 Nobel laureates for chemistry whose work had helped form the basis for the Montreal Protocol. In addition, to mark the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, Twentieth Anniversary Ozone Protection Awards were presented in the following 10 categories:

- (a) Visionaries Awards, in recognition of extraordinary contributions to the creation of the infrastructure of the Protocol or its Multilateral Fund;
- (b) Outstanding Contributors Awards, in recognition of the extraordinary contributions of those who had taken the vision of the founders and advanced it to address current issues;
- (c) Implementers Awards, in recognition of extraordinary contributions by national ozone units or individuals, whose hard work at the country level had helped to make the Protocol's phase-out goals a reality;
- (d) Innovators Awards, in recognition of the extraordinary contributions of those whose work had facilitated the widespread use of alternatives or alternative technologies that enabled the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances;
- (e) Public Awareness Awards, in honour of outstanding work in raising awareness about ozone depletion and the global effort to address it;
- (f) Partners Awards, in recognition of the work of civil society and international organizations that had played a critical role in the development or implementation of the Protocol;
- (g) Implementing Agency Awards, in recognition of extraordinary assistance to developing countries in the global effort to phase out ozone-depleting substances and protect the ozone layer;
- (h) Bilateral Implementing Agency Awards, in recognition of extraordinary assistance to developing countries in the global effort to phase out ozone-depleting substances and protect the ozone layer;
- (i) Outstanding Service Awards, in recognition of outstanding service to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the global effort to protect the ozone layer;
- (j) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Champion Awards, in recognition of extraordinary service to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the global effort to protect the ozone layer.

6. Award ceremonies were held on Sunday, 16 September 2007, at the seminar on the twentieth anniversary, “Celebrating 20 Years of Progress”, on Monday, 17 September, during the high-level segment of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, and on the evening of Thursday, 20 September. The names of the recipients were presented in an awards book published by the Ozone Secretariat to mark the occasion and on its website.¹

7. In addition, Mr. Steiner presented a special award to the Government of Canada for its outstanding partnership with the Montreal Protocol and exceptional service to the Parties to the Protocol. Mr. Baird presented awards to the Ozone Secretariat and to the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for their extraordinary efforts to protect the ozone layer. The Vice-Minister of the State Environment Protection Administration of China, Mr. Zhang Lijun, presented Mr. Marco González, Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, and Ms. Maria Nolan, Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, with tokens of appreciation for their services to the Parties.

III. Organizational matters

A. Attendance

8. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was attended by representatives of the following Parties to the Montreal Protocol: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

9. Representatives of the Holy See attended as observers.

10. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies also attended: Global Environment Facility, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Bank, World Customs Organization, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

11. The following intergovernmental, non-governmental and industry bodies were also represented: AGC Chemical Americas, Inc, Agramkow/RTI Technologies, Albemarle Corporation, Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, American Farm bureau, American Lung Association, Arysta Lifescience North America Corporation, AUSVEG, BENOC Argentina, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, California Cut Flowers, California Strawberry Commission, Chemtura Corporation, China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association, Confederation Portugaise, Crop Protection Coalition, Desclean Belgium, Dow AgroSciences LLC, Dupont International, Dynatemp International, Inc., Environmental Investigation Agency, Equiterre, Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association/Crop Protection Coalition, Florida Tomato Exchange/Crop Protection Coalition, Fumigation Service and Supply, Gasco Group, M.V., Greenpeace International, Grupo Ecologista del Mayab (Ecological Group of Mayab), Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, Health and Clean Air, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Institute for

¹ http://ozone.unep.org/20th_Anniversary/20th_anniv_Awardees.pdf.

Governance and Sustainable Development, International Council of Environmental Law, International Institute of Refrigeration, International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium, Japan Fluorocarbon Manufacturers Association, Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer and Climate Protection, Japan Industrial Conference on Cleaning, Liasons Franco Nigeraïnes, Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association Natural Resources Defense Council, Navin Florine, North American Insulation Manufacturers Association, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Sierra Club of Canada, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meager and Flom, LLP, Trical, Unisféra, World Business Organization.

B. Officers

12. At the opening session of the high-level segment, in accordance with paragraph 1 of rule 21 of the rules of procedure, the following officers were elected, by acclamation, to the Bureau of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

President:	Mr. Khalid G. Al-Ali (Qatar) (Asian and Pacific group)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Miroslav Spasojevic (Serbia) (Eastern European group)
	Mr. Nicolas Kiddle (New Zealand) (Western European and others group)
	Ms. Mayra Mejia (Honduras) (Latin American and Caribbean group)
Rapporteur:	Ms. Jesca Eriyo (Uganda) (African group)

C. Adoption of the agenda of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

13. The President introduced the provisional agenda of the high-level segment contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1. The Parties then adopted the following agenda of the high-level segment, on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1, as orally amended:

1. Opening of the high-level segment:
 - (a) Welcome and statements by host Government officials;
 - (b) Welcome and statements by United Nations officials and others.
2. Recognition of dignitaries and presentation of awards for outstanding contributions.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of officers for the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Organization of work.
4. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol.
5. Presentation of the 2006 synthesis report by the assessment panels.
6. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies.
7. Statements by heads of delegations.
8. Credentials of representatives.
9. Report from the co-chairs of the preparatory segment on the result of discussions.

10. Dates and venue for the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
 11. Other matters, including consideration of a Montreal declaration.
 12. Adoption of decisions by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 13. Adoption of the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
 14. Closure of the meeting.
14. The Parties agreed to consider under item 16 of the agenda for the preparatory segment, "Other matters", the endorsement by the Parties of new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel.

D. Organization of work

15. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to follow its customary procedures. It also requested three contact groups that had been set up at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to continue their deliberations at the current meeting under the same chairs. Specifically, those groups were:
- (a) Contact group on terms of reference for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (co-chaired by Mr. Jozef Buys (Belgium) and Mr. David Omotosho (Nigeria));
 - (b) Contact group on proposed adjustments to the Montreal Protocol (co-chaired by Mr. Maas Goote (Netherlands) and Mr. Mikheil Tushishvili (Georgia));
 - (c) Contact group on monitoring transboundary movements of ozone-depleting substances and illegal trade (co-chaired by Mr. Nicolas Kiddle (New Zealand) and Mr. Paul Krajnik (Austria)).

IV. Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol

16. The Executive Secretary provided an update on the status of ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Montreal Protocol as of 21 September 2007. He said that there were 191 Parties to the Vienna Convention; 191 Parties to the Montreal Protocol; 186 Parties to the London Amendment; 178 Parties to the Copenhagen Amendment; 157 Parties to the Montreal Amendment; and 132 Parties to the Beijing Amendment.

17. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to adopt a decision noting the information that had been provided by the Executive Secretary and urging countries to ratify all instruments to which they were not yet party. The decision as adopted is set out below in chapter XII in part three of the present report.

V. Presentation of the 2006 synthesis report by the assessment panels

18. The co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel presented the synthesis report of the panels' 2006 assessments.

19. Speaking on behalf of the Scientific Assessment Panel, Mr. A. R. Ravishankara said that the Montreal Protocol was working as intended. Its success was shown by the decrease in the sum of ozone-depleting substances, as measured by effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine, in the lower atmosphere and the stratosphere, as well as early indications of global ozone recovery. The major contributors to the observed trends in ozone-depleting substances were the decreases in methyl chloroform and methyl bromide, the near constancy of halons and increases in HCFCs. The date for the recovery of the Antarctic ozone hole was predicted to be between 2060 and 2075, and those for Arctic ozone and global losses to be around 2050. Both climate change and ozone-depleting substance decreases had contributed to changes in the ozone layer; the dominant factor for the recovery of the ozone layer to pre-1980 values, however, was the decrease in ozone-depleting substances brought about by the Montreal Protocol. Various options for further decreasing ozone-depleting substances had been evaluated.

20. Speaking on behalf of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, Ms. Janet Bornman said that the key findings identified for the environmental effects of increased type B ultraviolet (UV-B) radiation included, with respect to human health, damage to the eyes, skin cancers and suppression of the immune system, the last of which was linked to the increasing incidence of skin cancers. It was noted that for fair-skinned populations, skin cancer had been projected to double during the period 2000–2015 and that the incidence of melanoma was still rising in children, likely due to early UV-B exposure. UV-B radiation also had many effects on plant and aquatic ecosystems and could increase biological availability and toxicity of metals and alter carbon and nutrient cycling. Some of those effects were compounded by the interaction of climate change factors. This interaction of UV-B radiation and climate change factors such as high temperature were also evident for some skin cancers and eye damage, which were further exacerbated, and also caused faster degradation of wood and plastics.

21. Speaking on behalf of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Mr. Stephen O. Andersen said that it was technically and economically feasible to accelerate the HCFC phase-out, to tighten methyl bromide controls and to collect and destroy ozone-depleting substances. Other policy-relevant findings were that some carbon tetrachloride and CFC feedstock and process agent uses could be replaced by HCFCs or by not-in-kind manufacturing processes; that HCFC use was increasing rapidly; that the civil aviation sector had not made progress in adopting alternative technologies in new airframe designs; that global phase-out of CFCs in metered-dose inhalers was achievable by 2010; that alternatives existed for almost all controlled uses of methyl bromide but that it would be necessary to undertake registration of several key chemical alternatives and provide incentives for the use of non-chemical alternatives and integrated pest management; that full implementation of barrier films in methyl bromide soil fumigation could significantly reduce dosage rates and emissions; that several low-global warming potential refrigerants provided comparable energy efficiency to HFC-134a in vehicle air conditioning and likely would do so in other sectors and applications; and that a considerable portion of the 3.5 million ODP-tonnes of ozone-depleting substances contained in banks was available for collection and destruction at costs justified by benefits in reducing ozone-depleting substance and greenhouse gas emissions.

VI. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the work of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Fund's implementing agencies

A. Presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee

22. Mr. Philippe Chemouny, Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, delivered a presentation on the activities of the Executive Committee since the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties in November 2006, summarizing the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/4, which covered the Committee's fiftieth meeting, which took place in New Delhi in November 2006, and its fifty-first and fifty-second meetings, which took place in Montreal in May and July 2007. During that period, he reported, the Executive Committee had approved a total of 228 projects with a funding commitment of \$140.6 million, which, when implemented, would result in the phase-out of an estimated 25,000 ODP-tonnes of consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances.

23. He highlighted three major accomplishments. First, pursuant to decision XVIII/9, the Executive Committee had approved the terms of reference for a study on the treatment of unwanted ozone-depleting substances, including consideration of their destruction. Second, the Executive Committee had made an important policy decision on the phase-out of CFC consumption used for metered-dose inhalers. Following complex and contentious discussions, the Executive Committee had agreed on a framework for providing assistance to countries requiring CFCs for metered-dose inhaler manufacture and had subsequently approved projects for two countries and project preparation for several others. Third, the Executive Committee had considered surveys on HCFC consumption in thirteen countries. The data collected provided the Parties a sense of the magnitude of the issue and had already been used as a reference in the current consultations on a possible accelerated phase-out of HCFC use. The main challenge of determining how to address HCFCs still remained, however. Given the relatively longer phase-out schedule for HCFCs, the Multilateral Fund currently did not have guidelines for defining eligible incremental costs. In view of the positive discussions at the last meeting

of the Open-ended Working Group, however, the Executive Committee had requested the Multilateral Fund secretariat to prepare a discussion document on options for defining those costs.

24. He said that he was proud to be able to announce that by July 2007, China, with the assistance of the Multilateral Fund, had completely phased out its consumption and production of CFCs, apart from a limited amount for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers, two and a half years ahead of schedule. Other countries had also phased out production significantly ahead of the Protocol's deadlines. Partnership, cooperation and collaboration had been the cornerstones of the success of the Multilateral Fund and there were grounds for pride in what had been achieved. Nevertheless, the remaining steps might well prove to be the most difficult.

B. Presentation by the United Nations Development Programme

25. Speaking for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Ad Melkert, Associate Administrator, UNDP, said that UNDP was proud to have played a part in the success of the Montreal Protocol. Thanks to the efforts of the Protocol's 191 signatories, it was now expected that the ozone layer would recover in the second half of the century. While that was good news, it was also a frightening reminder of how long it would take to undo the damage that mankind had done to its own environment.

26. He said that in the early days of the Protocol there had been genuine uncertainty as to whether people could be persuaded to forsake useful household utilities for the benefit of something invisible and intangible far above them and whether Governments and communities could make the necessary adaptations. From the celebratory tone of the current week's meeting, it was clear that the answer to those questions had been resoundingly positive. UNDP was proud to be associated with that success and was committed to reconciling the major measures needed to meet global environmental challenges with national priorities and to making meaningful changes in people's lives.

27. He said that it had been particularly challenging for developing countries to commit to assisting with the recovery of the ozone layer when their people had pressing and immediate needs for work, energy and water. Ultimately, however, recovery of the global environment was inseparable from sustainable development. Indeed, one of the most notable aspects of the Protocol's success had been the engagement of both the developed and the developing worlds, with the creation of synergies in support of sustainable development.

28. He noted that twenty years after the signing of the Montreal Protocol and at the mid-point of the period set for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the Protocol served as a heartening demonstration that multilateral cooperation could improve the environment and the lives of the people who depended on it. The international community needed to recognize that the poor were the most vulnerable to environmental threats, however, and that protection of the environment could not be allowed to compromise their economic growth. He concluded by affirming that the Montreal Protocol's cooperative spirit, ambitious intent and inclusive approach could serve as an example to those seeking to chart the way forward in the post-Kyoto Protocol era.

C. Presentation by the United Nations Environment Programme

29. Speaking on behalf of UNEP, Ms. Sylvie Lemmet, Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP, said that the success of the Montreal Protocol could be attributed to a number of factors, one of the most important of which was the committed work of national ozone units in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 Parties) and countries with economies in transition. Despite widely recognized difficulties, in the preceding 15 years Governments had succeeded in passing and enforcing legislation at the national level and commercial industries had changed technology in midstream. The UNEP OzonAction programme was proud to be associated with nearly 145 developing countries where such transformations were taking place and gratified to be supported in its efforts by the Multilateral Fund, the Global Environment Facility and bilateral aid agencies, notably those of Sweden and Finland.

30. The role of UNEP as an implementing agency, she said, was to provide capacity-building and technology support, and it had employed innovative mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of those activities. Such mechanisms included regional networking of national ozone units, encouraging South-South as well as North-South cooperation; targeted special direct compliance assistance to small island developing States and countries in transition; a "training the trainers" approach; and the use of regional trade councils and customs institutes. The result of such action was better-informed and more effective national ozone units.

31. She noted that a recent independent evaluation of Compliance Assistance Programme activities had shown that the Programme had significantly contributed to the compliance of Article 5 Parties, in particular low-volume consuming countries, 100 of which UNEP was currently assisting. OzonAction had completed country programmes in 107 countries and was implementing institutional strengthening projects in a similar number, assisting with the creation of legislation and licensing systems. As a direct result, non-compliance with the Protocol was decreasing. Furthermore, all low-volume consuming countries had reached and passed the 50 per cent reduction target more than a year ahead of schedule. Along with the successes, however, there were still challenges to be faced, notably illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances; phase-out of remaining ozone-depleting substances; provision of information on emerging technologies relating to exempted ozone-depleting substances; and initiation of a "quick start" programme for the elimination of HCFCs.

D. Presentation by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

32. Mr. Dimitri Piskounov, Managing Director, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), recalled that UNIDO had joined the ozone regime as an implementing agency relatively late, in 1992. It had implemented its first projects in the plastic foams sector and had then moved into the refrigeration sector, promoting the use of hydrocarbons as a replacement for CFCs. Having subsequently moved on to the halons, solvents and fumigants sectors, UNIDO had to date promoted almost 1,000 projects in 61 countries, helping thereby to phase out 50,000 ODP-tonnes of ozone-depleting substances, or around 30 per cent of the total amount phased out in Article 5 Parties. UNIDO was also supporting national ozone units in 11 countries.

33. He said that in the context of the Parties' current discussions on the possibility of an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs, UNIDO looked forward to contributing to the understanding of the scientifically and technically complicated issues involved. UNIDO was currently undertaking an initiative to draw together expertise on the matter with a view to assisting Article 5 Parties.

E. Presentation by the World Bank

34. Ms. Katherine Sierra, Vice-President for Sustainable Development, World Bank, said that the Bank applauded its Article 5 Party partners, which had been working steadfastly to institute ozone protection policies and programmes that would enable the sustainable phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. She recalled that the entry into operation of article 10 had enabled developing countries to phase out nearly 375,000 ODP-tonnes of ozone-depleting substances by the end of 2006 through technology transfer, technical and policy assistance and grant funding. At the time that it entered into force, there had been many uncertainties about appropriate technologies, costs and approaches but the Multilateral Fund had evolved into an effective means of delivering targeted assistance for clearly-defined objectives. In 2004, the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group had substantiated the accomplishments under the Protocol's financial mechanism, including the additional sustainable development benefits that had accrued.

35. She said that the World Bank was proud to have been in the forefront of innovative projects and approaches that had addressed emerging country needs while respecting the Fund's demand for accountability, cost-effectiveness and sustainability. The Bank's operations had centred on national execution and measurable results and it had created a technical advisory group to flag emerging technology and review the technical soundness of proposals. As the eligibility and cost-effectiveness criteria had matured with the approach of the Protocol deadlines, the Bank had pioneered alternative financing modalities under the Fund, introducing performance-based approaches which gave countries the flexibility to direct funding to priority areas while developing complementary policies for national level ozone-depleting substance reductions. That had in turn contributed to the Fund's new strategic direction in 2000, focused on compliance and permanent aggregate reductions. By the end of 2006, the World Bank had implemented some 600 projects in 25 countries, disbursing a total of \$687 million and thereby eliminating nearly 260,000 tonnes of ozone-depleting substances.

36. She affirmed that although the successes of the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund were to be applauded, there was still challenging work ahead. There was a need to consider ways to help countries ensure sustainable CFC and halon consumption. Implementation of national and sectoral phase-out plans had shown what was needed to build commitment among stakeholders, to facilitate market transition and to promote sustainability. The question was what could be done next to ensure that the ozone issue was not forgotten after 2010 and that the capacity and infrastructure built over the years was not lost.

37. She said that in order for Article 5 Parties to develop long-term policies on HCFC phase-out, there was a need for better understanding of the global supply and demand for HCFC for feedstock and non-feedstock applications, future requirements for HCFC-based equipment, availability and cost of non-ozone-depleting substances and current global environmental policy. There was also a need for prioritization at the country level, taking into account sectoral cost-benefit analyses and industry's capacity for technology absorption. Stand-alone investment and technical assistance activities were not sufficient to achieve sustainable phase-out. Rather, results came through ownership and commitment by all stakeholders to create the needed policy and institutional environment.

F. Presentation by the Global Environment Facility

38. Ms. Patricia Bliss-Guest, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility (GEF), said that GEF was proud to have contributed decisively to the achievements of the ozone regime, helping 18 countries with economies in transition to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. In those countries, GEF had committed \$183 million in grant resources and leveraged an additional \$187 towards their efforts, which had achieved a reduction of more than 99 per cent in their consumption of ozone-depleting substances, with some 300,000 ODP-tonnes phased out.

39. There were still challenges ahead, however, to ensure full recovery of the ozone layer and to ensure that the ozone and climate regimes were complementary. GEF remained committed to assisting eligible recipient countries to implement measures to protect the ozone layer, particularly in conjunction with measures to reduce releases of greenhouse gases. On that basis, the GEF strategy for ozone depletion mandated support for activities to assist eligible countries with economies in transition to phase out HCFCs according to their schedules but encouraged synergies with climate interventions. In addition, the GEF strategy for climate change provided for support for replacing HCFC-containing equipment in the context of overall energy efficiency programmes where that would maximize climate benefits. The ozone strategy also recognized strong linkages with the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

40. She said that it was increasingly clear that global environmental issues were interrelated and that solutions could no longer be pursued in isolation. Increasingly, the global community would need to show its capacity to build synergies among the global environmental agreements in order to remediate and protect the ozone layer, the global climate, biodiversity and other global commons.

VII. Statements by heads of delegations

41. At the high-level segment, statements were made by ministers and other heads of delegations of the following Parties, listed in the order in which they spoke: Fiji, Argentina, United States of America, Zimbabwe, China, Guinea, European Community, Portugal (on behalf of the European Union and its member States), Gabon, Sweden, Colombia, India, Italy, Mauritius, Cuba, United Republic of Tanzania, Samoa, Uganda, Mexico, Japan, Dominican Republic, Serbia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Bhutan, France, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Croatia, Brazil, South Africa, Djibouti, Norway, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cambodia, Maldives, Algeria, Mongolia, Mauritania, Kenya, Thailand, Chile, Togo, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Egypt, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Lebanon, Turkey, Rwanda, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Micronesia, New Zealand, Ghana, the Philippines, Nigeria, Liberia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Pakistan.

42. A representative of the Holy See made a statement as a non-Party observer.

43. Statements were also made by representatives of Greenpeace International and the International Institute of Refrigeration.

44. All speakers expressed their appreciation to the Government of Canada for hosting the current meeting and for its important contributions to the evolution and achievements of the Montreal Protocol. Many representatives congratulated the members of the Bureau on their election and thanked UNEP and the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and implementing agencies, the donor countries, the scientific assessment panels, committed scientists and other actors for their role in the Protocol's successful development and implementation.

45. Several representatives said that the Protocol was an exemplary multilateral environmental agreement that demonstrated that States and other actors could tackle international environmental problems effectively through the multilateral United Nations system. Some highlighted factors that had been instrumental in the Protocol's success, including the establishment of a multilateral fund to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties, under the principle of common but differentiated

responsibilities; the active participation of all relevant stakeholders in the Protocol's development and implementation; and its strong scientific basis. Two speakers mentioned the precautionary principle and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as key principles underlying the Montreal Protocol that should be used to tackle other environmental problems, in particular climate change.

46. Many representatives said that although there were reasons to celebrate the Protocol's success, much work remained to be done and Parties needed to renew their commitments to fulfil the Protocol's objectives and ensure that the ozone layer would recover and stabilize at pre-1980 levels. Most speakers identified the continued use of HCFCs as a major challenge to be addressed at the current meeting. In that context, many representatives expressed their commitment to phasing out HCFCs ahead of schedule, stressing that that would not only benefit the ozone layer but also contribute to combating climate change. Several speakers also urged Parties to avoid complacency and to take the opportunity of the Protocol's twentieth anniversary to adopt stronger commitments on HCFCs. One suggested that if the Parties agreed on an accelerated phase-out schedule for HCFCs the Protocol would become the most effective multilateral environmental agreement agreed to date in combating climate change.

47. One representative said that viable alternatives to HCFCs were available and could be introduced in a cost-effective manner and that new market opportunities could be created for more environmentally-friendly alternatives. Several speakers emphasized the linkages between the ozone treaties and related environmental agreements such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, stressing that it was vital to ensure that they were implemented in a coordinated fashion to ensure that they all contributed to sustainable development and environmental protection. Several representatives of Article 5 Parties said that small island developing States were particularly vulnerable to climate change and other environmental changes and urged Parties to take stronger action on HCFCs at the current meeting.

48. While agreeing on the adoption of an accelerated schedule to phase out HCFCs, most speakers from Article 5 Parties said that they would only be able to implement an accelerated phase-out schedule if they received adequate financial and technical assistance through the Protocol's Multilateral Fund. Several stressed the need to provide financial and technical support to those industries that had converted from CFCs to HCFCs for a second conversion from HCFCs to climate- and ozone-friendly technologies. Several representatives of non-Article Parties expressed their commitment to providing appropriate financial and technical support for developing countries for an early phase-out of HCFCs. One suggested that it might be necessary to maintain the level of financial and technical assistance provided by the Multilateral Fund at current levels during the next ten to fifteen years in order, among other things, to support the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs in Article 5 Parties and possible measures aimed at destroying CFC and halon stocks.

49. Other challenges facing the Protocol that were identified by speakers included the need to reduce the use of CFCs in metered-dose inhaler manufacture, taking into account possible implications for human health; to reduce critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide; and to ensure the environmentally sound destruction of ozone-depleting substance banks and stocks and wastes. Several representatives stressed the need to combat illegal trade in ozone depleting substances and in that context some highlighted the importance of providing continued assistance to Article 5 Parties for the establishment of effective import and export licensing systems and the training of customs officials in developing countries. One suggested that there was a need to implement an informal prior informed consent system between the national ozone units of trading countries and said that the standardized labels for ozone-depleting substances to be devised under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals would become a very useful tool to help prevent illegal trade in such substances. One representative drew attention to the problem of CFC-contaminated refrigeration equipment imported illegally into countries that lacked the capacity to destroy them in an environmentally sound manner and called on Parties to adopt a decision on the establishment of regional centres for destroying such equipment.

50. Many speakers outlined the status of their countries' ratification of the ozone instruments and their efforts to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol. The latter included work to phase out controlled substances, sometimes ahead of schedule; to promote and move towards alternative technologies, including climate-friendly ones; to combat illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances through, among other things, the establishment of licensing systems on the export and import of such substances and the training of customs officials; and to ensure that critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide and essential-use exemptions for the use of CFCs in metered-dose inhalers were subjected to stringent controls and were not used more than was necessary.

51. Many representatives of Article 5 Parties thanked the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies and various non-Article 5 Parties for their support in the implementation of the Protocol in developing countries. Several urged non-Article 5 Parties to continue providing assistance to ensure the successful implementation by Article 5 Parties of their terminal phase-out management plans. Others emphasized the need to ensure the availability of efficient and affordable alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, which they said should not only protect the ozone layer but also the climate system. Many speakers emphasized the importance of awareness-raising activities and training programmes for refrigeration technicians, customs officers and other actors to ensure the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol and urged the Multilateral Fund to continue supporting such activities.

52. The representative of one non-Article 5 Party outlined his country's successful efforts to phase out the use of methyl bromide and announced that it would soon achieve a complete transition towards alternatives and had therefore decided not to submit critical-use nominations for the following years. Noting that his country was the world's second largest consumer of methyl bromide, he said that his country's progress demonstrated that the complete phase-out of methyl bromide was possible and he urged other Parties to follow the same path. One speaker commended the progress and urged other Parties to show real commitment to the phase-out of methyl bromide. Another expressed concern that the proposal that Article 5 Parties should be required to report their expected imports of methyl bromide annually to the Ozone Secretariat would impose an additional burden that might be rejected by some Article 5 Parties. Another representative stressed the need to find viable alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications in Article 5 Parties and urged Parties to accept alternative technologies such as heat treatment in order to allow Article 5 Parties to reduce their use of methyl bromide.

53. Concerning the future of the Montreal Protocol, many speakers expressed support for a draft decision on the matter submitted by Canada (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section F). One representative said that it was appropriate to reflect on the future architecture of the Protocol and its possible contribution to other multilateral environmental agreements but that it would be premature to adopt a decision to remodel the Protocol's architecture at present. Several speakers wondered what would become of the Protocol after the deadline for the complete phase-out of CFCs had been reached. Many Article 5 Parties stressed their continued need for technical and financial support to avoid slipping back to the pre-Protocol era. They expressed the hope that the solidarity between Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties that had characterized the Protocol's implementation would be maintained.

54. The representative of a non-Article 5 Party suggested that it might be useful to consider whether the Multilateral Fund could serve as the financial mechanism for other multilateral environmental agreements in the field of chemicals management and how the linkages between the Fund and the Global Environment Facility could be strengthened. That would ensure that the experience acquired by the Fund and its implementing agencies was not lost.

55. Another representative expressed concern about the future of the ozone layer and of humankind. He said that it was necessary to learn from past mistakes and avoid solutions that would create future problems, such as the promotion of HCFCs in efforts to phase out CFCs. It was time, he said, to admit that nature was much more complicated and sophisticated than was usually accepted and he called on the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to look for alternatives derived purely from nature. That, he suggested, was necessary to avoid having to celebrate the 100th anniversary of implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

56. A representative of a non-Party, speaking as an observer, highlighted the need for greater international cooperation with a view to strengthening the alliance between mankind and the environment.

57. The representative of a non-governmental organization said that the Montreal Protocol provided four valuable lessons on how to tackle other environmental problems: that international cooperation was essential to respond effectively to environmental crises; that civil society could and should play a vigorous role in addressing such crises; that government policies should be grounded in science and the precautionary principle; and that mandatory targets for the phase-out of environmentally harmful substances were crucial for achieving real results. He said that the Protocol reflected the interests of industry, however, and that more could have been done to promote the development and marketing of safer technologies. The chemical industry, he said, had yet to take responsibility for the vast damage that its products had caused and should contribute financially to the environmentally sound destruction of banks of ozone-depleting substances.

58. The representative of an intergovernmental organization said that while refrigeration was vital to humanity and played a positive role in sustainable development due to its numerous applications, including in food preservation, health and energy, its contribution to the deterioration of the ozone layer and climate change presented two enormous challenges for the refrigeration sector. The replacement of HCFCs with less energy-intensive refrigeration systems and environmentally friendly refrigerants represented a solution to those challenges, but it was essential to provide information and financial and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to support that process.

Part two: preparatory segment (commencing 18 September 2007)

I. Organizational matters

59. The preparatory segment of the meeting was opened by its Co-Chairs, Ms. Marcia Levaggi (Argentina) and Mr. Mikkel Sørensen (Denmark), at 10.10 a.m. on Tuesday, 18 September 2007. An opening statement was made by Mr. González.

60. Mr. González welcomed the meeting participants and thanked the Government of Canada for hosting the twentieth anniversary activities and meetings. He praised what he said were the remarkable efforts of Governments, individuals and organizations to phase out the majority of ozone-depleting substances. While that success merited celebration, however, it was necessary for the Parties to renew their commitment to the phase-out of the remaining ozone-depleting substances, particularly in Article 5 Parties. Turning to the agenda for the current meeting, he said that it would be necessary to consider the various proposals to accelerate the Protocol's HCFC phase-out schedule together with the level of funding to support the efforts of Article 5 Parties. Other key issues before the Parties included nominations for methyl bromide critical-use exemptions; the status of data reporting, licensing systems and action plans; compliance-related issues; illegal trade; and the future of the Multilateral Fund and other Protocol institutions. The Parties' deliberations, he said, should reflect the spirit of cooperation and good will that had characterized the original negotiations on the Protocol and its implementation over the years. Any successful environmental treaty, he concluded, required constant revision, and early consideration of future policy challenges would facilitate well-informed and thoughtful discussions on updating the Protocol and increasing its effectiveness.

A. Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment

61. The Co-Chair introduced the provisional agenda for the preparatory segment contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1. The Parties then adopted the following agenda for the preparatory segment on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in that document:

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment;
 - (b) Organization of work.
2. Consideration of membership of Protocol bodies for 2008:
 - (a) Members of the Implementation Committee;
 - (b) Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group.
3. Financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and budgets of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
4. Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) issues:
 - (a) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on assessment of measures for addressing ozone depletion, with a focus on HCFCs (decision XVIII/12);
 - (b) Consideration of adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (c) Consideration of additional work on HCFCs.

5. Consideration of methyl-bromide related issues:
 - (a) Review of nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009;
 - (b) Report and proposal on preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks to Article 5 Parties (report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10), para. 97).
6. Consideration of issues related to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol:
 - (a) Need for a study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (b) Consideration of the request of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to change its terms of reference to modify if necessary the number of times that it meets.
7. Monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances (decision XVIII/18).
8. Consideration of issues related to the future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol (decision XVIII/36):
 - (a) Refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (b) Establishing a multi-year agenda for the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to address key policy issues identified by the Parties.
9. Consideration of issues arising out of the 2007 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
 - (a) Review of nominations for essential-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009;
 - (b) Process agent related proposals (decisions XVII/6 and XVII/8);
 - (c) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel final report on carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions (decision XVIII/10);
 - (d) Consideration of n-propyl bromide proposal (decision XVIII/11);
 - (e) Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for production of metered-dose inhalers (decision XVIII/16);
 - (f) Any other issues arising out of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports: funding for travel of Panel experts from non-Article 5 Parties.
10. Review of the deferral of consideration by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties of the carbon tetrachloride compliance status of Parties operating under Article 5 which provide evidence that their deviations are due to the use of that chemical for analytical and laboratory processes (decision XVII/13).
11. Future of the laboratory and analytical use exemption (decision XV/8).
12. Assessment of new very short-lived ozone-depleting substances.
13. Status of Romania.
14. Proposed areas of focus for the assessment panels' 2010 quadrennial reports (Article 6 and decision XV/53).
15. Compliance and data reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee.
16. Other matters.

62. During the adoption of the agenda of the preparatory segment, the Meeting of the Parties agreed to take up under item 9 (f) of the agenda, "Other issues arising out of the 2006 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel", a proposal from Australia relating to halons. The Meeting of the Parties also agreed to consider, under item 16 of the agenda, "Other matters", a proposal by one representative to discuss the nomination of individuals to serve on the Scientific Assessment Panel.

B. Organization of work

63. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to follow its customary procedure and to establish contact groups as necessary. Also, as agreed by the Parties in discussing the organization of work of the current meeting during the opening session of the high-level segment, three of the contact groups established during the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group continued their deliberations during the preparatory segment of the current meeting.

II. Consideration of membership of Protocol bodies for 2008

A. Members of the Implementation Committee

B. Members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

C. Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group

64. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that it would be necessary at the current meeting to nominate candidates for several positions in Montreal Protocol bodies for 2008, according to the procedures set out in paragraphs 3–5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/2. He called on the regional groups to submit nominations to the Ozone Secretariat.

65. The Parties subsequently agreed on the membership of the Implementation Committee and the Executive Committee and on the co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group and forwarded draft decisions reflecting that agreement to the high-level segment for consideration and possible approval.

III. Financial reports of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and budgets of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

66. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair noted that it had been the practice at past meetings to establish a budget committee to review budget-related documents and prepare one or more draft decisions on budgetary matters for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties. Accordingly, the Meeting of the Parties agreed to establish such a committee, to be chaired by Mr. Jiří Hlaváček (Czech Republic) and Mr. Alessandro Peru (Italy).

67. Mr. Peru subsequently reported that the budget committee had agreed on a draft decision on the budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

IV. Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) issues

A. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on assessment of measures for addressing ozone depletion, with a focus on HCFCs (decision XVIII/12)

68. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that by decision XVIII/12 the Meeting of the Parties had requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake further work to assess the measures listed in the report of the Ozone Secretariat workshop on the special report on ozone depletion and climate change prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel entitled “Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System: Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons”.² By the same decision it had also requested the Secretariat to facilitate consultations by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel with relevant organizations to enable the Panel to draw on the work already carried out under those organizations and to consider, in cooperation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, the implications of those findings for the recovery of the ozone layer. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had subsequently established a task force to address the matter, which had prepared a report for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

² For more information on the workshop on the special report, see chapter VII of part one of the report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10).

69. The co-chairs of the task force, Mr. Radhey S. Agarwal, Mr. Paul Ashford, and Mr. Lambert Kuijpers, gave a presentation on the work and findings of the task force. Highlighting the main baseline-related conclusions, Mr. Agarwal said that the study had demonstrated that there would be a year-on-year decrease in annual emissions in the period ahead of the freeze as HCFC emissions fell, with a plateau at 50,000 ODP-tonnes per annum; that during the freeze period there would be a similar plateau for emissions at 900 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (approximately 3.5 per cent of current annual global greenhouse gas emissions); that the refrigeration sector accounted for 45 per cent in ozone terms and 85 per cent in climate terms; and that unabated trichloromethane (HFC-23) emissions from continuing feedstock production could add 450 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

70. Turning to issues relating to the Clean Development Mechanism, he said that 260,000 tonnes of HCFC production currently qualified for credits under the Mechanism (60–63 per cent of developing country production); that subsequent increases in production at already approved plants did not currently qualify for additional credits because it was considered to be the result of “new” capacity; that the duration of the Mechanism’s commitments was currently limited to not more than ten years; that the differing categorization of “new” and “existing” plants was leading to varying cost bases for HCFC-22 production; and that the value of Clean Development Mechanism credits was up to 10 times the cost of HFC-23 emissions abatement and was likely to exceed the sales revenue of HCFC-22; that revenues received by chemical suppliers from such credits might provide an additional competitive advantage; that a decrease in HCFC-22 price was unlikely to increase sales of refrigeration equipment, although in products with more elastic demand, such as aerosols or foams, the impact of lower prices would be greater; that lower prices might also influence feedstock use; that a levy at the national level was being used in one country to constrain financial benefits to manufacturers; and that there was a real risk of “new” plants or capacity being installed without HFC-23 emissions abatement.

71. Mr. Ashford continued the presentation by explaining that the task force had considered four HCFC phase-out scenarios: the “baseline” scenario (growth in consumption up to 2015, followed by a constant level of consumption and instantaneous phase-out in 2040); the “freeze 2012” scenario (growth in consumption up to 2012, followed by a constant level of consumption with instantaneous phase-out in 2040); the “linear 2021” scenario (growth in consumption up to 2015, followed by a constant level of consumption until 2021 and linear phase-out ending in 2030); and the “linear 2016” scenario (growth in consumption until 2015, followed by linear phase-out beginning in 2016 and ending in 2025). Such scenarios necessarily involved a degree of artificiality, he noted, but acted as usable illustrations.

72. He explained that accelerated HCFC phase-out had been demonstrated to be technically and economically feasible for almost all sectors in the countries of the European Union and for some sectors in many other countries, although there might need to be minor exceptions for very small quantities of HCFCs. Avoiding HCFC growth might be less costly than subsequent elimination of HCFC use. New control measures were likely to stimulate new low-global-warming-potential and not-in-kind alternatives that would reduce costs and decrease potential climate impacts.

73. Noting that the 2012 freeze by itself would reduce emissions by around 75,000 ODP tonnes, he said that the task force had concluded that a 15-year advance in linear phase-out of HCFCs would reduce emissions by 468,000 ODP-tonnes and by up to 18 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2050. Other key conclusions with regard to HCFC phase-out had been that higher growth rates in the period to 2015 would increase the emission reductions associated with accelerated HCFC phase-out; that adoption of low global warming-potential alternatives and improved containment of higher global warming potential alternatives were essential to maximizing greenhouse gas emissions reductions identified for the refrigeration sector, with that sector accounting for 80 per cent of overall potential greenhouse gas emissions reduction; that a lag between technology transition and changes in refrigerant demand patterns would occur as long as existing stocks could be serviced; that early development of low global warming potential alternatives needed to be encouraged; that Parties might wish to consider an essential-use provision for limited uses that lacked alternatives; and that an accelerated phase-out could avoid the need for new HCFC-22 capacity in the period up to 2050.

74. Turning to the other practical measures to achieve reductions in emissions of ozone-depleting substances that the task force had considered, he said that the key conclusions were that the potential emission reductions from other practical measures were greater than those that could be achieved by an accelerated HCFC phase-out; that the option to accelerate the HCFC phase-out and implement all technically feasible practical measures would yield greater benefits than either action alone; that such a combination could provide a cumulative emissions reduction of nearly 1.25 million ODP-tonnes and potentially more than 30 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; that the most significant contributions would come from leakage reductions in the commercial refrigeration sector (80,000–

90,000 ODP-tonnes) and the management of halon banks (about 90,000 ODP-tonnes); that end-of-life measures provided cumulative ozone and climate benefits of around 300,000 ODP-tonnes and about 6 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, respectively; that early retirement of certain refrigeration equipment could provide an additional reduction of 130,000 ODP tonnes and 3.5–4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; and that the “linear 2021” (10-year advance) and the “linear 2016” (15-year advance) scenarios provided the greatest emissions reductions, particularly in developing countries.

75. In the ensuing discussion many representatives welcomed the work that had gone into the very detailed report. Several speakers warned, however, that the proper forum at which to address the climate dimensions of a possible accelerated phase-out of HCFCs would be the forthcoming eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Others asked why the Panel had not considered the varying costs of alternative technologies under differing climatic conditions and in different regions of the world, saying that such an assessment was important.

76. Several speakers expressed concern that the credits provided under the Clean Development Mechanism for HFC-23 destruction might act as a perverse incentive to increased production of HCFC-22. One representative said that his Party did not agree with the notion expressed in the task force report that granting Clean Development Mechanism benefits for new capacity should be encouraged in order to “level the playing field” between new and existing plants. He also said that the issue should be discussed and decided under the aegis of the Kyoto Protocol rather than the Montreal Protocol.

77. There was some discussion of the feasibility and effects of introducing alternatives to HCFCs. Several representatives sought more information about the predicted growth in feedstock uses of HCFCs and on the minor HCFC applications for which there were no current alternatives. Several representatives suggested that for a number of reasons it would be difficult to achieve the climate benefits predicted in the report. In that regard, one suggested that other measures, such as prevention of leakage and recovery and destruction, could have as much benefit as accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.

78. The representative of a non-governmental organization said that it had been known for 20 years that accelerating the phase-out of HCFCs was one of the most effective ways to remediate the damage to the ozone layer and that Article 2F of the Protocol stated that their use should be limited to applications for which other more environmentally suitable alternatives or technologies were not available. He said that Parties had ignored that provision for 20 years and now needed to act urgently. In so doing, however, it was essential that they avoid switching to HFCs with a high global warming potential.

79. Responding to various comments from representatives, Mr. Ashford said that while the task force had recognized that cost effectiveness would be a key component of any decision on accelerated phase-out addressing issues of cost was beyond the task force’s remit. He said that the task force’s report should not be interpreted as making any specific recommendations, which had not been within its mandate. In order to assess the impact of the Clean Development Mechanism over the coming 20 years, however, it had been necessary for the task force to speculate on the direction that the Mechanism would take on issues such as the future treatment of new HCFC plants. Additionally, he noted that the report cited several examples of technologies for which no HCFC alternatives were available and that they were generally highly specialized applications in the solvents and medical sectors. Finally, he said that the situation regarding the use of HCFCs in extruded polystyrene foams in one Party needed further assessment.

80. Referring to the issue of growth in the use of feedstock, Mr. Kuijpers said that the information in the report represented an extrapolation based on a growth rate known from the literature. He said that the task force had no further information that would allow it to predict whether the figures would turn out to reflect reality and that they represented a conservative estimate of a possible production profile. Further study by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would be needed to substantiate the estimates on inadvertent losses from feedstock. With regard to HCFC-123 substitution, the view of the task force had been that use of that substance should not be considered essential. It was noted that the task force report did address the matter of alternatives in general, making clear that for certain applications alternatives did already exist while for others they were yet to be developed. Development of alternatives, particularly those with a low global warming potential, could be expected to continue.

B. Consideration of adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol

81. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair noted that proposals to adjust the HCFC control provisions of the Protocol were set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3. He added that a contact group had been established at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to discuss the proposals and that a report prepared by the co-chairs of that group to facilitate further discussion could be found in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/INF/4. Submissions by Parties on the proposals discussed at the Working Group meeting had been posted on the Ozone Secretariat website.

82. Mr. Maas Goote, co-chair of the contact group, said that informal consultations on the matter had taken place subsequent to the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The Parties involved had moved closer to agreement and the co-chairs were in the process of preparing a proposal for consideration by the contact group at the current meeting. As agreed by the Parties in discussing the organization of work of the current meeting during the opening session of the high-level segment, the contact group would meet again during the current meeting to consider the issue further and would take up the co-chairs' proposal.

83. During the ensuing discussion, one representative called on the global community to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs in a way that supported energy efficiency and climate change objectives, noting that a suite of non-ozone-depleting alternatives was available to smooth the transition. He also expressed concern at the possibility of increased production of HCFC-22 in Article 5 Parties in order to produce HFC-23 as a byproduct, the destruction of which would earn certified emission reductions under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, constituting a perverse incentive to continue or increase production of an ozone-depleting substance. Another representative, noting the financial constraints faced by Article 5 Parties, stressed the importance of providing levels of funding appropriate to facilitating an accelerated phase-out schedule.

84. The co-chair of the contact group subsequently announced that the group had met during the current meeting and agreed on the terms of an adjustment to the Protocol's HCFC phase-out schedule. The terms of that agreement were set out in a draft decision setting forth the details of the proposed adjustment and an annex thereto, set out in a separate conference room paper, containing the text of Article 2F and Article 5 of the Protocol, amended in accordance with the terms of the draft decision. He said that the historic agreement would move HCFC phase-out forward by a full decade, with significant interim reductions in consumption by comparison with the original phase-out provisions. He paid tribute to the spirit of cooperation shown by the members of the contact group, offering special thanks to his co-chair, and noted that the agreement represented a manifestation of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Following the co-chair's report the Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision and its annex to the high-level segment for consideration and possible approval.

C. Consideration of additional work on HCFCs

1. Proposal on additional work on HCFCs

85. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group the representative of Kuwait had submitted a draft decision proposing additional work on HCFC issues. The draft decision had included requests to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake certain studies; a request to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider funding certain projects and to organize a workshop on alternatives to HCFCs; and a request to the Parties to provide assistance in the context of considering adjustments to the Protocol's HCFC control schedule.

86. The representative of Kuwait, speaking on behalf of several countries in West Asia, outlined that draft decision, noting that it included a request to the Ozone Secretariat to organize an international workshop on available alternatives to HCFC-using technologies to be held back-to-back-with a meeting of either the Open-ended Working Group or the Meeting of the Parties in 2008. He said that the overall purpose of the draft decision was to facilitate acceptance by Article 5 Parties of proposed adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedules.

87. The representative of the European Community announced that the Community was planning a workshop for early 2008 to cover the issues mentioned in the draft decision. The workshop would concentrate on the needs of Article 5 Parties. Another representative said that his Party would send experts to participate in the workshop.

88. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to establish a contact group, to be chaired by Mr. Khaled Klaly (Syrian Arab Republic), to consider the draft decision further. In the light of the overlap between the contact group's work and that of the contact groups that had been mandated to consider financial issues and HCFCs, it was agreed that the outcomes of the various contact groups would need to be looked at in close conjunction with one another.

89. Speaking on behalf of Mr. Klaly, the representative of Kuwait subsequently reported that the contact group had agreed on a revised draft decision on additional work on HCFCs. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

2. Eligibility of South Africa for Multilateral Fund assistance

90. The representative of South Africa introduced a draft decision on the eligibility of South Africa for financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund, which had been circulated as a conference room paper. She explained that although the Ninth Meeting of the Parties had reclassified South Africa as an Article 5 Party (decision IX/27), her Government had not requested financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of fulfilling the commitments that it had undertaken prior to that meeting. She noted that because South Africa had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment in 2001, the draft decision acknowledged that, like any other Article 5 Party, South Africa was eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling its obligations regarding HCFCs.

91. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision, as orally amended, to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

V. Consideration of methyl-bromide-related issues

A. Review of nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009

92. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair thanked the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for its hard work in reviewing the critical-use nominations in a timely manner for consideration by the Parties. The Committee divided its presentation on critical-use nominations for methyl bromide into four sections presented by its four co-chairs: Mr. Mohamed Besri, Mr. Ian Porter, Ms. Michelle Marcotte and Ms. Marta Pizano.

93. Mr Besri, Co-Chair of the Subcommittee on Soils, introduced the 2008–2009 critical-use nominations for methyl bromide. He said that overall consumption of methyl bromide had declined considerably, adding that 95 per cent of the reduction of methyl bromide for controlled uses in non-Article 5 Parties was attributable to the phase-out of pre-plant soil uses. Large reductions had occurred in critical-use exemptions applied for by member States of the European Community. Several countries that had previously had critical-use exemptions had not applied for them in 2008, including Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United States of America had nominated approximately 5,000 tonnes for 2009 and Israel around 900 tonnes for 2008 and 2009; several other countries had nominated amounts less than 300 tonnes for either 2008 or 2009. Methyl bromide stocks reported by Parties totalled 8,740 tonnes at the end of 2006.

94. Mr. Porter, Co-Chair of the Subcommittee on Soils, presented an overview of the 43 critical-use nominations for pre-plant soil use, down from 70 in the last round. Fourteen nominations had been submitted by two Parties for 2008 and 29 from five Parties for 2009. Israel was the only Party applying for both years and there were no Parties submitting nominations that had not previously done so. Israel and the United States had applied for critical-use exemptions for a number of pre-plant uses. The Committee considered that impending registration of a key alternative (1,3-D/chloropicrin) would influence the assessment of methyl bromide required for Israel's critical-use exemptions in 2009. Standard criteria for dosage rates, use of low-permeability barrier films and consideration of methyl bromide/chloropicrin formulations remained unchanged from the 2006 round of nominations.

95. He indicated that amounts nominated for soil use had dropped from 6,494 tonnes in 2008 to 5,859 metric tonnes in 2009. The Committee had recommended less than the nominated amounts when the dosage rates were considered too high to conform with standard best practices, when suitable alternatives had been identified or when further reductions were made possible by the use of methyl bromide/chloropicrin formulations with lower amounts of methyl bromide. Significant progress had been made in the phase-out of methyl bromide for many sectors, especially the two major pre-plant uses of methyl bromide: strawberry fruit and tomato crops. Australia, France, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, and

the United Kingdom had phased out methyl bromide for strawberry fruit, while for Israel and the United States the transition had not yet been completed. For tomato crops, Australia, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Spain had phased out use of methyl bromide; in the United States the transition had not been completed.

96. Mr. Porter outlined several issues relating to the 2007 round of critical-use nominations. Regulations on alternatives in Israel and California were preventing further adoption of key alternatives, including 1,3-D/chloropicrin, in key sectors accounting for the use of approximately 2,600 tonnes of methyl bromide. Low-permeability barrier films to reduce emissions from the remaining uses of methyl bromide had proved very effective, with substantial adoption occurring in major methyl bromide user regions, though potential for increased use of barrier films existed in Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States. Also, economic justification, especially the provision of completed partial budgets, was still not being supplied with many critical use nominations. On the positive side, in 2007–2008 registration was pending in Australia and the United States for a key alternative, methyl iodide, considered to be a one-to-one replacement for methyl bromide and to be technically suitable for several of the remaining pre-plant soil uses.

97. An undefined quantity, possibly greater than 1,300 tonnes, of methyl bromide had been used by one Party for pre-plant soil fumigation in strawberry runners, nursery stock, forest nurseries and turf under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption. Noting that other Parties had in some cases had their critical-use nominations for those uses rejected by the Parties, he said that the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption provided no incentive to reduce methyl bromide emissions, to lower dosage rates or to conduct trials to evaluate alternatives.

98. In her report Ms. Marcotte, Co-Chair of the Subcommittee on Quarantine, Structures and Commodities, highlighted a number of positive developments. The United States had withdrawn its 2009 cocoa bean nomination, representing a 51-tonne decrease in its critical-use nomination; the European Community had stopped methyl bromide use for post-harvest fumigation and Canada was undertaking research into mill fumigation using sulfur dioxide and heat; Israel was continuing to decrease use of methyl bromide for fumigation of high-moisture dates and in flour mills; Poland had almost completed its port commodity treatment phase-out; and Japan had identified an alternative treatment in its fresh chestnut research programme that was awaiting regulatory approval. Critical-use nominations for methyl bromide use in structures and commodities had decreased from a total of 44 for 2006 to 15 for the current year.

99. In the 2006 round of critical use nominations for 2008, a quantity of 593.737 tonnes had been recommended. An additional quantity of 11.53 tonnes had been nominated for 2008, of which 9.179 tonnes had been recommended. The quantity nominated for 2009 was 478.719 tonnes, of which 451.178 tonnes had been recommended. Ms. Marcotte said that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's Quarantine, Structures and Commodities Subcommittee continued to be firmer in not recommending the use of methyl bromide in certain instances, for example where good processing practices should result in adequate pest control without use of methyl bromide; where Parties had failed to document the lack of efficacy of alternatives; or where nominated uses were higher than standard dosage rates, unless justified with test results. In addition, the Committee had recommended reductions of methyl bromide use where adoption rates for alternatives continued to be too low even though alternatives were available and commercially adopted in the nominating Party's region. She noted too that methyl bromide had been completely phased out for many commodity uses. The Committee expected phase-out rates in the higher ranges, unless a Party documented and validated registration restrictions, economic infeasibility or other barriers specific to that Party. The focus during the current year would be on the flour mills sector, where the availability of alternatives was such that high adoption of alternatives should be achievable.

100. In her report Ms. Pizano outlined the workplan for the 2008 round of critical-use nominations. The Committee was requesting a budget of \$57,250 for the effective evaluation of critical-use nominations according to its mandate. Specific purposes for which funds were needed were as follows: to hire a specialist to update information on controls for nutsedge, a key target pest for over 50 per cent of remaining critical-use nominations; to undertake field studies to review methyl bromide use and the suitability of alternatives in industries that were submitting critical-use nominations; and to fund travel for non-Article 5 Party co-chairs and Committee members who had no funding to attend meetings. The handbook on critical-use nominations for methyl bromide was being revised and the new version would be on the website by October 2007. She also said that a change in standard presumptions was being proposed for the 2008 round, whereby maximum dosage rates would be revised for pathogens and for nutsedge control in the vegetable and strawberry sectors.

101. Responding to the issues raised, one co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee said that the Committee was not aware of any alternatives to methyl bromide in the fumigation of high-moisture dates but it was hoped that at some stage funding would be made available for research into the matter. On the correlation between the registration of alternatives and the assessment of critical-use nominations, another co-chair said that the issue was not straightforward as it was difficult to predict how long the approval and registration of alternatives would take. The Committee could only assess nominations in the light of currently available information.

102. There was some discussion of the related issues of the rate of methyl bromide phase-out, the number of critical-use nominations and the use of alternatives. One representative expressed concern at the slow speed at which alternatives were being introduced and the large quantities of methyl bromide that were being nominated by some Parties, adding that available stocks should be exhausted before new production was approved by the Parties. The representative of the European Community said that nominations for critical use and production of methyl bromide by some Parties continued to be excessive, in view of the available alternatives and stocks, a situation not consistent with the Protocol's provisions and the decisions of the Parties. The Party had submitted a draft decision on the matter, which had been circulated as a conference room paper.

103. One representative said that his country had, since the listing of methyl bromide as a controlled substance in 1992, achieved significant reductions in methyl bromide consumption, although its agricultural production systems required the continued use of methyl bromide in limited geographic areas where severe pest infestation occurred. He said that projections indicated that pre-2005 stocks in his country would be fully depleted by 2009. He also expressed concern that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee had taken a decision to operate as two independent subcommittees without notifying and consulting the Parties. In addition, he said that the Committee had not provided sufficient information on the meta-analysis that it used to analyse alternatives to methyl bromide and he requested the Committee to prepare, before the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a detailed description of how the meta-analysis was being used in the consideration of critical-use exemptions. He said that further explanation should be given of the technical and economic justifications for proposed changes to the standard presumptions in some sectors. Finally, he said that his country had submitted a draft decision on those matters, which had been circulated as a conference room paper.

104. The representative of a non-governmental organization said that continued damage was being caused by the large exemptions being allowed for methyl bromide, arguing that one country in particular was responsible for a large percentage of critical use nominations and was making insufficient efforts to adopt alternatives already used in many other countries with similar climates, reduce stockpiles and ensure that all exemptions were for critical uses. He said that no new production should take place until those issues had been resolved.

105. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to establish a contact group on nominations for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009, to be chaired by Mr. Pierre Pinault (Canada), to consider the matter further.

106. The proponents of the proposals subsequently reported that the group had reached agreement on a draft decision on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

B. Report and proposal on preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks to Article 5 Parties (report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10), para. 97)

107. The Co-Chair recalled that, pursuant to decision Ex.I/4, the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting had considered a report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on options that the Parties might wish to consider for preventing trade in methyl bromide stocks that was harmful to Article 5 Parties as consumption was reduced in non-Article 5 Parties. The Open-ended Working Group had discussed a draft decision on the matter at its twenty-seventh meeting but had not reached consensus. The proponents of that draft decision had taken into account the comments made at the twenty-seventh meeting and had circulated a revised draft decision to Parties for comment during the intersessional period. At its current meeting, the Meeting of the Parties had before it the latest version of the draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section B).

108. One of the proponents of the draft decision said that Article 5 Parties had made great progress in phasing out methyl bromide and that those efforts should not to be undermined by harmful imports of methyl bromide. He explained that the definition of the term “harmful trade” used in the draft decision matched that used in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report that had been produced pursuant to paragraph 9 (a) of decision Ex.I/4. The term thus meant trade that adversely affected the implementation of control measures by any Party, allowed back-sliding from the introduction of alternatives to methyl bromide already achieved or was contrary to the domestic policy of either an importing or an exporting Party.

109. He pointed out that the basic domestic needs allowance for methyl bromide production in non-Article 5 Parties was 36 per cent more than the amount that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee had predicted would be consumed by Article 5 Parties in 2007 and he therefore advocated a reduction in production by non-Article 5 Parties. He noted, however, that the decision was not meant to address quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide.

110. One representative said that more information was required before Parties could consider reducing the production allowance for methyl bromide for basic domestic needs in non-Article 5 Parties. He therefore proposed that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel be requested to examine the issue in more detail and report to the Parties to assist them in any future deliberations.

111. It was generally agreed that harmful trade was an important issue for Article 5 Parties. Nevertheless, several representatives were concerned about the potential burden on Parties that would arise from the proposals to request non-Article 5 Parties to report to the Ozone Secretariat on stocks of methyl bromide and to request Article 5 Parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat in September of each year a notification of the expected volume of their methyl bromide imports in the following year. Several representatives of Article 5 Parties expressed doubt as to their countries’ ability to give an accurate prediction of methyl bromide imports and one representative said that the proposal that the notifications be published on the Ozone Secretariat website raised issues of commercial confidentiality. Several representatives said that rather than eradicate harmful trade the proposed actions might simply impede normal trade; they suggested that a fully functioning licensing system would be most effective in dealing with the problem. One representative suggested that the actions requested by the decision might require an adjustment.

112. Given the complexity of the issue, the Meeting of the Parties decided to refer the matter for further consideration by the contact group on monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances.

113. The co-chair of that contact group subsequently reported to the Meeting of the Parties on the group’s deliberations. He said that it had been unable to reach consensus on the measures contained in the draft decision. Some members had deemed the proposed additional reporting requirements for both Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties to be too burdensome. Furthermore, he pointed out, there could be no consideration of whether to adjust the Protocol in order to reduce production of methyl bromide by non-Article 5 Parties to a level that corresponded to the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties until such an adjustment had been officially proposed by a Party. The group had also discussed but had not agreed on the creation of a system for the exchange of information between importing and exporting Parties similar to that set out in decision XVII/12 on minimizing production of CFCs by non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties.

114. He said that, similarly, no consensus had been reached on whether the issue should be taken up by the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-eighth meeting. To enable the matter to be considered further, the contact group therefore suggested that the proponents of the draft decision submit a proposal for an adjustment to the Protocol that provided for a reduction in production of methyl bromide by non-Article 5 Parties. One of the proponents of the draft decision agreed to do so. One representative recalled that such a proposal needed to be submitted at least six months before the meeting at which it was to be considered.

115. In the light of the report of the contact group, the Meeting of the Parties agreed that it would not forward the draft decision to the high-level segment.

VI. Consideration of issues related to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

A. Need for a study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

116. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that since 1990 the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol had worked on the basis of three-year funding cycles, with the last replenishment decision in 2005 covering the period 2006–2008. It had been the custom of the Parties, in the year prior to each replenishment decision, to develop terms of reference for a study on the upcoming replenishment. Accordingly, the matter was due for consideration in the current year in preparation for the 2008 replenishment decision, which would cover the period 2009–2011. The Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting had considered a draft decision on the matter and agreed to forward it to the Meeting of the Parties for consideration at the current meeting. Certain sections of the draft decision were enclosed in square brackets, to indicate a lack of consensus on the text therein.

117. As agreed by the Parties in discussing the organization of work of the current meeting during the opening session of the high-level segment, the Meeting of the Parties requested the contact group on terms of reference for a study on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (co-chaired by Mr. Jozef Buys (Belgium) and Mr. David Omotosho (Nigeria)) that had been established at the Working Group's twenty-seventh meeting to reconvene to consider the matter further.

118. The co-chair of the contact group subsequently presented a revised draft decision on the terms of reference for the study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, which had been circulated as a conference room paper. He noted that some text in the draft decision remained bracketed, as it was contingent upon the outcomes of the discussions of the contact group considering adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol.

119. On the understanding that the bracketed text would be amended to reflect the outcome of the discussion of the contact group considering adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol, the Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

B. Consideration of the request of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to change its terms of reference to modify if necessary the number of times that it meets

120. The Co-Chair recalled that the Executive Committee had requested a change in its terms of reference to give it the flexibility to modify the number of meetings it held each year. The Open-ended Working Group had considered the matter at the twenty-seventh meeting and reached consensus. Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group had forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties at its current meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section D) that would allow the Executive Committee to hold either two or three meetings each year.

121. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

VII. Monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances (decision XVIII/18)

122. The Co-Chair recalled that by its decision XVII/16 the Meeting of the Parties had requested that a study be carried out on the feasibility of developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of ozone-depleting substances. By its decision XVIII/18 the Meeting of the Parties had invited Parties to submit comments, focusing in particular on their priorities with respect to the medium and longer-term options listed in the study and/or all other possible options, with a view to identifying those cost-effective actions which could be given priority by the Parties both collectively through further action to be considered under the Protocol and at the regional and national levels.

123. In accordance with decision VIII/18, the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting had considered a draft decision and agreed to forward it for consideration by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. Certain sections of the draft decision were enclosed in square brackets to indicate a lack of consensus on the text therein.

124. As agreed by the Parties in discussing the organization of work of the current meeting during the opening session of the high-level segment, the Meeting of the Parties requested the contact group on monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone depleting substances, co-chaired by Mr. Nicolas Kiddle and Mr. Paul Krajnik, to consider the matter further.

125. Mr. Krajnik subsequently reported on the contact group's deliberations and presented a draft decision that it had prepared. He said that the group had restructured the original draft decision to make the presentation of ideas more logical. Many issues had been discussed by the contact group but only those on which consensus had been reached had been included in the draft decision. Among the issues that did not appear were destruction of ozone-depleting substances; extension of the labelling and documentation of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, which was considered by some contact group members to be beyond the scope of the Montreal Protocol because it pertained mainly to non-ozone-depleting substances; means of storing ozone-depleting substances awaiting customs controls, given that a lack of storage facilities might encourage illegal trade; and the introduction of additional reporting requirements, which were deemed by some members to be too burdensome.

126. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

VIII. Consideration of issues related to the future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol (decision XVIII/36)

A. Refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol

127. The Co-Chair recalled that the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting had considered a draft decision on refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol. That draft decision, among other things, had proposed that the Ozone Secretariat be requested to collect information and to report to the Parties on meetings held by other multilateral environmental agreements and on opportunities to optimize data reporting; that the Ozone and Multilateral Fund secretariats be requested to prepare business plans; and that the Ozone Secretariat be requested to hire a contractor to analyse the ozone-related activities being carried out within UNEP, with a view to identifying opportunities for streamlining. The draft decision had been considered by a contact group set up by the Open-ended Working Group, which had concluded that further discussion was required on the draft decision.

128. One representative said that the issue of refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol was inextricably linked with the possible adjustment of the Protocol to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs, which was also under consideration at the current meeting. He said that if no adjustment was made then the consequent low levels of activity in the years following the 2010 CFC phase-out deadline would dictate the need for a change in the Protocol's institutional arrangements and a lower level of financing.

129. After extensive discussion of the timing of further discussion on the matter, the Meeting of the Parties agreed to refer the issue to the contact group on terms of reference for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund that had been established at the Open-ended Working Group's twenty-seventh meeting and reconvened under sub-item 6 (a) of the agenda of the preparatory segment.

130. The co-chair of the contact group subsequently reported that, owing to lack of time, the group had been unable to take up the matter at the current meeting. The Meeting of the Parties accordingly decided to defer consideration of the matter to a later date.

B. Establishing a multi-year agenda for the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to address key policy issues identified by the Parties

131. The Co-Chair recalled that at its twenty-seventh meeting, the Open-ended Working Group had discussed the possibility of establishing a multi-year agenda for the meetings of the Parties that would address such issues as the remaining production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances; banks and stockpiles of ozone-depleting substances; the extent and predictability of funding for a global programme of scientific monitoring of the ozone layer; the evolution of the work of the Multilateral Fund and its secretariat; the need for work by the subsidiary bodies of the Montreal Protocol in the future and its scope; future management and oversight of the Montreal Protocol and its key institutions; and ways to maintain compliance and combat illegal trade. Following that discussion, the Working Group had agreed to forward a draft decision for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties at its nineteenth meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section G).

132. The representative of Canada, the proponent of the draft decision, explained that the intention was to establish a workplan on key tasks to be completed in the next four or five years. As those tasks were numerous, he suggested that it would be beneficial to prioritize them, giving precedence to those that had to be carried out in the near term, including notably any that might ensue from a decision to accelerate HCFC phase-out.

133. Some representatives suggested that the matter could be discussed in the contact group considering the terms of reference for the study on replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, since the level of replenishment was related to the level of work that the bodies of the Protocol would have to complete. Others, however, suggested that in view of the very heavy workload at the current meeting, the matter should be postponed to another meeting, possibly the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties. One representative suggested that even if debate on the issue were to be postponed the Parties should in the meantime provide for studies and the gathering of relevant information.

134. The Meeting of the Parties agreed that in view of its heavy workload at the current meeting, it would defer consideration of the issue to a later date.

IX. Consideration of issues arising out of the 2007 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

A. Review of nominations for essential-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009

135. Introducing the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the nominations for essential use exemption, the Co-Chair said that three Parties had submitted requests for essential-use exemptions for metered-dose inhalers, namely, the European Community, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Russian Federation had also requested an exemption for CFCs for its aerospace industry. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had recommended approval of all of the nominated amounts. A draft decision on the three nominations for metered-dose inhaler uses was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 (section J), as was a draft decision on the Russian Federation's nomination for aerospace uses (section H). In addition, the European Community prepared another draft decision on the metered-dose inhaler nominations, which was circulated in a conference room paper.

136. The representative of the European Community presented the draft decision it had prepared, noting that as a result of the progress made by relevant industries, the Community was in a position to request an exemption for only 200 tonnes of CFCs rather than the approved 316 tonnes originally requested and recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. The Party also announced its intent to refrain from making any nominations for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers in 2010 and subsequent years and suggested that all non-Article 5 Parties make the same commitment. Toward that end, it noted that it had submitted a new proposed decision on the matter.

137. One representative expressed concern about certain elements of the European Community's draft decision, suggesting that it might be unrealistic to expect production of metered-dose inhalers to cease by the end of 2009 in her country and questioning whether technically and economically feasible alternatives existed for the CFCs used in all types of metered-dose inhalers. Another representative described progress his country had made, as well as the ongoing legal procedures it was employing to determine the most appropriate time to eliminate the production of CFC-based metered-dose inhalers. The representative of the Russian Federation, responding to a query about the scale of his Party's nomination for aerospace uses, voiced surprise that the issue was being raised again in the light of the fact that it had been thoroughly discussed and virtually settled at the last meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, following compromises by his Government.

138. At the suggestion of the Co-Chair, it was agreed that the three Parties, together with other interested Parties, would consult informally to reach agreement on the texts of the draft decisions.

139. The representative of the Russian Federation subsequently reported that there was full agreement on the draft decision on the essential-use exemption for the Russian aerospace industry. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

140. The representative of the European Community subsequently reported that the Parties had reached agreement on a revised draft decision on the essential-use exemption for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers in the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

B. Process-agent-related proposals (decisions XVII/6 and XVII/8)

141. Introducing the sub-item, the Co-Chair recalled that pursuant to decision XVII/6, the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting had heard reports from the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on various process-agent-related matters. As a result of those reports and related discussions, the Open-ended Working Group had forwarded a draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section I), proposing the replacement of the current list of process agent applications found in table A of decision X/14 and table A-bis of decision XVII/8 with an updated list, for consideration by the Meeting of the Parties at its current meeting.

142. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

C. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel final report on carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions (decision XVIII/10)

143. Introducing the sub-item, the Co-Chair recalled that by decision XVIII/10 the Meeting of the Parties had requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a final report on carbon tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions, focusing on obtaining better data on industrial emissions, investigating further issues related to the production of carbon tetrachloride and estimating emissions from other sources such as landfills. He said that the Panel had been unable to complete that task due to difficulties in obtaining relevant data.

144. The representative of the Panel said that a group had been set up to look at the issue further and would report on its findings in its 2008 progress report. The Meeting of the Parties agreed that the Panel should be allowed more time to complete its work on the matter.

D. Consideration of n-propyl bromide proposal (decision XVIII/11)

145. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to consider sub-item 9 (d) and item 12 of the agenda of the preparatory segment together.

146. Introducing sub-item 9 (d), the Co-Chair recalled that by decision XVIII/11 the Parties had requested the Scientific Assessment Panel to update existing information on the ozone-depleting potential of n-propyl bromide and had requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its assessment of global emissions. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group had considered the matter and had prepared a draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section K) for consideration by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

147. Introducing item 12, the Co-Chair recalled that at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group had considered the matter of very short-lived ozone-depleting substances and had prepared and forwarded a draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section N) for consideration by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties. The draft decision urged Parties, in accordance with decision X/8, to report to the Secretariat on their production and consumption of trifluoroiodomethane, 1,2-dibromoethane, bromoethane and other artificially produced very short-lived substances and requested the Secretariat, in accordance with decision XIII/5, to update the list of new ozone-depleting substances accordingly.

148. The representative of the European Community noted that both draft decisions had been further amended as the result of informal consultations following the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and that they were before the Parties in conference room papers.

149. One representative said that it was too early to add n-propyl bromide to the list of ozone-depleting substances because consumption of the substance was not very high, its ozone-depleting potential was low and further research was needed. Another representative noted that n-propyl bromide and other short-lived substances had been discussed in Scientific Assessment Panel reports going back to 1998 and that the Parties had not seen fit to take action on them. Another said that if short-lived and very short-lived substances were to be considered for action by the Meeting of the Parties they should be dealt with in broad groups rather than as discrete substances.

150. In the light of the lack of consensus on the matter, the Meeting of the Parties decided to defer further discussion to a future meeting.

E. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report on campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for production of metered-dose inhalers (decision XVIII/16)

151. The Co-Chair explained that in accordance with decision XVIII/16 the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had reported to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting on its progress in assessing the need for and the feasibility, optimal timing and recommended quantities of a limited campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for metered-dose inhalers in both Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties. She said that the Open-ended Working Group had discussed the possibility of maintaining the current system of “just-in-time production”. The Working Group did not achieve consensus, however, and accordingly agreed that following that meeting interested Parties would consult informally on the text of a draft decision on the matter for consideration by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

152. In the ensuing discussion, one representative said that her Government was currently engaged in consultations with pharmaceutical companies that manufactured CFCs for metered-dose inhalers and was accordingly not yet in a position to make a decision on the item.

153. The Meeting of the Parties therefore agreed to defer further consideration of the matter until a later meeting.

F. Any other issues arising out of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports: funding for travel of Panel experts from non-Article 5 Parties

1. Funding for travel of Panel experts from non-Article 5 Parties

154. The Co-Chair recalled that in its 2007 progress report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had requested the Parties to consider covering the cost of up to twenty-six travels for non-Article 5 members of the Panel and its technical options committees in 2007 and 2008. She noted that the Open-ended Working Group had discussed the Panel’s request at its twenty-seventh meeting but had not reached agreement on the matter.

155. In the ensuing discussion, one representative questioned whether the issue should have been included in the agenda of the current meeting in view of the fact that no Party had raised it for discussion or submitted a draft decision on the matter. Some representatives voiced doubts about the desirability of funding individual Panel experts, whose expenses, they said, should be covered by their respective countries. One representative, however, expressed concern that certain Parties would cease to support the Panel financially, stressing the fundamental importance of maintaining the quality of the Panel’s work and supporting its members. He therefore urged serious consideration of the Panel’s request, arguing that it would have only a minor impact on the Protocol’s budget.

156. Subsequently, the representative of Switzerland presented a draft decision on the financial requirements of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for 2008, which had been circulated as a conference room paper. He explained that the decision acknowledged that financial support was needed to cover the travel expenses of experts from non-Article 5 Parties and provided for the adoption of a budget based on the workplan and financial requirements of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee set out in table 9 of the August 2007 final report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the evaluation of the 2007 critical use nominations for methyl bromide and related matters.

157. Later in the meeting, the representative of Switzerland announced that Switzerland was withdrawing the draft decision but hoped that the Parties would find alternative means of supporting experts from non-Article 5 Parties.

2. Follow-up to the 2006 assessment report of the Halons Technical Options Committee

158. As agreed by the Parties in discussing the organization of work of the current meeting during the opening session of the high-level segment, the Meeting of the Parties took up under the present agenda item consideration of a draft decision on halon stocks.

159. Introducing the sub-item, the representative of Australia recalled that the Parties had requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s Halons Technical Options Committee to consider the issue of halon stocks. She presented a draft decision on the matter, which was circulated as a conference room paper and which, as amended, reflected the Committee’s recommendations on the matter set out in its 2006 assessment report and suggestions proposed by several Parties during informal consultations before and at the current meeting.

160. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

X. Review of the deferral of consideration by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties of the carbon-tetrachloride compliance status of Parties operating under Article 5 which provide evidence that their deviations are due to the use of that chemical for analytical and laboratory processes (decision XVII/13)

161. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair explained that by decision XVII/13, the Meeting of the Parties had decided to defer consideration of the compliance status in relation to the control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 who provided evidence to the Ozone Secretariat that any deviation from their consumption targets was due to the use of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes. She noted that to date four Article 5 Parties had taken advantage of the provisions of decision XVII/13 and that the deferral granted by the decision was due to expire at the end of 2007.

162. The representative of Chile introduced a draft decision on behalf of the group of Latin America and Caribbean countries. She said that in recognition of the difficulties that Article 5 Parties were facing in finding viable alternatives to carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes that complied with relevant international standards the draft decision would further defer consideration by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties of the compliance status of Article 5 Parties regarding control measures on carbon tetrachloride until 2010.

163. In the ensuing discussion, a number of representatives from Article 5 Parties expressed support for the draft decision and reiterated their commitment to refrain from using carbon tetrachloride whenever possible.

164. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

XI. Future of the laboratory and analytical use exemption (decision XV/8)

165. The Co-Chair recalled that by decision XV/8, the Meeting of the Parties had extended the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of some ozone-depleting substances until 31 December 2007. Following consideration of the matter at its twenty-seventh meeting, the Open-ended Working Group had forwarded two draft decisions (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, sections L and M), to the Meeting of the Parties. One draft decision provided for the extension of the exemption until 2009 and the other until 2015.

166. In the ensuing discussion, one representative suggested that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Chemical Technical Options Committee should compile a list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances, with an indication of the uses for which alternatives were available and a description of those alternatives. Another representative said that that would be an enormous task, given the thousands of laboratory and analytical procedures using high purity ozone-depleting substances in small quantities; instead, he suggested, greater incentives were needed for those involved in laboratory and analytical work to develop procedures that did not use ozone-depleting substances.

167. The Meeting of the Parties agreed that interested Parties would meet informally during the current meeting in an attempt to reach agreement on a draft decision.

168. The representative of the United States of America subsequently reported that interested Parties had met to discuss the two draft decisions on laboratory and analytical use exemptions and had merged them into a single draft decision, which had been circulated as a conference room paper. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

XII. Assessment of new very short-lived ozone-depleting substances

169. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to consider sub-item 9 (d) and item 12 of the agenda of the preparatory segment together. The report of the discussions on the two items is set out above in chapter IX, section D.

XIII. Status of Romania

170. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that at its twenty-seventh meeting the Open-ended Working Group had considered a proposal by Romania to be removed from the list of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. The Working Group had produced a draft decision on the issue for consideration by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, section O).

171. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

XIV. Proposed areas of focus for the assessment panels' 2010 quadrennial reports (Article 6 and decision XV/53)

172. The Co-Chair recalled that the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting had agreed to request the Ozone Secretariat to engage in discussions with the assessment panels and had put forward a proposal on possible areas of focus for the panels' 2010 assessment. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties had before it proposed terms of reference for the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of those discussions, which were circulated in a conference room paper.

173. Several representatives said that the proposed terms of reference were a good start but required further consideration. The Meeting of the Parties therefore agreed that interested Parties should consult to review the proposed terms of reference and report to the Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions.

174. One representative subsequently presented a draft decision that had been agreed during the informal consultations. Several representatives proposed amendments to the text. One representative said that, according to his understanding of the draft decision, the mention of production and use in various applications of ozone-depleting substances covered feedstock production and use. The Parties agreed that that understanding would be reflected in the present report.

175. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decision, as orally amended, to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

XV. Compliance and data reporting issues considered by the Implementation Committee

176. The Co-Chair invited Ms. Robyn Washbourne (New Zealand), President of the Implementation Committee, to present a summary of the report of the thirty-ninth meeting of the Committee, which had taken place from 12 to 14 September 2007, and the draft decisions prepared by the Committee, which had been circulated in a conference room paper.

177. She said that, due to the increasing workload of the Committee, it was recommending that its mid-year meeting be extended from two to three days and that provision be made for that adjustment in the Protocol's budget.

178. She observed that the draft decisions before the Meeting of the Parties, together with the recommendations of the Committee in the full report of its thirty-ninth meeting, illustrated every stage of the compliance system of the Montreal Protocol, including data reporting and clarification, requests for and approval of plans of action, monitoring of plan implementation and welcoming of Parties back into compliance. The Parties' data reporting performance in 2007 had been less impressive than in recent years. Only about 130 of the 190 Parties required to report their production and consumption data for 2006 (68 per cent) had so far done so. Those that had not yet done so were encouraged to report their data before the 30 September deadline. All Parties had, however, reported their data for all years prior to 2006 and all had also reported their base-year and baseline data.

179. She noted that several Parties had requested changes in their baseline data for various substances. In most cases the Committee had needed to request further information from the Parties so that it could assess the requests properly. The request that had been received from Turkmenistan for a revision of its baseline data for methyl bromide, on the other hand, was well-supported, could serve as a model to other Parties with similar national circumstances and was recommended for approval.

180. It was a matter of concern, she said, that 12 Parties to the Montreal Amendment had still not notified the Secretariat that they had established licensing systems, which were vital to tackling illegal trade and monitoring compliance. The Committee's experience had shown too that it was important that Parties' licensing systems incorporate all the elements listed in Article 4B of the Protocol and that they were operated and monitored effectively.

181. Turning to the issue of compliance, she said that the Implementation Committee had prepared a draft decision that would request Saudi Arabia to produce a plan of action for methyl bromide, which would be considered in conjunction with that Party's methyl bromide baseline data revision request. Plans of action had been submitted by Paraguay for CFCs and carbon tetrachloride and by the Islamic Republic of Iran for carbon tetrachloride and were also the subject of draft decisions.

182. With regard to the monitoring of adherence to the plans of action approved for those Parties that had been in non-compliance, she said that the full report of the Committee listed many Parties that had met or were in advance of their time-specific phase-out benchmarks. Further information had been requested from the small number of Parties that had not provided the information required to confirm that they had fulfilled the commitments for 2006 contained in their plans of action. Regarding a matter of non-compliance by Greece, she noted that the Party had ceased all production of CFCs and had no plans to resume. In the light of data subsequently received, it had become unnecessary to forward to the current meeting draft decisions on Azerbaijan, El Salvador and Serbia contained in the report of the Committee's June 2007 meeting.

183. She recalled that by decision XVII/12 the Meeting of the Parties had urged non-Article 5 Parties exporting CFCs to Article 5 Parties to request (and submit to the Secretariat) written affirmations from the Article 5 Parties that the CFCs to be exported were genuinely needed for domestic consumption and would not place the Article 5 Parties in non-compliance. The Committee had prepared a draft decision for the Meeting of the Parties that would request the Committee to review the Parties' implementation of the reporting requests contained in decision XVII/12. That reporting was not yet fully operational and was being monitored by the Committee. To assist in combating illegal trade, the Secretariat had been requested to identify those Parties that had not reported in accordance with decision XVII/16, which urged Parties to use the new reporting format to identify the destinations of exports of all ozone depleting substances.

184. She recalled too that by decision XVIII/17 the Meeting of the Parties had requested the Secretariat to maintain a consolidated record of cases in which Parties had explained that their deviations from the Protocol's control measures were the consequence of stockpiling for particular uses in future years. In reviewing that record, the Committee had noted that the identity of the Parties concerned was not included. In the interest of transparency, the Committee had requested the Secretariat to include such information in all future versions of the record.

185. Recalling that at its thirty-eighth meeting the Committee had considered a paper on the challenges associated with future implementation of the non-compliance procedure, she highlighted the Committee's conclusions on two of the issues. The first issue concerned the requirement in paragraph 9 of the non-compliance procedure that the Committee make its meeting reports available to the Parties not later than six weeks before meetings of the Parties. As the Committee's second meeting each year was held immediately prior to the annual meeting of the Parties that requirement was not complied with. The Committee had concluded, however, that that arrangement had several advantages and recommended its continuation. Second, the Committee had directed the Secretariat to precede the text of the draft decisions presented in the conference room paper circulated at the meeting of the Parties for adoption with a tabular summary of the draft decisions.

186. In closing, she thanked the representatives of the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the implementing agencies and the Chair of the Executive Committee for their assistance. She also thanked the Ozone Secretariat for its support and the members of the Committee for their hard work. In particular she expressed the great appreciation of the Implementation Committee for the work and support of Ms. Tamara Curll, who would soon be resigning from her post as Monitoring and Compliance Officer of the Ozone Secretariat. The international ozone community, she concluded, had helped build a compliance system that was regarded with respect and as a model to be emulated.

187. In the ensuing discussion, those representatives who spoke praised the work and reporting of the Implementation Committee and welcomed its proposals. One representative expressed support for the Committee's current approach to the implementation of paragraph 9 of the Non-compliance Procedure. With respect to the Committee's proposal to review implementation of decision XVII/12, however, he noted that many decisions "urged" Parties to take certain actions related to reporting. He said that his delegation did not consider such reporting to be obligatory and that if the Committee were to review all

such reporting requests its workload would increase significantly. Another representative expressed support for the Committee's request that the report prepared in accordance with decision XVIII/17 should identify the Parties concerned.

188. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft decisions recommended by the Implementation Committee to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

XVI. Other matters

A. Draft Montreal Declaration

189. The Co-Chair recalled that Canada had presented a proposal for a "Montreal Declaration" at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. The Parties had discussed the matter at that meeting and agreed that intersessional work on the proposal would continue through an electronic dialogue.

190. One representative gave an update on the intersessional consultations and explained that the proposed declaration was intended to reaffirm the commitments that Parties had made when they adopted the Protocol and to give a sense of the direction of the work ahead in the coming decade. Eleven Parties had submitted comments on the initial draft of the declaration, which had been posted on the Ozone Secretariat website. The draft text had then been revised, taking into account those comments. He said that he looked forward to continuing discussions at the present meeting on the basis of the amended draft and suggested that an additional paragraph might be needed in the event that the Parties agreed to an adjustment of the Protocol with regard to accelerated HCFC phase-out.

191. A contact group was set up to consider the proposed Montreal declaration, to be chaired by Mr. Pierre Pinault (Canada).

192. Speaking on behalf of Mr. Pinault, one representative reported that the group had reached agreement on the text of the draft Montreal Declaration, noting that the inclusion of one introductory paragraph would be contingent upon the outcomes of the discussions of the contact group considering adjustments to the HCFC phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol. She thanked participants for their creativity and flexibility and the spirit of compromise that had enabled the group to reach consensus on a draft Montreal Declaration.

193. The Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward the draft Montreal Declaration to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

B. Endorsement of new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel

194. In accordance with its decision at the time of the adoption of the agenda of the high-level segment, the Meeting of the Parties took up under the present agenda item the issue of endorsement by the Parties of new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel.

195. Introducing the item, the representative of the United States of America paid homage to the exceptional service that the Scientific Assessment Panel had provided to the Parties for more than two decades. He recalled that in May 2007 the Secretariat had received letters of resignation from two co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel, Mr. Daniel Albritton and Mr. Robert Watson. He noted that as a result of their departure and the sad death of another co-chair, Mr. Gérard Mégie, there were three co-chair positions vacant on the Panel.

196. He said that three formal nominations for co-chairs had accordingly been made: two by the United States of America and one by the United Kingdom. He announced the nomination by the United States of America of Mr. A. R. Ravishankara of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Mr. Paul Newman of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The representative of the United Kingdom announced the nomination of Mr. John A. Pyle of the University of Cambridge.

197. The Meeting of the Parties agreed that the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America would prepare a proposal on the election of the co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel for its consideration.

198. The representative of the United Kingdom subsequently presented a draft decision on the election of the co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel. Following consideration of that draft decision, the Meeting of the Parties agreed to forward it to the high-level segment for consideration and possible adoption.

Part three: Continuation of the high-level segment

VIII. Credentials of representatives

199. The representative of the Secretariat reported that the Bureau of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties had approved the credentials of the representatives of 115 of the 157 Parties represented at the meeting. The Bureau had also approved the representation of one of the 157 Parties on the understanding that its credentials would be forwarded to the Secretariat as soon as possible. The Bureau urged all Parties attending future meetings of the Parties to make their best efforts to submit credentials to the Secretariat as required under rule 18 of the rules of procedure.

IX. Report from the co-chairs of the preparatory segment on the result of discussions

200. Mr. Sørensen reported that the preparatory segment had been very successful and he thanked all representatives for their hard work in creating that success. He said that during its preparatory segment the Meeting of the Parties had dealt with a large number of issues and had reached agreement on more than 20 draft decisions, which it recommended for final adoption. The President of the Meeting of the Parties thanked the co-chairs for their work and praised the spirit of cooperation shown during the negotiations.

X. Dates and venue for the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

201. Summarizing his Party's progress in implementing the Montreal Protocol and expressing his hope that the Parties would maintain their current momentum as they moved ahead in implementing the Protocol, the representative of Qatar conveyed an offer from his Government to host the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties in Doha in 2008.

202. Following a brief video presentation on Qatar, the Meeting of the Parties warmly welcomed the offer.

XI. Other matters, including consideration of a Montreal declaration

203. No matters were raised for discussion under the present item. The Parties' consideration of the draft Montreal Declaration is discussed under item 16 ("Other matters") of the agenda of the preparatory segment. In the light of its discussions during the preparatory segment, the Meeting of the Parties adopted the Montreal Declaration as set out in chapter 12 below.

XII. Adoption of decisions by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

204. The Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision XIX/1: Ratification of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments to the Protocol

1. To note with satisfaction the large number of countries that have ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note that, as of 21 September 2007, 191 Parties had ratified the Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer, 191 Parties had ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 186 Parties had ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 178 Parties had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, 157 Parties had ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and 132 Parties had ratified the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

3. To urge all States that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accede to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its amendments, taking into account that universal participation is necessary to ensure the protection of the ozone layer;

Decision XIX/2: Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol in the year 2007;
2. To confirm the positions of Bolivia, Georgia, India, Tunisia and the Netherlands for one further year and to select Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand and the Russian Federation as members of the Committee for a two-year period commencing 1 January 2008;
3. To note the selection of Tunisia to serve as President and of the Russian Federation to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur, respectively, of the Implementation Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2008;

Decision XIX/3: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat in the year 2007;
2. To endorse the selection of Belgium, Australia, Romania, Germany, Japan, Sweden, and the United States of America as members of the Executive Committee representing Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and the selection of Gabon, Sudan, China, India, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay as members representing Parties operating under that paragraph, for one year effective from 1 January 2008;
3. To note the selection of Gabon to serve as Chair and Mr. Husamuddin Ahmadzai (Sweden) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year with effect from 1 January 2008;

Decision XIX/4: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

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

Decision XIX/5: Financial matters: financial reports and budgets

1. To approve the 2008 budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the amount of \$4,618,880 and to take note of the proposed 2009 budget of \$4,887,129, as set out in annex I to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties³;
2. To authorize the Ozone Secretariat to draw down \$341,947 in 2008;
3. To approve, as a consequence of the draw-down referred to in paragraph 2 above, total contributions to be paid by the Parties of \$4,276,933 for 2008;
4. That the contributions of individual Parties shall be listed in annex II to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;
5. To authorize the Ozone Secretariat to maintain a constant operating cash reserve of the estimated annual planned expenditures that will be used to meet the final expenditures under the trust fund. The Parties agree to increase the approved budget for the operating cash reserve for 2008 to 11.3 per cent and to contribute 3.7 per cent of the budget for the cash operating reserve in 2009, after which time the Parties will strive to maintain an operating cash reserve of 15 per cent;
6. To express its concern over delays in payment of agreed contributions by Parties, contrary to the provisions in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
7. To urge all Parties to pay their contributions promptly and in full and also to urge Parties that have not done so to pay their contributions for prior years as soon as possible;

3 UNEP/OzL.Pro/19/7.

8. To encourage Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders to contribute financially and with other means to assist members of the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies with their continued participation in the assessment activities under the Protocol;

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

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

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

12. To request the Ozone Secretariat to inform the Open-ended Working Group on all sources of income received, including the reserve and fund balance and interest as well as actual and projected expenditures and commitments, and to request the Executive Secretary to provide an indicative report on all expenditures against budget lines;

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

Decision XIX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons)

The Parties agree to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), by way of an adjustment in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and as contained in annex III to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties,⁴ on the basis of the following:

1. For Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 Parties), to choose as the baseline the average of the 2009 and 2010 levels of, respectively, consumption and production; and

2. To freeze, at that baseline level, consumption and production in 2013;

3. For Parties operating under Article 2 of the Protocol (Article 2 Parties) to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2020, on the basis of the following reduction steps:

(a) By 2010 of 75 per cent;

(b) By 2015 of 90 per cent;

(c) While allowing 0.5 per cent for servicing the period 2020–2030;

4. For Article 5 Parties to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2030, on the basis of the following reduction steps:

(a) By 2015 of 10 per cent;

(b) By 2020 of 35 per cent;

(c) By 2025 of 67.5 per cent;

(d) While allowing for servicing an annual average of 2.5 per cent during the period 2030–2040;

5. To agree that the funding available through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the upcoming replenishments shall be stable and sufficient to meet all agreed incremental costs to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with the accelerated phase-out schedule both for production and consumption sectors as set out above, and based on that understanding, to also direct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to make the necessary changes to the eligibility criteria related to the post-1995 facilities and second conversions;

4 UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7.

6. To direct the Executive Committee, in providing technical and financial assistance, to pay particular attention to Article 5 Parties with low volume and very low volume consumption of HCFCs;
7. To direct the Executive Committee to assist Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out;
8. To direct the Executive Committee, as a matter of priority, to assist Article 5 Parties in conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs;
9. To encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;
10. To request Parties to report regularly on their implementation of paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol;
11. To agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, inter alia:
 - (a) Phasing-out first those HCFCs with higher ozone-depleting potential, taking into account national circumstances;
 - (b) Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;
 - (c) Small and medium-size enterprises;
12. To agree to address the possibilities or need for essential use exemptions, no later than 2015 where this relates to Article 2 Parties, and no later than 2020 where this relates to Article 5 Parties;
13. To agree to review in 2015 the need for the 0.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 3, and to review in 2025 the need for the annual average of 2.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 4 (d);
14. In order to satisfy basic domestic needs, to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels until 2020, and, for the period after that, to consider no later than 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs;
15. In accelerating the HCFC phase-out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions;

Decision XIX/7: Eligibility of South Africa for financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund

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

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

That South Africa, as a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, is eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling its commitments to phase out both production and consumption of HCFCs, consistent with decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth meeting of the Parties;

Decision XIX/8: Additional work on hydrochlorofluorocarbons

Noting that by decision XIX/6 the Meeting of the Parties adopted an adjustment to the Montreal Protocol to accelerate the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and noting the impact of those adjustments on efforts towards the recovery of the ozone layer,

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

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

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

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

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide a summary of the outcome of the study referred to in the preceding paragraph in its 2008 progress report with a view to identifying areas requiring more detailed study of the alternatives available and their applicability;

Decision XIX/9: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2008 and 2009

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

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

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2008 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2008 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XVIII/13;

2. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2009 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2009 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that recent findings with regard to the adoption rate of alternatives are annually updated and reported to the Parties in its first report of each year and inform the work of the Panel;

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

5. That a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;

6. That Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;

7. That each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which this decision applies;

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

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

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

11. That Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide for critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;

12. That each Party should continue to ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4;

Annex to decision XIX/9

Critical-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009

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

Australia	Rice (1.80)*
Canada	Pasta (6.067)
Israel	Dates (1.800), Flour mills (0.312), Broomrape (250.000), Cucumber – protected (18.750), Cut flowers – bulbs – protected (114.450), Cut-flowers – open field (44.750), Melon – protected and field (87.500), Potato (93.750), Sweet potatoes (111.500), Strawberry runners (Sharon and Gaza) (31.900), Strawberry fruit – protected (Sharon and Gaza) (105.960),
Poland	Coffee and cocoa beans (0.500), Medicinal herbs and mushrooms (0.500), Strawberry runners (11.995)
Spain	Cut flowers (Andalucia and Catalonia) (17.000), Strawberry runners (215.000), Strawberry and pepper – research (0.151)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Minus available stocks

Decision XIX/10: Terms of reference for the study on the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

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

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

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties, and to present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-eighth meeting, to enable the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2009–2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, among other things:

(a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee, including decisions agreed by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth meetings insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2009–2011, including scenarios which indicate eligible incremental costs and cost-efficiencies associated with implementation by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the adjustments and decisions relating to HCFCs, and, in addition, the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2012–2014 and 2015–2017 in order to provide information to support a stable level of funding that would be updated prior to figures for those periods being finalized;

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

(c) Rules and guidelines agreed by the Executive Committee, up to and including its fifty-fourth meeting, for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including those in the production sector), non-investment projects and sectoral or national phase-out plans;

(d) Approved country programmes;

(e) Financial commitments in 2009–2011 relating to national or sectoral phase-out plans agreed by the Executive Committee;

- (f) The provision of funds for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum, taking into account the time lag in project implementation;
- (g) Experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies;
- (h) The impact that the international market, ozone-depleting substance control measures and country phase-out activities are likely to have on the supply of and demand for ozone-depleting substances, the corresponding effects on the price of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;
- (i) Administrative costs of the implementing agencies and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;
2. That, in undertaking this task, the Panel should consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
3. To request the Panel to provide additional information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in each of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and to study the financial and other implications of a possible longer replenishment period, in particular whether such a measure would provide for more stable levels of contributions;
4. That the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the twenty-eighth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
5. To request the Panel to take into account the conclusions resulting from the study conducted by the Executive Committee pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision XVIII/9 in the event that proposals for control measures related to the subject of that study are submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

Decision XIX/11: Revision of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee

To amend paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in decision IX/16 and the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties in decision XVI/38, to read:

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

Decision XIX/12: Preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Sharing information with other Parties, such as by participating in an informal prior informed consent procedure or similar system;

(b) Establishing quantitative restrictions, for example import and/or export quotas;

(c) Establishing permits for each shipment and obliging importers and exporters to report domestically on the use of such permits;

(d) Monitoring transit movements (trans-shipments) of ozone-depleting substances, including those passing through duty-free zones, for instance by identifying each shipment with a unique consignment reference number;

(e) Banning or controlling the use of non-refillable containers;

(f) Establishing appropriate minimum requirements for labelling and documentation to assist in the monitoring of trade of ozone-depleting substances;

(g) Cross-checking trade information, including through private-public partnerships;

(h) Including any other relevant recommendations from the ozone-depleting substances tracking study;

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

Decision XIX/13: Essential-use nominations for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for controlled substances for 2008 and 2009

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

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

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

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

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

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2008 and 2009 necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease specified in the annexes to the present decision;

2. That Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, when licensing, authorizing or allocating essential-use exemptions for a manufacturer of metered-dose inhalers, shall ensure, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, that pre- and post-1996 stocks of controlled substances are taken into account such that no more than a one-year operational supply is maintained by the manufacturer;

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

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

(b) The timetable in which each reformulation process may be completed;

(c) Evidence that the company is diligently seeking approval of any chlorofluorocarbon-free alternative(s) in its domestic and export markets and transitioning those markets away from its chlorofluorocarbon products;

4. The Parties listed in Annex A to the present decision shall not nominate for the production of essential use volumes of CFCs for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers in 2010 or any year thereafter.

Annex A to decision XIX/13

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

Party	2008 approved amount
European Community	200
Russian Federation	212

Annex B to decision XIX/13

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

Party	2009 approved amount
United States of America	282

Decision XIX/14: Essential-use exemption for chlorofluorocarbon-113 for aerospace applications in the Russian Federation

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

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

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

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

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption of CFC-113 in the Russian Federation for essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons in its aerospace industry in the amount of 140 metric tonnes in 2008;

2. To authorize the volume of 130 metric tonnes of CFC-113 nominated for 2009 by the Russian Federation provided that no alternatives are identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that can be implemented by 2009;

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

Decision XIX/15: Replacement of table A and table A-bis in relevant process agent decisions

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

Annex to decision XIX/15

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

	Process	ODS
1	Elimination of NCl_3 in chlor-alkali production	CTC
2	Chlorine recovery by tail gas absorption in chlor-alkali production	CTC
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4	Production of endosulfan	CTC
5	Production of ibuprofen	CTC
6	Production of dicofol	CTC
7	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
8	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC
9	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11
10	Production of chlorinated paraffin	CTC
11	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12
12	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters	CFC-113
13	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC-113
14	Production of cyclodime	CTC
15	Production of chlorinated polypropene	CTC
16	Production of chlorinated EVA	CTC
17	Production of methyl isocyanate derivatives	CTC
18	Production of 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde	CTC
19	Production of 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine	CTC
20	Production of imidacloprid	CTC
21	Production of bupropfenzin	CTC
22	Production of oxadiazon	CTC
23	Production of chloradized N-methylaniline	CTC

24	Production of 1,3-dichlorobenzothiazole	CTC
25	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM
26	Synthesis of 2,4-D (2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	CTC
27	Synthesis of DEHPC (di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate)	CTC
28	Production of radio-labelled cyanocobalamin	CTC
29	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113
30	Production of vinyl chloride monomer	CTC
31	Production of sultamicillin	BCM
32	Production of prallethrin (pesticide)	CTC
33	Production of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (for dyes)	CTC
34	Production of 3-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
35	Production of 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
36	Production of 2-thiophene ethanol	CTC
37	Production of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (3,5-DNBC)	CTC
38	Production of 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ketone	CTC
39	Production of <i>m</i> -nitrobenzaldehyde	CTC
40	Production of tichlopidine	CTC
41	Production of <i>p</i> -nitro benzyl alcohol	CTC
42	Production of tolclofos methyl	CTC

Decision XIX/16: Follow-up to the 2006 assessment report by the Halons Technical Options Committee

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

Welcoming also the continuing reduction in global halon use,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decision XIX/17: Use of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

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

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

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

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

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

2. To urge Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to minimize the consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the global exemption criteria and procedures for laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride currently established for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

Decision XIX/18: Laboratory and analytical-use exemption

1. To extend until 31 December 2011 the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption, under the conditions set out in annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties⁵ and decisions XV/8, XVI/16, and XVIII/15, for the controlled substances in all annexes and groups of the Montreal Protocol except Annex C, group 1;

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

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

Decision XIX/19: Request by Romania to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol

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

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

Decision XIX/20: Terms of reference for the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To note with appreciation the excellent and highly useful work conducted by the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and their colleagues worldwide in preparing their 2006 assessment reports, including the 2007 synthesis report;
2. To request the three assessment panels to update their 2006 reports in 2010 and submit them to the Secretariat by 31 December 2010 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2011;
3. To request the assessment panels to keep the Parties to the Montreal Protocol informed of any important new developments;
4. That for the 2010 report the Scientific Assessment Panel should consider issues including:
 - (a) Assessment of the state of the ozone layer and its future evolution;
 - (b) Evaluation of the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic ozone depletion and the predicted changes in these phenomena;
 - (c) Evaluation of the trends in the concentration of ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere and their consistency with reported production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances and the likely implications for the state of the ozone layer;
 - (d) Assessment of the interaction between climate change and changes on the ozone-layer;
 - (e) Assessment of the interaction between tropospheric and stratospheric ozone,
 - (f) Description and interpretation of the observed changes in global and polar ozone and in ultraviolet radiation, as well as future projections and scenarios for those variables, taking into account among other things the expected impacts of climate change;
 - (g) Assessment of consistent approaches to evaluating the impact of very short-lived substances, including potential replacements, on the ozone layer;
 - (h) Identification and reporting, as appropriate, on any other threats to the ozone layer;
5. That the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel should consider the following issues for future updates and the 2010 report:
 - (a) Continued identification of the environmental impacts of ozone depletion and the environmental impacts of the interaction of ozone depletion and climate change for all areas that are assessed;
 - (b) Assessment of the effects on human health from stratospheric ozone depletion;
 - (c) Assessment of the impact of increased UV-B radiation on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and their interactions with each other and biogeochemical cycles;
 - (d) Impact of stratospheric ozone depletion on the troposphere and its implications for the environment;
 - (e) Assessment of the significance of UV-B radiation on materials;
6. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should, among other matters, consider the following topics:
 - (a) The impact of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances on sustainable development, particularly in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and countries with economies in transition;
 - (b) Technical progress in all sectors;
 - (c) Technically and economically feasible choices for the reduction and elimination of ozone-depleting substances through the use of alternatives, taking into account their impact on climate change and overall environmental performance;
 - (d) Technical progress on the recovery, reuse and destruction of ozone-depleting substances;

(e) Accounting for the production and use in various applications of ozone-depleting substances, ozone-depleting substances in inventories, ozone-depleting substances in products and the production and use in various applications of very short-lived substances;

(f) Accounting of emissions of all relevant ozone-depleting substances with a view to updating continuously use patterns and coordinating such data with the Scientific Assessment Panel in order periodically to reconcile estimated emissions and atmospheric concentrations;

Decision XIX/21: Non-compliance in 2005 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol governing production of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I, (chlorofluorocarbons) and the requirements of Article 2 of the Protocol with regard to the transfer of CFC production rights by Greece

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. To caution Greece in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of action available under Article 4 of the Protocol;

Decision XIX/22: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Paraguay

Noting that Paraguay ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London Amendment on 3 December 1992, the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on 27 April 2001 and the Beijing Amendment on 18 July 2006, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in February 1997,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. To monitor closely the progress of Paraguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride. To the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Paraguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;

6. To caution Paraguay in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the CFCs and carbon tetrachloride that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XIX/23: Potential non-compliance in 2005 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol governing consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) by Saudi Arabia and request for a plan of action

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

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

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

2. To request Saudi Arabia to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 29 February 2008, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance. Saudi Arabia may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

3. To monitor closely the progress of Saudi Arabia with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Saudi Arabia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;

4. To caution Saudi Arabia in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XIX/24: Request for change in baseline data by Turkmenistan

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

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

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

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

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

Decision XIX/25: Data and information provided by the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

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

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

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

Noting also that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures,

1. To urge the Parties that have yet to report their data for 2006 to report the required data to the Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, working closely with the implementing agencies where appropriate;
2. To request the Implementation Committee to review at its next meeting the situation of those Parties that have not submitted their 2006 data by that time;
3. To encourage Parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

Decision XIX/26: Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decision XIX/27: Compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Islamic Republic of Iran

Noting that the Islamic Republic of Iran ratified the Montreal Protocol on 3 October 1990, the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Protocol on 4 August 1997 and the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol on 17 October 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1993,

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

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

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

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

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

(a) To reducing consumption to no greater than:

(i) 11.6 ODP-tonnes in 2007;

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

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

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

4. To monitor closely the progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride. To the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Islamic Republic of Iran should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;

5. To caution the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

Decision XIX/28: Implementation of paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12 with respect to the reporting of production of chlorofluorocarbons by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5

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

Recalling also that paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12 urges all non-Article 5 Parties that produce CFCs to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties to include in their annual data reports to the Secretariat copies of the written affirmations they receive from prospective importing Parties pursuant to that decision,

Recalling further that paragraph 2 of decision XVII/12 requests the Secretariat to report at each regular meeting of the Parties the level of production of CFCs in non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties, as compared to their allowed production set out in Article 2A of the Protocol, and when doing so to include copies of the affirmations referred to above, together with available data on transfer of production rights,

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

Decision XIX/29: Selection of new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel

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

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

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

3. To select the following new co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel:

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

Decision XIX/30: Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

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

Decision XIX/31: Montreal Declaration

To adopt the Montreal Declaration set out in annex IV to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.⁶

6 UNEP.OzL.Pro.19/7.

Comments made at the time of adoption of decisions

205. Following the adoption of the decision on HCFCs the representative of the Russian Federation said that it had been very difficult for his country to take a positive stance on the proposal to adjust the Protocol to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs. In a spirit of compromise, however, his country had not objected to the proposed adjustment. He said that the Russian Federation would examine the timeline set out in the decision and do its utmost to ensure the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs in spite of the difficulty of that task.

206. The representative of China said that the acceleration of the HCFC phase-out schedule represented a historic milestone. He affirmed, however, that it would mean that China, as the largest producer and consumer of HCFCs in the world, would have to show great responsibility and make great sacrifices to achieve the agreed reductions. He said that he was convinced, however, that if Parties made full use of the experience of the past 20 years and developed countries provided adequate funding and technologies, all targets of the phase-out would be reached.

207. The representatives of India, the United States of America and Sudan expressed their deep gratitude to the Government and people of Canada for their warm hospitality and to all those who had contributed to making the current meeting a success.

208. The representative of India observed that important decisions had been adopted to tackle the remaining challenges facing the world in the effort to save the ozone layer. The representative of the United States of America commended the Parties for their decision to accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs in both Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties. His Government, he said, was aware of the difficulties that some Parties would face in accelerating the phase-out of HCFCs and was deeply gratified that they had nevertheless committed to it. The decision adopted by the Parties met his Government's highest expectations and represented a major accomplishment in the protection of the ozone layer. He also voiced his country's appreciation for the work of the Ozone Secretariat in facilitating consideration of the matter at the current meeting.

XIII. Adoption of the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

209. The present report was adopted on Friday, 21 September 2007, on the basis of the draft report submitted to the Meeting of the Parties.

XIV. Closure of the meeting

210. The Parties expressed their sincere appreciation to the Government and people of Canada for their excellent assistance and hospitality during the meeting.

211. In his closing statement on behalf of the host Government Mr. Baird said that the adoption of the decisions by the Meeting of the Parties marked a historic day for the environment and for the ozone layer. The decision to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of HCFCs by a full decade was a great achievement for the planet and would contribute greatly to efforts to combat global warming. He congratulated all representatives for their understanding, open-mindedness and spirit of cooperation during the week. He thanked UNEP, the bodies of the Montreal Protocol and officials from the Ministry of Environment of Canada for their hard work in support of the current meeting. Twenty years ago, the world community had been inspired to tackle a global problem, and the current meeting celebrated the success of the Montreal Protocol and the efforts to build upon that success.

212. Following Mr. Baird's statement and the further exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 10.35 p.m. on Friday, 21 September 2007.

Annex I

Financial matters: financial reports and budgets

TRUST FUND FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

Approved 2007 and 2008 budgets and indicative 2009 budget

		w/ m	2007 (US\$)	w/ m	2008 (US\$)	w/ m	2009 (US\$)
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT						
1100	Project personnel						
1101	Executive Secretary (D-2) (shared with the Vienna Convention, VC)	6	135,500	6	139,565	6	143,752
1102	Deputy Executive Secretary (D-1)	12	241,000	12	248,230	12	255,677
1103	Senior Legal Officer (P-5)	12	165,000	12	169,950	12	175,049
1104	Senior Scientific Affairs Officer (P-5) (shared with VC)	6	87,500	6	90,125	6	92,829
1105	Administrative Officer (P-4) (paid by UNEP)		0		0		0
1106	Database Manager (Information System & Technology - P3)	12	122,000	12	125,660	12	127,294
1107	Programme Officer (Communication & Information - P3) (paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1108	Programme Officer (Monitoring and Compliance) - P3	12	120,000	12	123,600	12	127,308
1199	Sub-total		871,000		897,130		921,908
1200	Consultants						
1201	Assistance in data-reporting, analysis and promotion of the implementation of the Protocol		30,000		40,000		40,000
1299	Sub-total		30,000		40,000		40,000
1300	Administrative Support						
1301	Administrative Assistant (G-7) (shared with VC)	6	18,000	6	18,900	6	19,845
1302	Personal Assistant (G-6)	12	28,500	12	29,925	12	31,421
1303	Programme Assistant (G-6) (paid by VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1304	Information Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	14,500	6	15,225	6	15,986
1305	Programme Assistant (G-6) (shared with VC)	6	13,000	6	13,650	6	14,333
1306	Documents Clerk (G-4)	12	19,000	12	19,950	12	20,948
1307	Data Assistant (G-6)	12	31,000	12	32,550	12	34,178
1308	Programme Assistant - Fund (G-6) (paid by UNEP)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1309	Logistics Assistant (G-3) (paid by UNEP)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1310	Bilingual Senior Secretary (G-6) (paid from VC)	12	0	12	0	12	0
1320	Temporary Assistance		18,000		18,900		18,900
1321	Open-ended Working Group Meetings ¹		556,432		450,000		450,000
1322	Preparatory and Parties Meetings (shared with VC every three years, applies to the twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in 2008)		500,000		350,000		500,000
1323	Assessment Panel Meetings		100,000		100,000		100,000
1324	Bureau Meeting		20,000		20,000		20,000
1325	Implementation Committee Meetings ²		90,000		111,200		111,200
1326	MP informal consultation meetings		5,000		5,000		5,000
1399	Sub-total		1,413,432		1,185,300		1,341,810
1600	Travel on Official Business						
1601	Staff travel on official business		210,000		210,000		210,000
1602	Conference Services staff travel on official business		15,000		15,000		15,000
1699	Sub-total		225,000		225,000		225,000
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL		2,539,432		2,347,430		2,528,718
30	MEETING/PARTICIPATION COMPONENT						
3300	Support for Participation ³						
3301	Assessment Panel Meetings		500,000		500,000		500,000
3302	Preparatory and Parties Meetings		350,000		400,000		350,000
3303	Open-ended Working Group Meetings		344,000		300,000		300,000

	3304	Bureau Meeting	20,000	20,000	20,000
	3305	Implementation Committee Meetings	125,000	125,000	125,000
	3306	Consultations in an informal meeting	20,000	10,000	10,000
	3399	Sub-total	1,359,000	1,355,000	1,305,000
3999		COMPONENT TOTAL	1,359,000	1,355,000	1,305,000
40		EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT			
	4100	Expendable Equipment (items under \$1,500)			
	4101	Miscellaneous expendables (shared with VC)	17,000	17,000	22,000
	4199	Sub-total	17,000	17,000	22,000
	4200	Non-Expendable Equipment			
	4201	Personal computers and accessories	5,000	5,000	10,000
	4202	Portable computers	2,273	0	5,000
	4203	Other office equipment (server, fax, scanner, furniture etc.)	8,000	5,000	10,000
	4204	Photocopiers	10,000	10,000	10,000
	4299	Sub-total	25,273	20,000	35,000
	4300	Premises			
	4301	Rental of office premises (shared with VC)	28,000	28,000	33,000
	4399	Sub-total	28,000	28,000	33,000
4999		COMPONENT TOTAL	70,273	65,000	90,000
50		MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT			
	5100	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment			
	5101	Maintenance of equipment and others (shared with VC)	20,000	20,000	25,000
	5199	Sub-total	20,000	20,000	25,000
	5200	Reporting Costs			
	5201	Reporting ³	50,000	50,000	55,000
	5202	Reporting (Assessment Panels)	15,000	15,000	15,000
	5203	Reporting (Protocol Awareness)	5,000	5,000	5,000
	5299	Sub-total	70,000	70,000	75,000
	5300	Sundry			
	5301	Communications	35,000	40,000	46,000
	5302	Freight charges	70,000	60,000	60,000
	5303	Training	6,500	6,500	10,500
	5304	Others (International Ozone Day & 20th anniversary of Montreal Protocol) ³	10,000	10,000	10,000
	5399	Sub-total	121,500	116,500	126,500
	5400	Hospitality			
	5401	Hospitality ³	15,000	15,000	20,000
	5499	Sub-total	15,000	15,000	20,000
5999		COMPONENT TOTAL	226,500	221,500	246,500
99		TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST	4,195,205	3,988,930	4,170,218
		<i>Programme support costs (13%)</i>	<i>545,376</i>	<i>518,560</i>	<i>542,127</i>
		GRAND TOTAL (inclusive of programme support costs)	4,740,581	4,507,490	4,712,345
		Operating cash reserve exclusive of PSC	0	111,390	174,784
		TOTAL BUDGET	4,740,581	4,618,880	4,887,129
		Draw down⁴	463,648	341,947	610,196
		Contribution from the Parties	4,276,933	4,276,933	4,276,933

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

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

³ It is understood that in order to facilitate the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol for 2007 only, lines 5200, 5304, 5401 and 5300 can be augmented with any unspent funds from any other budget line, and can also be augmented with participation funds that have accrued or may accrue due to travel cancellations by participants.

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

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

Budget line	Comment
Personnel component 1101–1108	Indicative professional salary costs applicable to the Nairobi duty station for 2008–2009 have been used for the 2008 and 2009 budget proposals. Unspent commitments normally revert to the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund.
	An adjustment has been made in these budget lines to cover changes in the salaries and entitlements of staff in the professional and higher categories.
1105	The post of Administrative Officer continues to be paid from the 13 per cent programme support costs based on actual expenditures. The Secretariat requested the approval of the Parties for the reclassification of this post to P-5 level to reflect the increased responsibility and work levels since it was upgraded in 1998.
Consultants – 1201	Assistance in data reporting, updating of publications and translation of essential features of the Ozone Secretariat website, as well as in the development of a fully interlinked digital system at the Secretariat, will continue to be required. Funds under this line may be transferred to line 1100 to create or support short-term professional posts if necessary.
Administrative support/personnel 1301–1307	Standard general service salary costs applicable to the Nairobi duty station have been used for the 2008 and 2009 budget proposals. An adjustment has been made in these budget lines in 2007 to cover an increase in salaries, which took effect in November 2006.
1308 and 1309	The posts of Programme Assistant (Fund) and Logistics Assistant continue to be paid from the 13 per cent programme support costs.
1310	The post of bilingual secretary is funded from the Vienna Convention trust fund.
1320	The Secretariat still continues to require funding for general temporary assistance, particularly in the area of documents preparation for meetings, regular website development and maintenance, archiving and arrangements for participants' attendance at meetings.
Administrative support/conference services – 1321–1326	Necessary funds may be transferred from the conference servicing budget lines (1321–1326) should such services be required to be rendered either by individual consultancies or under corporate contracts.
	The current conference servicing costs have been based on the following reasons and assumptions:
	1321: The budget proposed is for one meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to be held each year in 2008 and 2009 in Nairobi or at another United Nations venue, in the six official United Nations languages.
	1322: The budget for 2008 is lower than in 2007 as the cost of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2008 is shared with the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
	It is assumed that the Meeting of the Parties and its preparatory meeting will be held in Nairobi in 2008 and 2009, in the six official United Nations languages. When meetings are not held in Nairobi, the additional costs that that entails will be borne by the Government hosting the meetings.
	1323: The budget allocation in 2008 and 2009 will cover the costs of organizing annual meetings of the assessment panels and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's technical options committees, together with communication and other sundry costs related to the work of panel members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
	1324: One Bureau meeting is scheduled for each of the years 2008 and 2009, with provision for interpretation and document translation into the appropriate languages based on the membership of the Bureau.
	1325: At least two Implementation Committee meetings of three days' duration are scheduled for each of the years 2008 and 2009 with interpretation

Budget line	Comment
Travel on official business – 1601-1602 Meetings/Participation component – 3300	and document translation as required, to be held back-to-back with the Open-ended Working Group meetings and the meetings of the Parties in those years. The Parties have agreed to add one additional day's meeting in the year, back to back with the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. 1326: At least one informal consultation meeting per year, expected to take place in Nairobi, is envisaged for 2008 and 2009 to facilitate the work of assisting the Parties and also in promoting ratification of and compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. Travel on official business for 2008 and 2009 is being maintained at the 2007 level.
3301	The budget provision requested in 2008 and 2009 for members and experts of the assessment panels and the technical options committees attending assessment panel meetings is being maintained at 2007 levels.
3302	In 2008, the total participation costs, based on some 80 participants attending the joint eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, is borne fully by the Montreal Protocol Trust fund. In 2009, the budget allocation reverts back to 2007 levels.
3303	Participation costs are based on some 60 participants attending the Open-ended Working Group meetings in both 2008 and 2009.
3304	Participation costs are based on one Bureau meeting a year for four Bureau members from developing countries or countries with economies in transition at each meeting.
3305	The participation costs for the two Implementation Committee meetings per year are based on eight members from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at each meeting and one representative each from three or four countries invited by the Implementation Committee at each meeting. Provision has also been made for travel by the Implementation Committee President or Vice-President from an Article 5 Party to attend three Executive Committee meetings a year.
3306	Funds have been allocated to finance the participation of two participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition as part of informal consultations in 2008 and 2009 on critical issues relating to the Montreal Protocol, which, it is expected, will be held in Nairobi.
Equipment and premises component	
Expendable equipment – 4101	The cost of miscellaneous expendables is being increased minimally in 2009 to take into account inflation. Resource utilization is being monitored constantly in order to maintain low expenditure levels.
Non-expendable equipment – 4200	A minimal provision in 2008 and 2009 has been made to provide for increased server capacity and to enable the Secretariat to replace equipment as and when required.
Premises (rent) – 4300	The allocation for rental of premises in 2009 has a minimal increase to reflect inflation.
Miscellaneous component	
Operation and maintenance of equipment – 5101	The provision for operation and maintenance of equipment is being increased minimally in 2009 to cover increased maintenance costs for constantly increasing server capacity and additional computing requirements for staff.
Reporting costs (including editing, translation, duplication, publication and printing) – 5201–5203	General reporting costs for the Secretariat are provided for under these lines. Line 5202 is reserved for reporting of assessment panels.

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

Annex II

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

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

(in United States dollars)

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Afghanistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Albania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Algeria	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Angola	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Argentina	0.325	0.325	0.324	13,853	13,853
Armenia	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Australia	1.787	1.787	1.781	76,171	76,171
Austria	0.887	0.887	0.884	37,808	37,808
Azerbaijan	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahamas	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bahrain	0.033	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bangladesh	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Barbados	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belarus	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Belgium	1.102	1.102	1.098	46,973	46,973
Belize	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Benin	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bhutan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bolivia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Botswana	0.014	0.000	0.000	0	0
Brazil	0.876	0.876	0.873	37,339	37,339
Brunei Darussalam	0.026	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bulgaria	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burkina Faso	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Burundi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cambodia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cameroon	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Canada	2.977	2.977	2.967	126,894	126,894

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Cape Verde	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Central African Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chad	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Chile	0.161	0.161	0.160	6,863	6,863
China	2.667	2.667	2.658	113,680	113,680
Colombia	0.105	0.105	0.105	4,476	4,476
Comoros	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Congo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cook Islands	-	0.000	0.000	0	0
Costa Rica	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0.009	0.000	0.000	0	0
Croatia	0.050	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cuba	0.054	0.000	0.000	0	0
Cyprus	0.044	0.000	0.000	0	0
Czech Republic	0.281	0.281	0.280	11,978	11,978
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Denmark	0.739	0.739	0.737	31,500	31,500
Djibouti	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominica	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Dominican Republic	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ecuador	0.021	0.000	0.000	0	0
Egypt	0.088	0.000	0.000	0	0
El Salvador	0.020	0.000	0.000	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Eritrea	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estonia	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ethiopia	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
European Community	2.500	2.500	2.492	106,562	106,562
Fiji	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Finland	0.564	0.564	0.562	24,040	24,040
France	6.301	6.301	6.280	268,579	268,579
Gabon	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Gambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Georgia	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Germany	8.577	8.577	8.548	365,593	365,593
Ghana	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Greece	0.596	0.596	0.594	25,404	25,404
Grenada	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guatemala	0.032	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Guinea	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Guyana	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Haiti	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Honduras	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Hungary	0.244	0.244	0.243	10,400	10,400
Iceland	0.037	0.000	0.000	0	0
India	0.450	0.450	0.448	19,181	19,181
Indonesia	0.161	0.161	0.160	6,863	6,863
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.180	0.180	0.179	7,672	7,672
Ireland	0.445	0.445	0.443	18,968	18,968
Israel	0.419	0.419	0.418	17,860	17,860
Italy	5.079	5.079	5.062	216,492	216,492
Jamaica	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Japan	16.624	16.624	16.568	708,595	708,595
Jordan	0.012	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kazakhstan	0.029	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kenya	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kiribati	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Kuwait	0.182	0.182	0.181	7,758	7,758
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Latvia	0.018	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lebanon	0.034	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lesotho	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Liberia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.062	0.000	0.000	0	0
Liechtenstein	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Lithuania	0.031	0.000	0.000	0	0
Luxembourg	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Madagascar	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malawi	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malaysia	0.190	0.190	0.189	8,099	8,099
Maldives	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mali	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Malta	0.017	0.000	0.000	0	0
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritania	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mauritius	0.011	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mexico	2.257	2.257	2.249	96,204	96,204
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Monaco	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mongolia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Montenegro	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Morocco	0.042	0.000	0.000	0	0
Mozambique	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Myanmar	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Namibia	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nauru	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nepal	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Netherlands	1.873	1.873	1.867	79,836	79,836
New Zealand	0.256	0.256	0.255	10,912	10,912
Nicaragua	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niger	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Nigeria	0.048	0.000	0.000	0	0
Niue	-	0.000	0.000	0	0
Norway	0.782	0.782	0.779	33,333	33,333
Oman	0.073	0.000	0.000	0	0
Pakistan	0.059	0.000	0.000	0	0
Palau	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Panama	0.023	0.000	0.000	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Paraguay	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Peru	0.078	0.000	0.000	0	0
Philippines	0.078	0.000	0.000	0	0
Poland	0.501	0.501	0.499	21,355	21,355
Portugal	0.527	0.527	0.525	22,463	22,463
Qatar	0.085	0.000	0.000	0	0
Republic of Korea	2.173	2.173	2.166	92,624	92,624
Republic of Moldova	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Romania	0.070	0.000	0.000	0	0
Russian Federation	1.200	1.200	1.196	51,150	51,150
Rwanda	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Samoa	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.748	0.748	0.745	31,883	31,883
Senegal	0.004	0.000	0.000	0	0
Serbia	0.021	0.000	0.000	0	0
Seychelles	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0

NAME OF PARTY	UN scale of assessment for years 2007-2009	Adjusted UN scale to exclude non-contributors	Adjusted UN scale with 22% maximum assessment rate considered	2008 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES	INDICATIVE 2009 CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTIES
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Singapore	0.347	0.347	0.346	14,791	14,791
Slovakia	0.063	0.000	0.000	0	0
Slovenia	0.096	0.000	0.000	0	0
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Somalia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
South Africa	0.290	0.290	0.289	12,361	12,361
Spain	2.968	2.968	2.958	126,511	126,511
Sri Lanka	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sudan	0.010	0.000	0.000	0	0
Suriname	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Swaziland	0.002	0.000	0.000	0	0
Sweden	1.071	1.071	1.067	45,651	45,651
Switzerland	1.216	1.216	1.212	51,832	51,832
Syrian Arab Republic	0.016	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tajikistan	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Thailand	0.186	0.186	0.185	7,928	7,928
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.005	0.000	0.000	0	0
Togo	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tonga	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.027	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tunisia	0.031	0.000	0.000	0	0
Turkey	0.381	0.381	0.380	16,240	16,240
Turkmenistan	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
Tuvalu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uganda	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ukraine	0.045	0.000	0.000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.302	0.302	0.301	12,873	12,873
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6.642	6.642	6.620	283,114	283,114
United Republic of Tanzania	0.006	0.000	0.000	0	0
United States of America	22.000	22.000	21.926	937,746	937,746
Uruguay	0.027	0.000	0.000	0	0
Uzbekistan	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Vanuatu	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.200	0.200	0.199	8,525	8,525
Viet Nam	0.024	0.000	0.000	0	0
Yemen	0.007	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zambia	0.001	0.000	0.000	0	0
Zimbabwe	0.008	0.000	0.000	0	0
Total	102.473	100.339	100.000	4,276,933	4,276,933

Annex III

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

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

Article 2F: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 5: Special situation of developing countries

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Each Party operating under paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that for the twelve-month period commencing on 1 January 2030, and in each twelve-month period thereafter, its calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed zero. Each such Party producing one or more of these substances shall, for the same periods, ensure that its calculated level of production of the controlled substances in Group I of Annex C does not exceed zero. However:

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

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

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

Annex IV

Montreal Declaration

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reaffirm their commitment to phase out the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances consistent with their Montreal Protocol obligations;
2. Recognize the need for continued vigilance to safeguard progress made to date on achieving the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and to address emerging issues;
3. Strive for the earliest possible ratification of all amendments to the Protocol;
4. Recognize the historic and ongoing importance of near universal participation in a treaty with demonstrable, measurable and ambitious yet pragmatic goals and the role played by the mechanisms established, in particular the Multilateral Fund, to provide technical, policy and financial assistance;

5. Recognize the importance of assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, through various means including transfer of technology, information exchange and partnership for capacity-building, in fulfilling their obligations under the Protocol;

6. Acknowledge the vital contribution of science to our understanding of the ozone layer and threats to it and that protection of the ozone layer will require a continued global commitment and a sustained level of scientific research, monitoring and vigilance;

7. Recognize the extraordinary accomplishments and services provided to the Parties by the Montreal Protocol's supporting institutions and the importance of their continued role;

8. Recognize the importance of accelerating the recovery of the ozone layer in a way that also addresses other environmental issues, notably climate change;

9. Recognize the opportunity for cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and other relevant international bodies and agreements to enhance human and environmental protection.

附件三

Earth Negotiation Bulletin: MOP19

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and Development Negotiations,
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NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER:

17 – 21 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) begins today in Montreal, Canada. The meeting will commence with a high-level segment for ministers and other heads of delegation. A preparatory segment will take place beginning Tuesday, 18 September, and the high-level segment will reconvene near the end of the week.

Throughout the meeting, delegates will consider decisions on a range of issues, including: adjustments to the hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out schedule; monitoring transboundary movements of, and preventing illegal trade in, ozone-depleting substances (ODS); essential-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009; and campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for producing metered-dose inhalers (MDIs). Other matters to be addressed include: issues related to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (the Multilateral Fund); assessment of new very short-lived ODS; methyl bromide-related issues, including critical-use exemptions; carbon tetrachloride-related issues; compliance; and key challenges to be faced by parties in the future protection of the ozone layer.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OZONE REGIME

Concerns that the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer could be at risk from CFCs and other anthropogenic substances were first raised in the early 1970s. At that time, scientists warned that the release of these substances into the atmosphere could deplete the ozone layer, hindering its ability to prevent harmful ultraviolet rays from reaching the Earth. This would adversely affect ocean ecosystems, agricultural productivity and animal populations, and harm humans through higher rates of skin cancers, cataracts and weakened immune systems. In response to this growing concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened a conference in March 1977 that adopted a World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer and established a Coordinating Committee to guide future international action on ozone protection.

VIENNA CONVENTION: In May 1981, the UNEP Governing Council launched negotiations on an international agreement to protect the ozone layer and, in March 1985, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted. The Convention called for cooperation on monitoring, research and data exchange, but did not impose obligations to reduce the use of ODS. The Convention now has 191 parties.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL: In September 1987, efforts to negotiate binding obligations to reduce the use of ODS led to the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Protocol introduced control measures for some CFCs and halons for developed countries (non-Article 5 parties). Developing countries (Article 5 parties) were granted a grace period allowing them to increase their use of these ODS before taking on commitments. The Protocol currently has 191 parties.

Since 1987, several amendments and adjustments to the Protocol have been adopted, adding new obligations and additional ODS, and adjusting existing control schedules. Amendments require ratification by a defined number of parties before their entry into force, while adjustments enter into force automatically.

LONDON AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: Delegates to the second Meeting of the Parties (MOP-2), which took place in London, UK, in 1990, tightened control schedules and agreed to add ten more CFCs to the list of ODS, as well as carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform. To date, 186 parties have ratified the London Amendment. MOP-2 also established the Multilateral Fund, which meets the incremental costs incurred by Article 5 parties in implementing the Protocol's control measures and finances clearinghouse functions, including technical assistance, information, training, and the costs of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The Fund is replenished every three years, and has received pledges of over US\$2 billion since its inception.

COPENHAGEN AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-4, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1992, delegates tightened existing control schedules and added controls on methyl bromide, hydrobromofluorocarbons and HCFCs. MOP-4 also agreed to enact non-compliance procedures and to establish an Implementation Committee. The Implementation Committee examines cases of possible non-compliance by parties, and makes recommendations to the MOP aimed at securing full compliance. To date, 178 parties have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

MONTREAL AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-9, held in Montreal, Canada, in 1997, delegates agreed to a new licensing system for the import and export of ODS, in addition to tightening existing control schedules. They also agreed to a ban on trade in methyl bromide with non-parties to the Copenhagen Amendment. To date, 156 parties have ratified the Montreal Amendment.

BELJING AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-11, held in Beijing, China, in 1999, delegates agreed to controls on bromochloromethane and additional controls on HCFCs, and to reporting on methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) applications. At present, 130 parties have ratified the Beijing Amendment.

MOPs 14-15: At MOP-14, held in Rome, Italy, in 2002, the MOP's decisions covered such matters as compliance, interaction with the World Trade Organization, and replenishment of the Multilateral Fund with US\$474 million for 2003-2005. MOP-15, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2003, resulted in decisions on issues including the implications of the entry into force of the Beijing Amendment. However, disagreements surfaced over exemptions allowing the use of methyl bromide beyond 2004 for "critical" uses where no technically or economically feasible alternatives are available. Delegates could not reach agreement and took the unprecedented step of calling for an "extraordinary" MOP.

FIRST EXTRAORDINARY MOP: The first Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (ExMOP-1) took place in March 2004, in Montreal, Canada. Parties agreed to critical-use exemptions (CUEs) for methyl bromide for 2005 only. The introduction of a "double-cap" concept distinguishing between old and new production of methyl bromide was central to this compromise. Parties agreed to a cap for new production of 30% of parties' 1991 baseline levels, meaning that where the capped amount was insufficient for approved critical uses in 2005, parties were required to use existing stockpiles.

MOP-16: MOP-16 took place in Prague, Czech Republic, in November 2004. The parties adopted decisions on the Multilateral Fund, ratification, compliance, trade in ODS and other matters, but work on methyl bromide exemptions for 2006 was not completed. For the second time, parties decided to hold an extraordinary MOP.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MOP: ExMOP-2 was held in July 2005, in Montreal, Canada. Parties agreed to supplementary levels of CUEs for 2006 left unresolved at MOP-16. Under this decision, parties also agreed that: CUEs allocated domestically that exceed levels permitted by the MOP must be drawn from existing stocks; methyl bromide stocks must be reported; and parties must "endeavor" to allocate CUEs to the particular use categories specified in the decision.

COP-7/MOP-17: MOP-17 was held jointly with the seventh Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention in Dakar, Senegal, in December 2005. Parties approved essential-use exemptions for 2006 and 2007, supplemental CUEs for 2006 and CUEs for 2007, and production and consumption of methyl bromide in non-Article 5 parties for laboratory and analytical critical uses. Other decisions concerned, inter alia: submission of information on methyl bromide in space fumigation; replenishment of the Multilateral Fund with US\$470.4 million for 2006-2008; and the terms of reference for a feasibility study on developing a monitoring system for the transboundary movement of controlled ODS.

MOP-18: MOP-18 took place in New Delhi, India, from 30 October - 3 November 2006. Parties adopted decisions on: essential-use exemptions; future work following the Secretariat's workshop on the Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP); CUEs; difficulties faced by some Article 5 parties manufacturing CFC-based MDIs; treatment of stockpiled ODS relative to compliance; a feasibility study on developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of ODS; and key challenges to be faced by parties in protecting the ozone layer over the next decade. Parties deferred consideration, until OEWG-27, of multi-year exemptions for CUEs and options for preventing harmful trade in methyl bromide stocks.

CURRENT ODS CONTROL SCHEDULES: Under the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, non-Article 5 parties were required to phase out production and consumption of: halons by 1994; CFCs, CTC, hydrobromochlorofluorocarbons and methyl chloroform by 1996; bromochloromethane by 2002; and methyl bromide by 2005. Consumption of HCFCs is to be phased out by 2030 (with interim targets prior to those dates), with production to

have been stabilized by 2004. Article 5 parties were required to phase out production and consumption of bromochloromethane by 2002. These parties must still phase out: production and consumption of CFCs, halons and CTC by 2010, and methyl chloroform and methyl bromide by 2015; and consumption of HCFCs by 2040 (with interim reduction targets prior to phase-out). Production of HCFCs in Article 5 countries must be stabilized by 2016. There are exemptions to these phase-outs to allow for certain uses lacking feasible alternatives or in particular circumstances.

INTERSESSIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

DIALOGUE ON KEY FUTURE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: The dialogue was held from 2-3 June 2007, in Nairobi, Kenya. Parties considered key issues and challenges, including those related to scientific assessment, HCFCs and combating illegal trade, and the plan for future work under the Montreal Protocol.

OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP: The twenty-seventh meeting of the Montreal Protocol's Open-ended Working Group (OEWG-27) took place in Nairobi, Kenya, from 4-7 June 2007. Delegates agreed to forward fifteen draft decisions to MOP-19, including on: HCFCs; methyl bromide trade; preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances; establishment of a multi-year agenda for the MOP; essential-use exemptions for CFCs; possible future amendment of the Protocol regarding n-propyl bromide; and the laboratory and analytical use exemption. Other matters discussed included multi-year exemptions for methyl bromide use, and accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund held its fifty-second session to consider issues associated with the Fund from 23-27 July 2007, in Montreal, Canada. A report on the activities of the Executive Committee will be considered at MOP-19.

TEAP and TOCs: A number of the Technical Options Committees (TOCs) met between February and August 2007 to further their work in the lead-up to MOP-19. In addition, the TEAP Task Force on HCFC issues met during the full TEAP meeting in Rome, Italy, from 26-30 March 2007, to assess options to reduce emissions. The work of the TOCs and the Task Force on HCFC Issues are included in the TEAP's 2007 reports, which will be considered at MOP-19.

INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON THE PROPOSALS TO PHASE OUT HCFCs: Informal consultations on the proposals to phase out HCFCs were held in Montreal, Canada, on 28 July 2007 and 15 September 2007. The informal consultations covered, inter alia: options for an adjusted baseline and freeze date; the need for exemptions and basic domestic needs provisions; the concept of a "worst-first" approach to an adjusted phase-out schedule; consideration of climate benefits; and related funding issues. The topic will be taken up further at MOP-19.

IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE: In its thirty-eighth session from 8-9 June 2007, in Nairobi, Kenya, and its thirty-ninth session from 12-15 September 2007, in Montreal, Canada, the Implementation Committee considered, inter alia, non-compliance and data reporting issues, and made related recommendations, which will be considered at MOP-19.

20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION SEMINAR ON THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: This seminar, entitled "Celebrating 20 Years of Progress," was held on 16 September 2007 in Montreal, Canada, and included sessions on the Montreal Protocol, ozone science, links with other environmental issues, and future challenges. A full IISD-RS report of the seminar can be found at www.iisd.ca/ozone/mop19/anniversary.htm

MOP-19 HIGHLIGHTS:

MONDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) began on Monday, 17 September, in Montreal, Canada. In plenary, a high-level segment took place throughout the day, including an award ceremony, organizational matters, statements from heads of delegations, and reports from assessment panels and the Multilateral Fund. Contact groups on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS), and terms of reference (ToR) for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment also met in the afternoon.

PLENARY

OPENING OF HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT: MOP-18 Bureau Vice-President Omar Tejada (Dominican Republic) opened MOP-19. John Baird, Minister of Environment, Canada, welcomed participants, describing the Montreal Protocol as the most effective international convention of our time. He stated that the use of HCFCs was always intended to be a temporary solution and called for an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. In closing, he noted that climate change must be tackled with the same spirit that led to the Montreal Protocol's success.

Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP, welcomed delegates on behalf of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon. He said that the multilateral system is complex and frustrating but extraordinary policy regimes such as the Montreal Protocol show that the international system can effectively address environmental issues. Steiner asserted that the Protocol now presents a challenge to governments in addressing issues such as the global warming effects of ODS.

AWARD CEREMONY: Steiner, Minister Baird, and Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, presented numerous awards to individuals, international agencies, and government agencies as implementing agencies, in recognition of outstanding contributions to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Parties elected Bureau members for MOP-19, namely: Khalid Al-Ali (Qatar) as President; Miroslav Spasojevic (Serbia), Nicholas Kiddle (New Zealand) and Mayra Mejia (Honduras) as Vice-Presidents; and Jessica Eriyo (Uganda) as Rapporteur.

MOP-19 Bureau President Al-Ali then introduced the proposed agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1). He suggested, and delegates agreed, to defer Agenda Item 3d (credentials of representatives), and to refer Agenda Item 11 (consideration of a Montreal Declaration) to the Preparatory Segment. Delegates

adopted the agenda with an additional item proposed by the US. They also agreed to the organization of work, which included the establishment of contact groups on: HCFCs; illegal trade in ODSs; the ToR for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment; and institutions of the Montreal Protocol.

2006 ASSESSMENT PANEL REPORTS: A.R. Ravishankara, on behalf of the Steering Committee of the Science Assessment Panel (SAP), presented the latest results on ODS emissions and ozone recovery, which he said indicated that the Montreal Protocol is "working as intended." He showed that global ozone levels have leveled off and are not declining, but that uncertainty remained as to when the ozone layer would recover. He stated that methyl chloroform, methyl bromide, HCFC-22 and very short lived halogens are the main contributors to current ozone depletion.

Janet Bornman, Co-Chair of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP), reported on work examining the interaction between climate change factors and ozone depletion. She highlighted the adverse effects of increased ultraviolet (UV) radiation on human health, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, air quality and materials. She emphasized that all types of skin cancers are expected to double from 2000 to 2015.

Stephen Andersen, Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), stated that TEAP recommended an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs and called for alternatives to ODS in foam production. He further reported that: the civil aviation sector still widely uses halons; phase-out of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) is achievable by 2009; and alternatives for methyl bromide exist. Andersen outlined TEAP's view that refrigeration in Article 5 countries will likely depend on CFCs and HCFCs for some time, and called for accelerated use of alternatives.

STATEMENTS BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS: Many countries thanked Canada for hosting MOP-19 and outlined national activities to eliminate ODS. FIJI called for closer cooperation with the Southeast Pacific network with the support of the Multilateral Fund. ARGENTINA noted that the G8 Summit, Ibero-American Ministerial Conference and Mercosur have all made declarations on reducing ODSs, and called for accelerated phase-out efforts. The SOLOMON ISLANDS, BHUTAN, BENIN and CROATIA referred to networks in their regions that support implementation of the Protocol.

The US stated that an accelerated HCFC phase-out would bring greater benefits for climate change amelioration than measures under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol, and called for reaching a decision on a phase-out at this conference. ZIMBABWE and SWEDEN called for an accelerated HCFC phase-out. GUINEA stressed the need to fully phase out both HCFCs and CFCs.

CHINA stressed that continued successful implementation depends on support from key industries, and listed current obstacles to an accelerated HCFC phase-out, including the lack of alternative technologies, and negative impacts on economic sectors and the workforce.

COLOMBIA said that reducing HCFCs required adequate financing for Article 5 parties from the Multilateral Fund. DJIBOUTI supported an accelerated phase-out but called for a realistic timetable due to the difficulties faced by developing countries in gaining access to reasonably-priced alternatives. Portugal, for the EUROPEAN UNION, offered to take a leading role helping developing countries accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs and suggested a focus on preventing illegal trade, controlling new substances, managing ODS banks, and ozone-layer monitoring.

BRAZIL highlighted their joint submission with Argentina for an accelerated HCFC phase-out and stressed the phase-out's dependence on sufficient funding. JAPAN asserted that any consideration of an accelerated HCFC phase-out must take available resources into account.

GABON, TANZANIA and SENEGAL raised concern over the future of the Protocol after 2010, and with SOUTH AFRICA and SAMOA drew attention to the need for assistance to address growing illegal trade in ODSs, and negative economic impacts of ODS reductions. UGANDA identified future challenges for the Montreal Protocol, including improving strategies for border control and increasing financial and technical support for development of alternative technologies. The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY emphasized the need for MOP-19 to achieve solid results that go beyond current commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

INDIA stressed the need for technology transfer to be provided under fair and favorable conditions. MAURITIUS highlighted the vulnerability of small island developing states to climate change. FRANCE noted the interrelationships between ODS, global warming, biodiversity and human health.

MEXICO advocated the elimination of methyl bromide use by all parties and, with the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, highlighted alternatives to methyl bromide. ITALY explained that it was once the second biggest consumer of methyl bromide, but that it has nearly completed its transition to elimination. CUBA stressed that political will was necessary to reduce methyl bromide consumption.

MULTILATERAL FUND: Philippe Chemouny (Canada), Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, presented the Committee's report (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/4). He highlighted an ongoing study on ODS and their destruction, and the establishment of a contact group to discuss funding for phasing out CFC consumption for MDI manufacturing. He added that the Multilateral Fund lacks guidelines for assessing the cost of phasing out HCFCs, but will consider the incremental costs of an accelerated phase-out at its next meeting. In conclusion, Chemouny congratulated China, Mexico and Venezuela for phasing out their consumption and production of CFCs ahead of schedule.

The implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund then presented reports of their activities in support of the Montreal Protocol. UNDP listed its contributions to projects in 100 countries, including promoting better economies of scale, and building synergies in support of sustainable development. UNEP outlined activities including capacity building and technical support, regional networking, special compliance assistance, education of teachers and close cooperation with industry experts. UNIDO overviewed its work as implementing agency since 1992, supporting over 1000 projects in 81 countries including: promoting use of hydrocarbons to replace CFCs; and helping to establish national ozone units and phase out ODSs in developing countries. The World Bank reported its involvement in 600 Montreal Protocol projects in 25 countries, and said accelerated phase-out of HCFCs might be viable for

some countries, but there was a need to better understand supply and demand issues. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) explained their strategic mandate to support the HCFC phase-out and noted possible synergies with the UNFCCC.

CONTACT GROUPS

HCFCs: The contact group was co-chaired by Maas Goote (the Netherlands) and Mikheil Tushishvili (Georgia). Co-Chair Goote reported on Informal Consultations on proposals to phase out HCFCs that took place on Saturday, 15 September 2007, highlighting: a convergence of views on freeze and baseline dates; "positive signals" regarding funding; and discussions on essential uses and optimizing climate benefits.

The contact group discussed baseline data for measuring HCFC phase-out, including related issues of funding and technical assistance, and potential starting dates for an accelerated phase-out. While many recognized problems with older data, there were also concerns about further delaying action. Several Article 5 countries expressed concern about the continuity in funding required for five-year programmes of data collection in the lead-up to a freeze.

Other issues raised included: the need to take sector-based approaches for a phase-out; the application of common but differentiated responsibilities; and the needs of low-consumption countries.

Participants agreed that MOP-19 should endeavour to agree on baseline and freeze dates, reduction steps, financial and technological assistance, and possibly a floor and ceiling for funding. The Co-Chairs agreed to prepare a draft text to be considered on Tuesday afternoon.

TOR FOR THE STUDY ON MULTILATERAL FUND REPLENISHMENT: The contact group, chaired by Jozef Byus (Belgium), met to discuss a draft decision on the ToR for a study on the 2009-2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3). The EU introduced an alternative proposal and the group agreed to integrate the two texts for later consideration.

The group also discussed longer replenishment periods, with one participant suggesting the study consider a 2009-2014 replenishment period and proposing that TEAP consider the financial and other implications of a possible 5 or 6-year replenishment period, and whether such a measure would facilitate more even levels of financial contribution.

ILLEGAL TRADE: Paul Krajnik (Austria) chaired the contact group, which considered draft decisions on illegal trade in ODSs (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 – Section E). Participants discussed language on encouraging parties to include permits for each ODS shipment in their ODS licensing systems. Many delegates disagreed with this approach, citing the onerous nature of shipment-by-shipment approaches, and questioning the effectiveness of this approach in combating illegal trade. Others noted that this was only one of many approaches to licensing, and warned that singling it out may send a signal that it is the only control that is effective. Chair Krajnik deferred discussion until Tuesday.

IN THE CORRIDORS

As delegates basked in Monday's celebration of the Protocol's twentieth birthday, most were excitedly talking about the links between the ozone and climate processes, particularly the possible "win-win" from an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. One participant enthused that HCFCs were the most significant issue to be tackled by the Montreal Protocol in recent years – a view possibly demonstrated by the shortage of seats in Monday afternoon's packed contact group. Others felt that the success of any phase-out would hinge upon the Multilateral Fund's replenishment. Meanwhile, despite the positive HCFC climate, at least one experienced participant foreshadowed the always-contentious issue of methyl bromide exemptions lurking in the wings.

MOP-19 HIGHLIGHTS: TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) continued on Tuesday with plenary sessions throughout the day and evening. The preparatory segment considered, *inter alia*, organizational matters, budget issues, hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) issues, and methyl bromide. The high-level segment heard statements from heads of delegations. Contact groups on HCFCs, illegal trade, budget, and terms of reference (ToR) for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment also met throughout the afternoon.

PLENARY

OPENING OF PREPARATORY SEGMENT: The preparatory session was co-chaired by Marcia Levaggi (Argentina) and Mikkel Sorensen (Denmark). Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, opened the preparatory segment with a discussion of ODS targets for 2010, calling for an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs and sufficient funding for its accomplishment by Article 5 parties.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Delegates adopted the preparatory segment agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1) with the US' addition of nominations for the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) under Item 16 (other matters), and Australia's addition of halon assessment in 2006 under Item 9f (issues from the TEAP report). Delegates referred the Executive Committee's request to change its TOR to modify the number of times it meets (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/D) and the draft decision on the status of Romania (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/O) to the high-level segment. Draft decisions on future challenges (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decisions XIX/F and XIX/G) were referred to the Multilateral Fund contact group.

BUDGET ISSUES: Co-Chair Levaggi established a contact group, to be chaired by Jiří Hlaváček (Czech Republic), to prepare draft decisions related to the Montreal Protocol budget and the trust funds of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

HCFC ISSUES: TEAP Report on Addressing HCFCs: TEAP Task Force Co-Chair Lambert Kuijpers (the Netherlands) presented TEAP report related to ozone depletion, highlighting trends in production and consumption of HCFCs, and the impact of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) on HCFC-22 production. TEAP Task Force Co-Chair Paul Ashford (UK) emphasized the need for early development of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to ensure climate benefits from an accelerated phase-out.

Kuijpers noted that TEAP did not address the cost effectiveness of available alternatives. He said estimated savings from a phase-out will depend on the availability of alternative technologies. KUWAIT suggested that an accelerated phase-out is unrealistic, given current urban growth rates in Asia, increasing HCFC consumption, and the lack of alternative technologies.

The US: asserted that technologies for destroying HCFC-23 are inexpensive; requested information on minor uses of HCFCs; and cautioned against assuming maximum climate benefits. The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC) said that technical and economic alternatives exist for most HCFC uses, and requested more information on emission rates from feedstock. Supported by INDIA and INDONESIA, the EC said the UNFCCC is the appropriate forum for addressing the impact of phasing out HCFC on global warming.

TANZANIA called for more information on available alternatives and areas of application. JAPAN said measures such as controlling HCFC leakage would accrue as many benefits as an accelerated HCFC phase-out. ARGENTINA praised the report as a positive contribution to the relationship between the ozone and climate regimes. GREENPEACE urged parties to act on the report as soon as possible.

Adjustments to HCFC Phase-out Schedule: Co-Chair Levaggi reported that six proposals for an adjusted phase-out schedule had been received (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Chapter II). The US noted that perverse incentives exist while the CDM provides Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) for the destruction of HCFC-23, a by-product of HCFC production, and supported by SWITZERLAND, stressed the need to set a baseline.

Additional HCFC Proposal: Co-Chair Sorensen opened the floor for discussion on additional work on HCFCs (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 Decision XIX/A). KUWAIT, supported by CHINA, proposed, *inter alia*: that TEAP study ways of encouraging use of HCFC substitutes in Article 5 countries, taking into account all uses and sectors; and that the Secretariat organize a workshop to examine TEAP's reports after MOP-20 in 2008.

Co-Chair Sorensen established a contact group, to be chaired by Syria, to consider Kuwait's proposal. CANADA reminded delegates that many of the proposal's elements relate closely to those being addressed in the HCFC contact group, and Co-Chair Sorensen agreed that the outcomes of the two contact groups would need to be considered together.

METHYL BROMIDE: The Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) reported "excellent progress" in phasing out methyl bromide, noting a significant decline in nominations for critical-use exemptions (CUEs) for 2008/2009.

Representatives of MBTOC said there are no known alternatives to methyl bromide for fumigation of dates, and that the Committee has no information on use of methyl bromide stocks.

Nominations for methyl bromide CUEs for 2008 and 2009: SWITZERLAND raised concern with the low uptake of alternatives and large CUE nominations proposed by some countries, noting that up to 40% of stocks were not being used for critical uses. The EC echoed these concerns and tabled a draft decision for consideration. The US said they had adopted alternatives in most sectors and noted that stocks will run out in 2009, and also raised concerns about the metadata used by MBTOC to derive CUEs.

Noting that substitutes for most methyl bromide uses exist, the NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL warned that progress on HCFCs would be undone by allowing large CUEs for methyl bromide. VENEZUELA called for strong reductions in methyl bromide use. Co-Chair Levaggi established a contact group, to be chaired by Canada.

Preventing Harmful Trade in Methyl Bromide Stocks: KENYA introduced the proposed decision on this issue (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/B), which it said aimed to help Article 5 parties combat unwanted imports. NEW ZEALAND, supported by AUSTRALIA, questioned how the draft decision might prevent unwanted trade and, supported by the US, said effective licensing was the most effective way of combating illegal trade. CANADA said the aim of the decision is to match supply with demand in Article 5 countries. Co-Chair Sorensen referred the proposal to the contact group on illegal trade.

MONTREAL DECLARATION: CANADA introduced a proposed draft Montreal Declaration (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 Chapter IV) and a contact group was established.

2007 TEAP REPORTS: Co-Chair Sorensen noted that the TEAP study on carbon tetrachloride is not yet completed, and parties requested TEAP to include these results in next year's report. Following discussion: the draft decision on process agent related proposals was referred to the high level segment; the proposal on n-propyl bromide (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/K) was referred to the agenda item on short-lived substances; discussion on the TEAP report on campaign production of CFCs for MDI was deferred until MOP-20; and the request for funding non-Article 5 representatives' travel was referred to the budget contact group.

AUSTRALIA introduced a draft decision on projected regional imbalances of halons (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.1). Discussion on the proposal was deferred until Wednesday.

Essential use nominations: Delegates discussed exemption requests from the Russian Federation for the aerospace industry and from the US for metered-dose inhalers (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Draft Decisions XIX/H and XIX/J). The EC and MEXICO supported the requests, while ARGENTINA opposed, noting the existence of alternatives. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION and the US noted that the requests were approved by OEWG-27 and endorsed by the TEAP.

NEW VERY SHORT-LIVED ODS: The EU tabled two draft proposals on new very short-lived ODS and n-propyl bromide (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3/CRP.8 and CRP.9). The US asserted that the substances do not pose a significant threat as ODS. Co-Chair Sorensen suggested deferring the matter.

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT: NORWAY highlighted key factors in the success of the Montreal Protocol, including sending credible signals to industry, and ensuring financial and technical support. ALGERIA called for greater interaction between the Montreal Protocol and other MEAs. VENEZUELA called for dealing with illicit trade, especially of methyl bromide. KYRGYZSTAN said illegal trade is a significant problem for economies in transition. The REPUBLIC OF KOREA urged implementation of licensing systems to combat illegal trade. THAILAND urged use of prior informed consent on imports of halon and carbon tetrachloride.

CAMBODIA, MONGOLIA, LIBERIA and NIGERIA supported an accelerated HCFC phase-out. MAURITANIA, KENYA, THAILAND, CHILE, TURKEY and TOGO commended the role of donors and the Multilateral Fund in promoting phase-out of ODS and, with INDONESIA, called for further assistance to accelerate HCFC phase-out. KENYA and TOGO added that assistance and mandated targets should take into account national circumstances and not adversely affect Article 5 countries' economies. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION called for assessing the economic and technical impacts of a phase-out. SWITZERLAND called for a realistic HCFC phase-out with a financial solution that addresses developing country constraints. SURINAME noted the lack of low-cost and easily available HCFC alternatives.

GHANA called for regional facilities for destroying ODS to be established. On the Multilateral Fund, SWITZERLAND suggested that funding should be maintained at least at existing levels, given the need for strengthened controls over HCFCs and destruction of existing stocks of HCFCs and halons.

CONTACT GROUPS

ILLEGAL TRADE: Participants continued to consider draft decisions on illegal trade in ODS (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/E), and agreed to include: implementation of licensing systems; enforcement of these systems; and improvement options. Contact group Chair Paul Krajnik (Austria) convened a small drafting group to prepare the paragraph on improvement, including a list of options to improve prevention of illegal trade.

BUDGET: The contact group reviewed the revised budget for 2007, and proposed 2008 and 2009 budgets of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/5). The Ozone Secretariat outlined that the proposals feature minimal growth, level contributions, and a "soft landing" once the surplus is depleted. Most delegates called for zero nominal growth, and the Secretariat noted that the budget uses zero nominal growth for most budget lines. The group will reconvene on Wednesday.

TOR FOR THE STUDY ON MULTILATERAL FUND REPLENISHMENT: The contact group, co-chaired by David Omotosho (Nigeria) and Jozef Buys (Belgium), discussed alternative replenishment periods, and decided that the study should consider the financial and other implications of extending the replenishment period to up to 6 years. The group also considered studying possible measures for the destruction of equipment containing ODS. The group will reconvene on Wednesday.

HCFCs: The contact group discussed a Co-Chairs' draft text, including, *inter alia*: the choice of baselines; freeze dates for production and consumption in Article 5 and Article 2 countries; and sustained replenishments for the Multilateral Fund. The group also considered recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund regarding: review of eligibility criteria; technical assistance to low-consumption Article 5 parties; and surveys to assist parties in improving baseline data. Co-Chairs Goote and Tushishvili agreed to revise the draft text for further discussion on Wednesday.

IN THE CORRIDORS

As delegates knuckled down to work in a closed contact group on HCFCs, one upbeat delegate remarked that they were entering the "critical stage in negotiations" and another said that "much more progress had been made than expected" on this sensitive issue. However other negotiators were more cautious, noting that text discussions were still at an early stage and that differences were far from being resolved. Overall, most participants were optimistic that a deal could be struck if compromises are made to bridge proposals for a baseline and freeze date, and issues of financial assistance and technology transfer.

MOP-19 HIGHLIGHTS:

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) continued on Wednesday morning with a preparatory segment in plenary, covering agenda items on halons, carbon tetrachloride, laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), and compliance and data reporting. Contact groups on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), budget, illegal trade, terms of reference (ToR) for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment, critical-use nominations (CUNs) for methyl bromide, and a possible Montreal Declaration also met in the morning and afternoon.

The evening plenary session opened with a short message from the astronauts at the International Space Station, expressing their pride in the role of space observation in identifying the issue of ozone layer depletion, and congratulating delegates on 20 years of successes under the Montreal Protocol. Plenary then reconvened in the preparatory segment to hear progress reports from contact groups.

PLENARY

HALONS: AUSTRALIA reintroduced its proposal (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.1) with minor amendments. The EU, CANADA and the US supported the proposal and, at CANADA's suggestion, Co-Chair Levaggi forwarded the amended proposal to the high-level segment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE: Co-Chair Levaggi noted that four parties not in compliance had reported use reductions to zero. CHILE, on behalf of GRULAC, noted the difficulties faced by Article 5 countries in finding viable alternatives to analytical methods that comply with international standards, and tabled a proposal requesting that the exemption of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses be extended to Article 5 countries (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.11). The EU requested more time to consider the issue, and Co-Chair Sorenson agreed to revisit the issue in Thursday's plenary.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL USES OF ODS: Co-Chair Sorenson introduced draft decisions to extend exemptions to 2009 and 2015 respectively (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decisions XIX/L and XIX/M). The US, with the EU and CANADA, supported the extensions but proposed language on incentives

for the scientific community to develop procedures that do not use ODS. A small drafting group was formed to prepare a revised decision.

COMPLIANCE AND DATA REPORTING: Robyn Washbourne (New Zealand), President of the Implementation Committee (ImpCom), presented draft decisions on, *inter alia*: non-compliance; data reporting; establishment of licensing systems; and reporting of CFC production (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.4). Noting ImpCom's increasing workload, she requested parties to approve funding for extending the next ImpCom meeting from two to three days.

The US stressed that prior decisions "urging" parties to report do not entail obligations. ARGENTINA suggested including information on countries with multiple exemptions. The EC said reporting promotes implementation. AUSTRALIA welcomed administrative changes designed to improve transparency. The meeting agreed to forward the draft decision to the high-level segment.

ASSESSMENT PANELS' 2010 QUADRENNIAL REPORTS: Delegates considered the proposed ToR for the 2010 quadrennial reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP), the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP) and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.2/Rev.1) and a contact group was formed to review and amend the draft decision.

ASSESSMENT PANEL MEMBERSHIP: Delegates addressed the election of the Co-Chairs of the SAP and approved the nominations of three atmospheric scientists, to be detailed in the revised ToR for the assessment panels (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.2/Rev.1).

REPORTS FROM CONTACT GROUPS: Illegal trade: Contact group Chair Paul Krajnik (Austria) reported that the group had made progress, but had not yet considered illegal trade in methyl bromide.

Montreal Declaration: Contact group Chair Pierre Pinault (Canada) said many square brackets remain in the text but "without strong underlying disagreements." The group will reconvene on Thursday to discuss a possible additional paragraph on HCFCs.

Budget: Chair Jiří Hlaváček (Czech Republic) noted agreement on: zero nominal budget growth; keeping the level of contributions constant for 2007, 2008 and 2009; and increasing the operating cash reserve by 15 percent by 2009. He announced

that the group will meet again on Friday morning to consider the outcomes of the discussions on the ToR for the Study on Multilateral Fund Replenishment.

ToR for the Study on Multilateral Fund Replenishment:

Contact group Chair Jozef Buys (Belgium) reported that agreement is yet to be reached on: lengths of replenishment periods to be covered by the study; a reference to synergies with other MEAs; and linkages to an Executive Committee on destruction. He announced that the group plans to finish its work on Thursday.

CUNs: Chair Pierre Pinault (Canada) said that the EU and the US had merged their draft decision texts and arranged bilateral discussions. He noted specific discussion of the treatment of methyl bromide inventories, and stated that the group will meet throughout most of Thursday, noting that a decision on this item is a “must-do” for MOP-19.

HCFCs: Co-Chair Goote (Netherlands) reported that the group is approaching consensus on funding and making progress on step-down sequences for phase-out, but still has differences to resolve on baseline and freeze dates. The group will meet throughout Thursday.

CONTACT GROUPS

BUDGET: Chair Jiří Hlaváček (Czech Republic) opened the meeting with the introduction of a draft decision on financial reports and budgets. Discussion centered on maintaining contributions at zero nominal growth. The group accepted the proposal to extend the next ImpCom meeting from two to three days, resulting in a budget increase of USD 21,000, to be covered by drawing down either the surplus or the operating cash reserve. The group will reconvene on Friday to review any additional requests from other contact groups.

ILLEGAL TRADE: Chair Paul Krajník (Austria) presented a draft Chair’s text on illegal trade that included three operative paragraphs on: obligations to establish an import licensing system; fully and effectively enforcing licensing systems; and domestic and voluntary options for combating illegal trade. Discussion focused on the list of options for combating illegal trade. While some participants suggested adding political impetus through language that “encouraged” and “urged” application of the options, many delegates were concerned that the options listed should be voluntary and used at parties’ domestic discretion. Parties agreed to delete an option stipulating that seized ODS should be destroyed, as some parties felt that this measure would not serve to reduce illegal trade. Some delegates suggested language requesting that parties inform the Ozone Secretariat of the options they undertake, but many delegates opposed additional reporting requirements. The group will reconvene on Thursday to consider the preambular text and the illegal trade of methyl bromide.

TOR FOR THE STUDY ON MULTILATERAL FUND REPLENISHMENT: The group debated at length a regional group proposal to identify possible synergies with other agreements. Many opposed the proposal, asserting that this is a policy matter unrelated to the ToR, and adding that the term “synergy” lacks consensual definition. Supporters of the proposal stated that the notion is valid, citing various prior decisions referencing synergies. The text remained bracketed.

The group also debated inclusion of reference to possible destruction measures, with some preferring “compliance measures” and others “adjustment and amendments.” On exploring the implications of extended replenishment periods, one regional group preferred up to nine years, another participant suggested “2012, 2013 and 2014,” while some opposed any extension. The group will reconvene on Thursday.

MONTREAL DECLARATION: Chair Pierre Pinault (Canada) invited comments on the draft declaration, highlighting proposed additions submitted by parties, including: supporting stringent controls, effective compliance and proper financing to support the objectives of the Protocol; recognizing that the Protocol is a positive driver in the development of technological innovations for the protection of the environment and human health; recognizing that the ozone layer remains vulnerable; recognizing the role of near-universal participation; and acknowledging the need for a sustained level of scientific research, monitoring and vigilance. Preferring more general language, parties deleted a reference to CUEs, and specific references to other MEAs. Text referring to common but differentiated responsibilities was not agreed. The group will reconvene on Thursday.

HCFCs: The contact group continued discussion of a revised Co-Chairs’ draft text in closed sessions throughout the day. Co-Chairs Goote and Tushishvili will revise the draft text for further discussion on Thursday.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL ON HCFCs: Contact group Chair Saud Aziz Al-Rashied (Kuwait) outlined the proposal, which seeks, *inter alia*: a TEAP study on the promotion and acceptance of HCFC alternatives in Article 5 parties, considering different sectors and associated costs under the accelerated phase-out scenarios; and consideration of Multilateral Fund support for projects to study HCFC uses in Article 5 countries. Most participants voiced broad support for the proposal, although some suggested that work should adjourn until the HCFC contact group had reached agreement on proposed adjustments to the HCFC phase-out. One participant suggested examining the scope of the technical challenges before a study is designed. A small group will revise the text for discussion on Thursday.

CUNs: The group, chaired by Pierre Pinault (Canada) met in a closed session to discuss proposals for CUNs for methyl bromide, including consideration of Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) evaluations for 2007 CUNs and proposed draft decisions from the US and EU. The group discussed a consolidated text and agreed on a number of preambular paragraphs. Discussions will continue on Thursday.

IN THE CORRIDORS

The atmosphere outside the HCFC group was infused with the energy of vigorous work on Wednesday. This energy may be needed on Thursday, as some countries are insisting on a “total package” including commitments on alternatives and funding. Other delegates feared a “spanner in the works,” as one major party, not previously vocal in the HCFC debate, reportedly indicated opposition to the developing consensus. However, one key delegate described HCFCs as the “only” issue on the MOP-19 table, and said all are keen to reach a significant deal on the twentieth anniversary of the Protocol.

Meanwhile, methyl bromide negotiations got underway in a tightly-closed contact group. According to some delegates, large-scale requests for CUEs were the main topic, with one NGO describing the issue of “leakage” – or non-critical uses – as a big question facing high-use countries. Other delegates wearily recalled that methyl bromide is perennially contentious, and that while some decision will likely be reached, uncertainty remains whether there will be any real progress on reducing methyl bromide use. Some seasoned campaigners suggested that one tough battle per MOP is plenty, and that most delegates will focus their energy on HCFCs. One joked that this could result in MOP-19 having greater benefits for climate than ozone.

MOP-19 HIGHLIGHTS:

THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) continued on Thursday with contact groups meeting throughout the day on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS), critical-use nominations (CUNs) for methyl bromide, a possible Montreal Declaration, and terms of reference (ToR) for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment. In the evening, plenary convened in a preparatory segment to hear progress reports from contact groups and discuss agenda items on: laboratory and analytical uses of ODS and carbon tetrachloride; assessment panel membership and 2010 quadrennial reports; essential-use nominations; and financial requirements of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC). The HCFCs contact group continued to work late into the night.

PLENARY

REPORTS FROM CONTACT GROUPS: CUNs: Contact group Chair Pierre Pinault (Canada) reported a “fruitful exchange” of views on technical matters, specifically stocks, inventories and justifications for particular CUNs. He asked the parties to follow up on these items with bilateral discussions and consultations with MBTOC. He said that the group had agreed on some of the relevant numbers but that there were still brackets on others in the draft decision, which is now a combination of the EU and US proposals. He also reported that differences still exist in the preambular language and in text on CUNs. He said that the parties will continue to work on narrowing the technical differences and to redraft language where there are differences. The contact group will reconvene on Friday with a view to preparing a decision for plenary.

Illegal Trade: Contact group Chair Paul Krajnik (Austria) reported that a draft decision had been agreed and was available for review (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.14). He noted that the third operative paragraph contains a list of voluntary options for parties to consider applying domestically to combat illegal trade. Krajnik explained these measures were derived from the “ODS Tracking Feasibility Study” report. Delegates agreed to forward the decision to the high-level segment for consideration.

On the proposal on harmful trade of methyl bromide, Krajnik reported that an extensive exchange of views occurred, but participants did not reach agreement, and that the proposal would not go forward. KENYA agreed to provide the proposal as an adjustment to basic domestic needs at MOP-20.

HCFCs: Preparatory segment Co-Chair Levaggi updated delegates on progress in the contact group, which was still in session, and said there were “encouraging signs” from both the contact group and the legal drafting group. She said the group will also meet tomorrow.

Montreal Declaration: Co-Chair Pinault (Canada) reported that parties had nearly completed the draft Montreal Declaration (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.16) and drew attention to the “placeholder” for text reflecting any success in agreeing to an adjusted HCFC phase-out. NIGERIA lamented the absence of text reflecting the future aspirations of parties regarding: research and development of alternatives; cooperation; innovative funding; and capacity building. The EC, supported by MEXICO and TANZANIA, called for brackets to be removed from text on cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and other international agreements. The EC also urged for text to be inserted on the positive impact of synergies with other agreements. The contact group will reconvene on Friday morning.

ASSESSMENT PANELS' 2010 QUADRENNIAL REPORTS: CANADA noted that a small contact group, consisting of the US, EU, AUSTRALIA and CANADA had met and reviewed ToRs for the panels. A draft decision will be prepared for plenary on Friday.

ASSESSMENT PANEL MEMBERSHIP: The UK reported that the US had provided two nominations to replace current co-chairs. A draft decision will be prepared for plenary on Friday.

ESSENTIAL-USE NOMINATIONS: The RUSSIAN FEDERATION reported to plenary on discussions on their proposal for CFC-113 exemptions for aerospace uses (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3 Draft Decision XIX/H) with the EU and Mexico, saying that agreement had been reached. The US confirmed that they had accepted the draft and preparatory segment Co-Chair Sorensen forwarded this draft to the high-level segment.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL USE OF ODS AND CARBON TETRACHLORIDE: The US reported agreement on a non-paper that merged the two draft decision texts (UNEP/

OzI.Pro.19/3, Decisions XIX/L and XIX/M) and noted that the texts contained a paragraph on TEAP and Chemical Technical Options Committee (CTOC) recommendations that was sourced from Chile's proposal on carbon tetrachloride. The US also said that one of the substances listed in Chile's proposal now has an alternative, outlined in the CTOC assessment, and suggested it be removed from the proposal. Co-Chair Sorensen said that the issue will be deferred until Friday as the paper had not been distributed in time for parties' consideration.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE MBTOC:

SWITZERLAND introduced a proposal (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.15) requesting financial assistance for the MBTOC for supporting the administrative cost of two meetings and travel by experts. He said that financial support for the committee is not unprecedented, and the committee needs the support of the parties. The US voiced opposition to the proposal. The EC asked the plenary to postpone discussion on the proposal to allow coordination among EU members.

CONTACT GROUPS

ILLEGAL TRADE: The group, chaired by Paul Krajnik (Austria), focused on reaching consensus on operative paragraphs and preambular text. Delegates agreed on text requesting the Ozone Secretariat to continue collaborating with the World Customs Organization on possible actions taken to introduce new amendments by parties to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of ODS, and report the results. Parties also agreed to note that action may occur, relevant to trade in ODS, in other fora such as the World Customs Organization.

Delegates also agreed on: a paragraph acknowledging the contribution of better implementation and enforcement of existing mechanisms toward effective monitoring of transboundary movements of ODS; and language acknowledging the initiative to combat illegal trade through informal prior informed consent procedures, such as "Project Sky Hole Patching."

One party emphasized that lack of facilities to store seized ODS can limit the efficiency of controlling illegal trade. Another party proposed reference to recognizing the benefits of transparency and information-sharing for combating illegal trade. Participants agreed to refer to transparency in the preamble, but decided against the addition of an operative paragraph.

The group reconvened in the late afternoon to consider a proposal on the prevention of methyl bromide trade that is harmful to Article 5 parties. KENYA introduced the draft decision, explaining that it aimed to address excess supply of methyl bromide by requiring quantification of stocks and expected imports, but that it was not intended to affect methyl bromide for quarantine purposes. Numerous parties suggested that the issue would be better addressed through effective licensing, a requirement of the Protocol. In an extensive exchange of views many delegates foresaw implementation difficulties, including increased burdens for countries that re-export to smaller markets. Chair Krajnik concluded that no agreement could be reached on the decision. Some participants suggested the issue of harmful trade in methyl bromide would be more appropriately dealt with by adaptation of the basic domestic needs submitted next year. KENYA agreed to revisit the issue at MOP-20.

TOR FOR THE STUDY ON MULTILATERAL FUND

REPLENISHMENT: The group resolved text on the possible replenishment periods to be considered by the study. One participant noted that MOP-20 will determine the length of the next replenishment, which is not fixed, although another described a three-year replenishment period as a "tradition" that should be retained. The group agreed to refer to a "longer" replenishment, rather than specifying possible lengths. The agreed text requests the Panel to provide information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, and to study the financial and other implications of a possible longer replenishment period.

The group then considered if and how TEAP could take into account the conclusions of the Executive Committee study on environmentally-sound destruction of ODS. No agreement was reached, and the group will revisit the issue on Friday after consulting with TEAP.

MONTREAL DECLARATION: Parties agreed upon many outstanding paragraphs and refined much of the preambular and operative text. Parties agreed to acknowledge that the Protocol "operates" instead of "is founded" on the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities. Delegates also separated the text recognizing the continued role of the Protocol in benefiting vulnerable parts of the planet and their populations, from the text on measures to prevent existing and new ODS from threatening the ozone layer. Parties also agreed to incorporate text on: preserving the spirit of the Montreal Protocol; and continued stringent controls, effective compliance and proper financing. The drafting of a paragraph on HCFC amendments was deferred until Friday.

By the session's end, brackets remained only on recognizing environmental agreements, and preferential access to technology. The group will reconvene on Friday.

HCFCs: A closed contact group met all day and into the evening, discussing baseline and freeze dates, and step-down targets for a possible accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.

CUNs: The group, chaired by Pierre Pinault (Canada), met in a closed session to discuss proposals for CUNs for methyl bromide. Discussions will continue on Friday.

IN THE CORRIDORS

As the doors closed and the HCFC contact group kicked off on Thursday, non-parties gathered in the halls to take stock of who was "in," and who was not. Some wondered at the mysterious absence of one key party, while others noticed the admittance of TEAP and Multilateral Fund representatives. As sun-starved delegates emerged during breaks, many were upbeat, reporting steady progress towards consensus on baseline and freeze dates. But some well-informed negotiators lamented that the "not-quite-agreed" freeze date was probably beyond the next Multilateral Fund replenishment period, raising the specter of an interim decrease in the Fund. Others countered that the potential of incentives for early action could ensure earlier access to funding for those Article 5 countries ready to phase out HCFCs sooner. Looking ahead, most delegates predicted another busy day on Friday, a late closing plenary and a marathon race to the finish line.

ENB SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS: The *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* summary and analysis of MOP-19 will be available on Monday, 24 September 2007, online at: <http://www.iisd.ca/ozone/mop19/>

SUMMARY OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER: 17-21 SEPTEMBER 2007

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MOP-19) took place in Montreal, Canada, from 17-21 September 2007. There were over 900 participants, representing governments, UN agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, academia, civil society and industry.

Following a one-day seminar commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol, MOP-19 opened with a high-level segment on Monday, which included an awards ceremony and statements from heads of delegations. A preparatory segment of plenary was convened from Tuesday to Thursday, to address the MOP's substantive agenda items and related draft decisions. The high-level segment also continued on Tuesday and Thursday, and concluded on Friday with the adoption of decisions.

When the meeting concluded late Friday evening, MOP-19 had adopted 29 decisions, including on: an accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs); essential-use nominations and other issues arising out of the 2006 reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP); critical-use nominations for methyl bromide; budgets; and monitoring transboundary movements and illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS). A Montreal Declaration was also adopted, which acknowledges the historic global cooperation achieved during the last 20 years under the Montreal Protocol, and reaffirms parties' commitment to phase out consumption and production of ODS through a range of actions. A spirit of good humor pervaded the final session of the meeting with delegates lauding the cooperation and flexibility of all parties to achieve significant reductions in methyl bromide critical use exemptions and a "historic" agreement on an accelerated HCFC phase-out.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OZONE REGIME

Concerns that the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer could be at risk from chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other anthropogenic substances were first raised in the early 1970s. At that time, scientists warned that the release of these substances into the atmosphere could deplete the ozone layer, hindering its ability to prevent harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays from reaching the Earth. This would adversely affect ocean ecosystems, agricultural productivity and animal populations, and harm humans through higher rates of skin cancers, cataracts and weakened immune systems. In response to this growing concern, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened a conference in March 1977 that adopted a World Plan of Action on the Ozone Layer and established a Coordinating Committee to guide future international action on ozone protection.

VIENNA CONVENTION: In May 1981, the UNEP Governing Council launched negotiations on an international agreement to protect the ozone layer and, in March 1985, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was adopted. The Convention called for cooperation on monitoring, research and data exchange, but did not impose obligations to reduce the use of ODS. The Convention now has 190 parties.

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MONTREAL PROTOCOL: In September 1987, efforts to negotiate binding obligations to reduce the use of ODS led to the adoption of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Protocol introduced control measures for some CFCs and halons for developed countries (non-Article 5 parties). Developing countries (Article 5 parties) were granted a grace period allowing them to increase their use of these ODS before taking on commitments. The Protocol currently has 191 parties.

Since 1987, several amendments and adjustments to the Protocol have been adopted, adding new obligations and additional ODS, and adjusting existing control schedules. Amendments require ratification by a defined number of parties before their entry into force, while adjustments enter into force automatically.

LONDON AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: Delegates to the second Meeting of the Parties (MOP-2), which took place in London, UK, in 1990, tightened control schedules and agreed to add ten more CFCs to the list of ODS, as well as carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform. To date, 186 parties have ratified the London Amendment. MOP-2 also established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (Multilateral Fund). The Multilateral Fund meets the incremental costs incurred by Article 5 parties in implementing the Protocol's control measures and finances clearinghouse functions, including technical assistance, information, training, and the costs of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. The Fund is replenished every three years, and has received pledges of over US\$2 billion since its inception.

COPENHAGEN AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-4, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1992, delegates tightened existing control schedules and added controls on methyl bromide, hydrobromochlorofluorocarbons (HBFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). MOP-4 also agreed to enact non-compliance procedures and to establish an Implementation Committee (ImpCom). The ImpCom examines cases of possible non-compliance by parties, and makes recommendations to the MOP aimed at securing full compliance. To date, 178 parties have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

MONTREAL AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-9, held in Montreal, Canada, in 1997, delegates agreed to a new licensing system for the import and export of ODS, in addition to tightening existing control schedules. They also agreed to ban trade in methyl bromide with non-parties to the Copenhagen Amendment. To date, 157 parties have ratified the Montreal Amendment.

BEIJING AMENDMENT AND ADJUSTMENTS: At MOP-11, held in Beijing, China, in 1999, delegates agreed to controls on bromochloromethane and additional controls on HCFCs, and to reporting on methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications. MOP-11 also agreed to replenish the Multilateral Fund with US\$440 million for 2000-2002. At present, 132 parties have ratified the Beijing Amendment.

MOPs 12-14: MOP-12, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in 2000, adopted the Ouagadougou Declaration, which encouraged parties to take steps to prevent illegal production,

consumption and trade in ODS, and to harmonize customs codes. The following year in Colombo, Sri Lanka, delegates to MOP-13 adopted the Colombo Declaration, which encouraged parties to apply due care in using substances that may have ozone depletion potential (ODP), and to determine and use available, accessible and affordable alternatives and technologies that minimize environmental harm while protecting the ozone layer. At MOP-14, held in Rome, Italy, in 2002, the MOP's decisions covered such matters as compliance, interaction with the World Trade Organization, and replenishment of the Multilateral Fund with US\$474 million for 2003-2005.

MOP-15: Like its predecessors, MOP-15, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2003, resulted in decisions on a range of issues, including the implications of the entry into force of the Beijing Amendment. However, disagreements surfaced over exemptions allowing the use of methyl bromide beyond 2004 for "critical" uses where no technically or economically feasible alternatives are available. As delegates could not reach agreement, they took the unprecedented step of calling for an "extraordinary" MOP.

FIRST EXTRAORDINARY MOP: The first Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (ExMOP-1) took place from 24-26 March 2004, in Montreal, Canada. Parties agreed to critical-use exemptions (CUEs) for methyl bromide for 2005 only. The introduction of a "double-cap" concept distinguishing between old and new production of methyl bromide was central to this compromise. Parties agreed to a cap for new production of 30% of parties' 1991 baseline levels, meaning that where the capped production amount was insufficient for critical uses allocated in 2005, parties were required to use existing stockpiles. Parties also achieved compromises on conditions for approving and reporting on CUEs, and the working procedures of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC).

MOP-16: MOP-16 took place in Prague, Czech Republic, from 22-26 November 2004. The parties adopted decisions on the Multilateral Fund, ratification, compliance, trade in ODS and other matters, but work on methyl bromide exemptions for 2006 was not completed. For the second time, parties decided to hold an extraordinary MOP.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MOP: ExMOP-2 was held on 1 July 2005, in Montreal, Canada. Parties agreed to supplementary levels of CUEs for 2006 left unresolved at MOP-16. Under this decision, parties also agreed that: CUEs allocated domestically that exceed levels permitted by the MOP must be drawn from stocks rather than from new production; methyl bromide stocks must be reported; and parties must "endeavor" to allocate CUEs to the particular categories specified in the decision.

COP-7/MOP-17: MOP-17 was held jointly with the seventh Conference of the Parties (COP-7) to the Vienna Convention in Dakar, Senegal, from 12-16 December 2005. Parties approved essential-use exemptions for 2006 and 2007, supplemental CUEs for 2006 and CUEs for 2007. They authorized production and consumption of methyl bromide in non-Article 5 parties

for laboratory and analytical critical uses, and requested the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) to report on such uses. Other decisions concerned, *inter alia*: submission of information on methyl bromide in space fumigation; replenishment of the Multilateral Fund with US\$470.4 million for 2006-2008; and the terms of reference for a feasibility study on developing a monitoring system for the transboundary movement of controlled ODS. Parties deferred consideration of: the US's proposal on multi-year CUEs; Canada's proposal on disclosure of interest guidelines for bodies such as the TEAP and its Technical Options Committees (TOCs); and the European Community's (EC) proposal for an adjustment to the methyl bromide phase-out schedule for Article 5 parties.

CURRENT ODS CONTROL SCHEDULES: Under the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, non-Article 5 parties were required to phase out production and consumption of: halons by 1994; CFCs, CTC, HBFCs and of methyl chloroform by 1996; bromochloromethane by 2002; and methyl bromide by 2005. Consumption of HCFCs is to be phased out by non-Article 5 countries by 2030 and by Article 5 parties by 2040 (with interim targets prior to those dates), with production to have been stabilized by 2004. Article 5 parties were required to phase out production and consumption of bromochloromethane by 2002. These parties must still phase out: production and consumption of CFCs, halons and CTC by 2010, and methyl chloroform and methyl bromide by 2015. Production of HCFCs in Article 5 countries must be stabilized by 2016. As for non-Article 5 parties, there are exemptions to these phase-outs to allow for certain uses lacking feasible alternatives or in particular circumstances.

MOP-19 REPORT

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

MOP-18 Vice-President Omar Tejada (Dominican Republic) opened MOP-19 on Monday, 17 September. John Baird, Minister of Environment, Canada, welcomed participants, describing the Montreal Protocol as the most effective international convention of our time. He stated that the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) was always intended to be a temporary solution and called for an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner welcomed delegates and said that while that the multilateral system can be complex and frustrating, extraordinary policy regimes such as the Montreal Protocol show that the international system can effectively address environmental issues.

Steiner, Minister Baird, and Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, presented numerous awards to individuals, international agencies, and government agencies as implementing agencies, in recognition of outstanding contributions to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Parties elected the following Bureau members for MOP-19: Khalid Al-Ali (Qatar) as President; Miroslav Spasojevic (Serbia), Nicholas Kiddle (New Zealand) and Mayra Mejía (Honduras) as Vice-Presidents; and Jesca Eriyo (Uganda) as Rapporteur.

MOP-19 Bureau President Al-Ali then introduced the proposed agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1). He suggested, and delegates agreed, to refer Agenda Item 11 (consideration of a Montreal Declaration) to the preparatory segment. The US proposed an additional agenda item on endorsing the selection of new SAP Co-Chairs, which delegates agreed to add to the agenda of the preparatory segment. Delegates then adopted the agenda and agreed to the organization of work.

PRESENTATION OF 2006 SYNTHESIS REPORT BY ASSESSMENT PANELS: MOP-19 President Al-Ali invited reports from the assessment panels.

Scientific Assessment Panel: A.R. Ravishankara, Scientific Steering Committee of the Science Assessment Panel (SAP), presented the latest results on ozone depleting substances (ODS) emissions and ozone recovery, which he said indicated that the Montreal Protocol is "working as intended." He showed that global ozone levels have leveled off and are not declining, but that uncertainty remained as to when the ozone layer would recover. He stated that methyl chloroform, methyl bromide, HCFC-22 and very short lived halogens are the main contributors to current ozone depletion.

Environmental Effects Assessment Panel: Janet Bornman, Co-Chair of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP), reported on the interaction between climate change factors and ozone depletion. She highlighted the adverse effects of increased ultraviolet (UV) radiation on human health, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, air quality and materials. Bornman emphasized that all types of skin cancers are expected to double from 2000 to 2015.

Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Stephen Andersen, Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), stated that TEAP recommended an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs and called for alternatives to ODS in foam production. He further reported that: the civil aviation sector still widely uses halons; phase-out of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) is achievable by 2009; and alternatives for methyl bromide exist. Andersen outlined TEAP's view that refrigeration in Article 5 countries will likely depend on CFCs and HCFCs for some time, and called for accelerated use of alternatives.

STATEMENTS BY HEADS OF DELEGATIONS: Heads of delegations delivered statements during the high-level segment on Monday, Tuesday and Friday. Many countries thanked Canada for hosting MOP-19 and outlined national activities to eliminate ODS. Fiji called for closer cooperation within the Southeast Pacific network with the support of the Multilateral Fund. Argentina noted that the G8 Summit, Ibero-American Ministerial Conference and Mercosur have all made declarations on reducing ODSs, and called for accelerated phase-out efforts. The Solomon Islands, Bhutan, Benin and Croatia referred to networks in their regions that support implementation of the Protocol.

The US stated that an accelerated HCFC phase-out would bring greater benefits for climate change amelioration than current measures under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol, and called for

reaching a decision on a phase-out at this conference. Zimbabwe and Sweden also called for an accelerated HCFC phase-out. Guinea stressed the need to fully phase out both HCFCs and CFCs. China stressed that continued successful implementation depends on support from key industries, and listed current obstacles to an accelerated HCFC phase-out and including the lack of alternative technologies, and negative economic impacts.

Colombia said that reducing HCFCs requires adequate financing for Article 5 parties from the Multilateral Fund. Djibouti supported an accelerated phase-out but called for a realistic timetable due to the difficulties faced by developing countries in gaining access to reasonably-priced alternatives. Portugal, for the European Union (EU), offered to take a leading role helping developing countries accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs and suggested a focus on preventing illegal trade, controlling new substances, managing ODS banks, and ozone-layer monitoring.

Brazil highlighted its joint submission with Argentina for an accelerated HCFC phase-out and stressed the phase-out's dependence on sufficient funding. Japan asserted that any consideration of an accelerated HCFC phase-out must take available resources into account.

Gabon, Tanzania and Senegal raised concern over the future of the Protocol after 2010 and, with South Africa and Samoa, drew attention to the need for assistance to address growing illegal trade in ODS, and the negative economic impacts of ODS reductions. Uganda identified future challenges for the Montreal Protocol, including improving strategies for border control. The European Community emphasized the need for MOP-19 to achieve solid results that go beyond current commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

India stressed the need for technology transfer to be provided under fair and favorable conditions. Mauritius and the Federated States of Micronesia highlighted the vulnerability of small island developing states to climate change. The Maldives urged action to protect the human right to a safe environment. France noted the interrelationships between ODS, global warming, biodiversity and human health. Mexico advocated the elimination of methyl bromide use by all parties and, with the Dominican Republic, highlighted alternatives to methyl bromide. Cuba stressed that political will was necessary to reduce methyl bromide consumption.

Norway highlighted key factors in the success of the Montreal Protocol, including sending credible signals to industry, and ensuring financial and technical support. Algeria called for greater interaction between the Montreal Protocol and other multilateral environment agreements (MEAs). Venezuela called for dealing with illicit trade, especially of methyl bromide. Kyrgyzstan said illegal trade in ODS is a significant problem for economies in transition. The Republic of Korea urged implementation of licensing systems to combat illegal trade. Malaysia expressed support for the development of a tracking system for ODS to prevent illegal trade. Thailand urged the use of prior informed consent on imports of halons and carbon tetrachloride.

Cambodia, Mongolia, Liberia and Nigeria supported an accelerated HCFC phase-out. Mauritania, Kenya, Thailand, Chile, Turkey and Togo commended the role of donors and the Multilateral Fund in promoting phase-out of ODS, especially HCFCs, and with Indonesia, called for further assistance to accelerate HCFC phase-out. Kenya and Togo added that assistance and mandated targets should take into account national circumstances and not adversely affect Article 5 countries' economies. The Russian Federation called for assessing the economic and technical impacts of a phase-out. Switzerland called for a realistic HCFC phase-out with a financial solution that addresses developing country constraints. Suriname noted the lack of low-cost and easily available HCFC alternatives. Ecuador stressed the need for sustained funding to accelerate HCFC phase-out. On the Multilateral Fund, Switzerland suggested that funding should be maintained at least at existing levels, given the need for strengthened controls over HCFCs and destruction of existing stocks of HCFCs and halons.

Ghana called for regional facilities for destroying ODS to be established. Serbia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sri Lanka, Italy, Myanmar and Rwanda outlined national activities to eliminate ODS. The Lao People's Democratic Republic reported that the Protocol's "Ozzy Ozone" character had been translated into Lao for use in education campaigns. Lebanon urged parties to work on prevention rather than environmental damage control. The Holy See congratulated parties on 20 years of success under the Montreal Protocol. New Zealand noted that the Montreal Protocol has linked sound science to international law and policymaking. The Philippines expressed concern with use of transitional substances. Pakistan supported increased multilateral funding to transform industries to ozone friendly technologies and alternatives.

NGO STATEMENTS: Delegates heard from statements from NGOs on Friday. Greenpeace called on parties to: immediately accelerate the HCFC phase-out; ensure that HCFCs are not replaced by hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) with high global warming potential; accelerate methyl bromide phase-out; mandate recapturing and safe destruction of CFCs and HCFCs in old equipment; and work in cooperation with the Kyoto Protocol to establish an HFC emission cap.

The International Institute of Refrigeration underscored that environmentally-friendly refrigerants have been developed. He stressed that any decision on refrigerants should differentiate between industrialized and non-industrialized countries and that cooperation and funding are vital to technology transfer.

PRESENTATION BY THE MULTILATERAL FUND: In the high-level segment on Monday, Philippe Chemouny (Canada), Chair of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, presented the Committee's report (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/4), noting that the Multilateral Fund lacks guidelines for assessing the cost of phasing out HCFCs and will consider the incremental costs of an accelerated phase-out at its next meeting.

Presentations by the Implementing Agencies: The implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund then presented reports of their activities in support of the Montreal Protocol. The

United Nations Development Programme listed its contributions to projects in 100 countries. UNEP outlined activities including capacity building and technical support, regional networking, special compliance assistance, education of teachers and close cooperation with industry experts. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization has supported over 1000 projects in 81 countries including: promoting use of hydrocarbons to replace CFCs; and helping to establish national ozone units and phase out ODS in developing countries. The World Bank reported its involvement in 600 Montreal Protocol projects in 25 countries, and said accelerated phase-out of HCFCs might be viable for some countries, but there was a need to better understand supply and demand issues. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) explained its strategic mandate to support the HCFC phase-out.

PREPARATORY SEGMENT

The preparatory segment was co-chaired by Marcia Levaggi (Argentina) and Mikkel Sorensen (Denmark). Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, opened MOP-19's preparatory segment on Tuesday with a discussion of ODS targets for 2010, calling for an accelerated phase-out of HCFCs and sufficient funding for its accomplishment by Article 5 parties. Delegates then adopted the preparatory segment agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/1) with additional items proposed by the US on endorsing the selection of new SAP Co-Chairs, and by Australia on halon assessment. The Executive Committee's request to change its terms of reference (ToR) to modify the number of times it meets, and a draft decision on the status of Romania, were referred to the high-level segment. The agenda item on future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol, including refining the institutional arrangements of the Montreal Protocol and establishment of a multi-year agenda for the MOP, was referred to the contact group on ToR for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment.

Throughout MOP-19, delegates discussed agenda items and corresponding draft decisions in plenary, contact groups and informal consultations. Draft decisions were approved by the preparatory segment, and forwarded to the high-level segment for adoption on Friday evening. The description of the negotiations, the summary of the decisions and other outcomes can be found in the corresponding sections below, in the order in which they were introduced during the meeting.

MOP-19 OUTCOMES AND DECISIONS

FINANCIAL MATTERS: FINANCIAL REPORTS AND BUDGETS: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, Co-Chair Levaggi established a contact group, chaired by Jiří Hlaváček (Czech Republic), to prepare draft decisions related to the Montreal Protocol budget and the trust funds of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The contact group met on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday and agreed on: zero nominal budget growth; keeping the level of contributions constant for 2007, 2008 and 2009; and increasing the operating cash reserve to 11.3% in 2008 and 15% in 2009. In the preparatory segment on Friday, budget contact group acting Chair Alessandro Guigliano-Peru (Italy) introduced the budget, noting: the total of US\$4,618,880 for 2008; a draw down of the surplus of

US\$341,947 in 2008; and operating reserves of 11.3% in 2008 and 15% in 2009. He said that most of the explanatory notes list the costs, including: personnel, administrative support, travel, equipment, rent, consultants, meeting costs, equipment costs, and miscellaneous costs. The proposed budget was forwarded to the high-level segment and was adopted.

Final Outcome: In the decision (UNEP/Oz.L.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/D), the MOP:

- approves a budget of US\$4,618,880 for 2008, with a draw down of the surplus of US\$341,947;
- notes the proposed budget of US\$4,887,129, an increase of US\$268,249 from 2008;
- approves a reserve of 11.3% in 2008, and projects a reserve of 15% in 2009; and
- maintains the contributions of the parties at the same level as 2007.

HCFC ISSUES: TEAP Report on Addressing HCFCs: On Tuesday in the preparatory session, the TEAP presented reports addressing HCFC issues. TEAP Task Force Co-Chair Radhey Agarwal (India) presented the TEAP report related to ozone depletion, highlighting trends in production and consumption of HCFCs, and the impact of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism on HCFC-22 production. TEAP Task Force Co-Chair Paul Ashford (UK) emphasized the need for early development of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to ensure climate benefits from an accelerated HCFC phase-out.

TEAP Task Force Co-Chair Lambert Kuijpers (the Netherlands) noted that TEAP did not address the cost effectiveness of available alternatives. He said estimated savings from a phase-out will depend on the availability of alternative technologies.

In the ensuing discussion, Kuwait suggested that an accelerated phase-out is unrealistic, given current urban growth rates in Asia, increasing HCFC consumption, and the lack of alternative technologies. The US asserted that technologies for destroying HCFC-23 are inexpensive, but cautioned against assuming maximum climate benefits. The EC said that technical and economic alternatives exist for most HCFC uses. Supported by India and Indonesia, he said the UNFCCC is the appropriate forum for addressing the impact on global warming of phasing out HCFCs.

Tanzania called for more information on available alternatives and areas of application. Japan said measures such as controlling HCFC leakage would accrue as many benefits as an accelerated HCFC phase-out.

Adjustments to HCFC Phase-out Schedule: This issue was first brought up in the high-level segment on Monday. MOP-19 President Al-Ali established a contact group, co-chaired by Maas Goote (the Netherlands) and Mikheil Tushishvili (Georgia). An open contact group met on Monday afternoon, and a closed contact group consisting of a reduced number of parties met from Tuesday to Friday. A draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.18)

and legal annex (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.19) were presented to the preparatory segment on Friday and were adopted by the high-level segment.

In plenary, proposals for an accelerated phase-out from the Federated States of Micronesia, Mauritania, Mauritius, US, and joint submissions from Argentina and Brazil, and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, were considered.

On Tuesday, in the open contact group, parties expressed their views on: the baseline for measuring HCFC use prior to phase-out; sector-specific approaches to phase-out; the availability of alternatives, funding, and technical assistance; the accuracy of pre-2007 data on HCFCs; eligibility of post-1995 facilities to be funded for phase-out; the needs of low-consumption countries; and the application of common but differentiated responsibilities. Many countries strongly supported an accelerated phase-out. Japan supported maintaining but not increasing Multilateral Fund replenishment levels. Brazil and Argentina stressed the need to establish a legal link between funding and the adjustment. The US suggested using 2008-2009 as the baseline date, whereas many developing country parties preferred using 2009-2010 or later.

In the closed contact group, parties continued to grapple with financing issues throughout the week, in consultation with representatives of the Multilateral Fund, TEAP and the German Development Bank (GTZ). Negotiations on the baseline freeze date and specific reduction targets for Article 2 and Article 5 parties were protracted. Most developed countries supported an early freeze date, whereas some developing countries supported smaller reduction targets. Parties reached a compromise in the early evening on Friday, balancing a later freeze date of 2009-2010 with larger reduction targets for Article 5 parties.

In the closing session of the preparatory segment, Co-Chair Goote presented and recommended the draft decision to the high-level segment. A number of parties underlined the importance of the decision, describing it as a historic landmark. China noted the difficult economic implications of accelerating the phase-out, while nonetheless stressing the importance of the decision and underlining his country's commitment to meeting the targets. China also raised the need to ensure that alternatives are ozone- and climate-friendly, safe, and economically viable.

Final Decision: In the decision on adjustments to accelerate the HCFC phase-out schedule (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.18 and CRP.19), the MOP agrees, *inter alia*:

- to choose as a baseline the average of the 2009 and 2010 levels of HCFC consumption and production for Article 5 parties;
- to freeze consumption and production in 2013 at the baseline level;
- for Article 2 parties to complete the phase-out of consumption and production by 2020, with reduction steps of 75% by 2010, 90% by 2015 and allowing 0.5% for servicing the period 2020-2030;
- for Article 5 parties to complete accelerated phase-out of consumption and production by 2030, with reduction steps of 10% by 2015, 35% by 2020, 67.5% by 2025 and allowing for

servicing an annual average of 2.5% from 2030-2040;

- that funding available through the Multilateral Fund in upcoming replenishments will be stable and sufficient to meet all incremental costs to enable Article 5 countries to comply with accelerated phase-out;
- to direct the Executive Committee to assist parties in preparing phase-out management plans and in conducting surveys to improve reliability of baseline data on HCFCs;
- to encourage parties to promote alternatives that minimize environmental impacts, particularly climate impacts, as well as health, safety and economic considerations;
- to request parties to report regularly on the implementation of Montreal Protocol Article 2F paragraph 7;
- to agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, will give priority to projects focusing on: phasing out HCFCs with high GWP first; adopting substitutes and alternatives that minimize other environmental impacts, including climate and taking account of GWP, energy use and other relevant factors;
- to agree to address the possibility of critical use exemptions (CUEs) no later than 2015 for Article 2 parties, and 2020 for Article 5 parties;
- to agree to review in 2015 and 2025 the needs for servicing for Article 2 and Article 5 parties, respectively;
- to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels to satisfy basic domestic needs until 2020, and to consider by 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs for the period after 2020; and
- in accelerating HCFC phase-out, to agree that parties will take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 to Article 5 parties under fair and most favorable conditions.

Additional HCFC Proposal: On Tuesday in the preparatory segment, Kuwait introduced a proposal for studying HCFC uses and alternatives in Article 5 countries. Co-Chair Sorensen established a contact group, chaired by Saud Aziz Al-Rashied (Kuwait), which met on Wednesday. In the contact group, most participants voiced broad support for the proposal. One participant suggested examining the scope of the technical challenges before a study is designed. A revised draft decision was presented to the preparatory segment on Friday afternoon, and was adopted in the high-level segment on Friday evening.

Final Decision: In the decision on additional work on HCFCs (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.12/Rev.2), the MOP:

- requests TEAP to study the prospects for promotion and acceptance of HCFC alternatives in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors in Article 5 parties, in particular specific climatic conditions and unique operating conditions such as certain mines; and
- requests TEAP to summarize the study's outcomes in its 2008 progress report.

Eligibility of South Africa for financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund: The issue arose on Friday in the preparatory segment. South Africa explained that it originally operated as an Article 2 party, but was reclassified as operating under Article 5 at MOP-9 in 1997. She added that South Africa ratified the Copenhagen Amendment in 2001, and so has access to the Multilateral Fund for assistance with HCFC phase-out, and that the proposed decision seeks to confirm this. Following a minor textual amendment by the US, the proposal was forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday evening.

Final Decision: In the decision on South Africa's eligibility of for financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/E), the MOP decides that South Africa, as a developing country operating under Article 5, is eligible for financial and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling its commitment to phase out production and consumption of HCFCs.

METHYL BROMIDE: Critical-Use Exemptions for Methyl Bromide for 2008 and 2009: The issue was raised in the preparatory segment on Tuesday. A contact group met in closed sessions on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and a draft decision was then forwarded to the preparatory segment on Friday and adopted by the high-level segment.

In plenary, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) reported "excellent progress" in phasing out methyl bromide, citing a significant decline in nominations for critical-use exemptions (CUEs) for 2008/2009. Delegates raised concerns about slow adoption of alternatives and disputed large CUE nominations, noting that up to 40% of stocks were not being used for critical uses. The EC tabled a draft decision for consideration. The US proposed an alternative decision and said they had adopted alternatives in most sectors and noted that stocks will run out in 2009. The Natural Resources Defense Council warned that progress on HCFCs would be undone by allowing large CUEs for methyl bromide. Co-Chair Levaggi established a contact group, to be chaired by Pierre Pinault (Canada).

In the preparatory segment plenary on Friday, Co-Chair Sorensen reported that the draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.21) was a combination of US and EU proposals. The US said that the decision resembles those of previous years. The EU noted that the decision follows the recommendations of MBTOC, drawing attention to the 300-tonne reduction of ODS.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2 Decision XIX/F), the MOP:

- approves production and consumption for 2008 necessary to satisfy critical uses;
- requests parties with a CUE in excess of production to make up differences from stocks;
- requests parties to require licensees to use emission minimization; and
- requests the TEAP to continue publishing annually a progress report on stocks of methyl bromide, and to provide to the Open Ended Working Group a written explanation of methodology

The tables annexed to the decision include: agreed critical use categories, and amounts permitted for Australia, Canada, Israel, Poland, Spain and the US for 2008 and 2009. For the US, the 2009 tonnage is 3962 tonnes, with the caveat "minus available stocks."

Preventing Harmful Trade in Methyl Bromide Stocks: In the preparatory segment plenary on Tuesday, Kenya introduced a proposed decision on this issue (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/B), which it said aimed to help Article 5 parties combat unwanted imports. Many delegations questioned how the draft decision might prevent unwanted trade, and said that licensing was the most effective way of combating illegal trade. Co-Chair Sorensen referred the proposal to the contact group on illegal trade (see page 9).

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES ARISING OUT OF THE 2007 TEAP REPORTS: Essential use nominations: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, delegates discussed requests for essential-use nominations for controlled substances, including requests for an exemption from the Russian Federation for the aerospace industry (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Draft Decision XIX/H), and from the EU, the Russian Federation and the US for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Draft Decision XIX/J). Mexico supported the requests, while Argentina opposed, noting the existence of alternatives. The Russian Federation and the US noted that the requests were approved by OEWG-27 and endorsed by the TEAP. On Thursday, the Russian Federation reported that its proposal for CFC-113 exemptions for aerospace uses had been agreed with the EU, US and Mexico. The proposals were supposed to be merged and then were forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday evening.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/J), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- notes TEAP's listing of alternatives to CFCs for MDIs;
- urges parties to commit to reformulating products, provide information on the timetable of reformulation, and provide evidence of transition away from CFCs;
- requests countries to meet their phase-out commitments by the end of 2009; and
- approves quantities of CFCs for MDIs of 200 tonnes for the EU, 212 tonnes for the Russian Federation, and 282 tonnes for the US.

The text relating to the Russian Federation's CFC-113 exemptions for aerospace uses was unintentionally omitted from the text of the decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/J), and the Ozone Secretariat agreed to correct this oversight.

Process Agent Related Proposals: This issue was considered in the preparatory segment on Tuesday. Co-Chair Levaggi explained that the proposal related to an update of Table A of decision X/14 as amended in decision XVII/7, and Table A-bis of decision XVII/8, listing uses of controlled substances as process agents. The issue was referred to the high-level segment on Friday, where the decision was adopted.

- decides to eliminate the testing of organic matter in coal from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical use of controlled substances.

COMPLIANCE AND DATA REPORTING: On Wednesday in the preparatory segment, Robyn Washbourne (New Zealand), President of the ImpCom, presented draft decisions on: non-compliance of various parties; data reporting; establishment of licensing systems; and reporting of CFC production (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.4). Noting ImpCom's increasing workload, she requested parties to approve funding for extending the next ImpCom meeting from two to three days. The request was referred to the budget contact group.

In response to the ImpCom presentation, the US stressed that prior decisions "urging" parties to report do not entail obligations. Argentina suggested including information on countries with multiple exemptions. The EC said reporting promotes implementation and Australia welcomed administrative changes designed to improve transparency. The decisions were forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday.

Final Decisions: In the eight decisions related to compliance and data reporting (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decisions XIX/R through XIX/Y), the MOP:

- notes the return to compliance of Greece and the potential non-compliance of Saudi Arabia, confirms the compliance of Iran, and notes the non-compliance of Paraguay and outlines a plan of action to address this non-compliance;
- agrees to Turkmenistan's request for a change of baseline data for methyl bromide use;
- urges parties to report outstanding 2006 data and requests the ImpCom to review the status of parties' data reporting;
- requests various parties to comply with the import and export licensing systems for ODS required under the Montreal Protocol;
- notes the return of Iran to compliance with the Montreal Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control requirements; and
- requests the ImpCom to review the implementation by the parties of Decision XVII/12 (reporting of production of CFCs).

ASSESSMENT PANELS' 2010 QUADRENNIAL

REPORTS: During Wednesday's preparatory segment, delegates considered the proposed ToR for the 2010 quadrennial reports of the SAP, the EEAP and the TEAP (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.2/Rev.1). A small contact group comprising the US, the EC, Australia and Canada reviewed and amended the draft decision, which was introduced on Friday in the preparatory segment (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.2/Rev.2). Delegates accepted: the EEAP's proposed amendment on considering the impact of stratospheric ozone depletion on the troposphere; a proposal by Micronesia to include an explicit reference to climate change; and Switzerland's amendment to insert "reduction" in addition to "elimination" of ODS through the use of alternatives. Delegates asked the report of the session to reflect that "production and use of various ODS" also referred to feedstocks. The decision was then adopted by the high-level segment on Friday.

Final Decision: In the decision on the ToR for SAP, EEAP and TEAP (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/Q), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- notes the work of the SAP, EEAP and TEAP in preparing their 2006 assessments, including the 2007 synthesis report;
- requests the panels to update their 2006 reports in 2010 and submit them by the end of that year for consideration by the OEWG and MOP-23 in 2011;
- requests the SAP to consider issues including assessment of: the state of the ozone layer, the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic ozone depletion; concentrations of ODS; interaction between climate change and changes on the ozone layer; interaction of stratospheric and tropospheric ozone; observed changes in polar ozone and UV radiation; and the impact of very-short lived substances; and identifying and reporting any other threats to the ozone layer;
- requests EEAP to continue to consider: environmental impacts of ODS, interaction of ozone depletion and climate change for all areas assessed, effects on human health, and impact of UV-B radiation on ecosystems, biogeochemical cycles and materials; and
- requests TEAP to consider: the impact of the phase-out of ODS on sustainable development; technical progress in all sectors; technically and economically feasible choices for reduction and elimination of ODS through the use of alternatives; technical progress on recovery, reuse and destruction of ODS; accounting for production and use in various applications of ODS; and updating use patterns in coordination with the SAP.

MEMBERSHIP OF PROTOCOL BODIES FOR 2008:

On Friday in the high-level segment, the Ozone Secretariat introduced the agenda item on new members for the Montreal Protocol's Implementation Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/A) and membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision DD), and new Co-Chairs for the OEWG (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/C). The high-level segment confirmed that new members of the Implementation Committee are Mauritius, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and New Zealand, with nominations still pending for an Asian Region member, President and Vice-President. New members of the Executive Committee are Gabon, Sudan, China, India, Lebanon, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Belgium, Australia, Romania, Germany, Japan, USA and Sweden, with Gabon as Chair and Sweden as Vice-Chair. Parties also confirmed the election of Mikkel Sorensen (Denmark) and Judy Beaumont (South Africa) as Co-Chairs of OEWG-28.

MONITORING TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS AND ILLEGAL TRADE IN ODS:

A draft decision on preventing illegal trade in ODS through more effective systems (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision E) was addressed in a contact group chaired by Paul Krajnik (Austria) that met from Tuesday to Thursday. A revised draft decision was presented to the preparatory segment on Thursday evening, and was adopted in the high-level segment on Friday evening. The contact group

also considered a proposal on the prevention of harmful trade in methyl bromide (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision B) on Thursday, but the proposal was not adopted.

In contact group discussions, participants discussed encouraging parties to include permits for each ODS shipment in ODS licensing systems. Many delegates disagreed, citing the onerous nature of shipment-by-shipment approaches, and questioning the effectiveness of this approach in combating illegal trade. On domestic and voluntary options for combating illegal trade, discussion focused on agreeing on a list of options for combating illegal trade. While some participants suggested adding political impetus through language that “encouraged” and “urged” application of the options, many delegates were concerned that the options listed should be voluntary and used at parties’ domestic discretion.

In Thursday’s preparatory session, contact group Chair Krajnik introduced the revised draft decision on illegal trade and noted that the decision contains a list of voluntary options, derived from the “ODS Tracking Feasibility Study” report, for parties to consider applying domestically to combat illegal trade. The decision was then adopted by the high-level segment on Friday.

On Thursday the contact group also considered the prevention of methyl bromide trade that is harmful to Article 5 parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision E). Kenya introduced the draft decision, explaining that it aimed to address excess supply of methyl bromide by requiring quantification of stocks and expected imports, but that it was not intended to affect methyl bromide for quarantine purposes. Numerous parties suggested that the issue would be better addressed through effective licensing, a requirement of the Protocol. Many delegates foresaw implementation difficulties, including increased burdens for countries that re-export to smaller markets. Chair Krajnik concluded that no agreement could be reached on the decision. Some participants suggested the issue of harmful trade in methyl bromide would be more appropriately dealt with through a proposal on adaptation of the basic domestic needs. Kenya agreed to withdraw the decision and revisit the issue as an adjustment to basic domestic needs at MOP-20.

Final Decision: In the decision on preventing illegal trade (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/I), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges that better implementation and enforcement of existing mechanisms would be an effective step towards monitoring of transboundary movements of ODS;
- acknowledges the initiative to combat illegal trade through informal prior informed consent and the implementation of Project Sky Hole Patching;
- recognizes the benefits of transparency and information sharing on measures established by parties to combat illegal trade;
- reminds parties of their obligation under Article 4B to establish an import and export licensing system for all controlled ODS, and urges parties to fully and effectively implement and actively enforce their systems; and

- suggests that parties wishing to improve implementation and enforcement of their licensing systems consider implementing domestic measures including sharing information with other parties, establishing quantitative restrictions, establishing permits for each shipment, and monitoring transit movements.

MULTILATERAL FUND: ToR for a Study on the Multilateral Fund Replenishment: This issue was raised in Monday’s preparatory segment and considered in a contact group, co-chaired by Jozef Buys (Belgium) and David Omotosho (Nigeria), which met from Monday through Friday. A revised draft decision was presented to the preparatory segment on Friday afternoon (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.7/Rev.1) and the decision was adopted in the high-level segment on Friday evening.

The contact group initially discussed the draft decision on the ToR for a study on the 2009-2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3). The EU introduced an alternative proposal, and the group agreed to integrate the two texts. Discussion focused on longer replenishment periods, and participants decided that the study should consider the financial and other implications of extending the replenishment period to up to six years. Some participants noted that MOP-20 would determine the length of the next replenishment, which is not fixed, although another described a three-year replenishment period as a “tradition” that should be retained. The group agreed to refer to a “longer” replenishment, rather than specifying possible lengths. The agreed text requests the Panel to provide information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, and to study the financial and other implications of a possible longer replenishment period.

A reference introduced by the EU to synergies with other MEAs could not be agreed and language on “identifying also possible areas of cooperation and coordination with other MEAs that provide additional environmental benefits, including climate benefits” was withdrawn and included instead in the Montreal Declaration.

Final Decision: In the decision on the ToR for the study of the 2009-2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/G), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- requests TEAP to prepare a short report for MOP-20 and the OEWG-28, to allow MOP-20 to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2009-2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. The Panel should take into account, *inter alia*: all control measures and relevant decisions and adjustments and decisions related to HCFCs; the need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 parties to maintain compliance with existing and possible new compliance measures; financial commitments in 2009-2011 relating to national or sectoral phase-out plans; and the impact of the international market;
- asks TEAP to consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions; and
- requests the panels to provide information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in 2012, 2013 and

2014 and to study the financial implications of a longer replenishment period.

ToR of the Executive Committee: On Friday in the high-level segment, the meeting approved an amendment to the ToR of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to modify, if necessary, the number of times that it meets.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/H), the MOP decides that the Executive Committee shall have the flexibility to hold two or three meetings annually, if it so decides.

FUTURE CHALLENGES TO BE FACED BY THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: This item was introduced in the preparatory segment on Tuesday, and referred to the contact group on the ToR for a study on the Multilateral Fund replenishment. On Friday in the preparatory segment, the contact group Co-Chairs reported that due to time constraints, the item had not been addressed. Delegates agreed to defer the item to MOP-20.

STATUS OF ROMANIA: On Friday, Romania's request to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Montreal Protocol was introduced in the preparatory segment, and the decision was adopted during the high-level segment.

Final Decision: In the decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/P), the MOP approves Romania's request to be removed from the list of developing countries operating under Article 5, and notes that Romania shall assume the responsibilities of a non-Article 5 party from January 2008.

MONTREAL DECLARATION: The issue was discussed in Tuesday's preparatory segment where Canada introduced a draft declaration (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/K) and a contact group was established, chaired by Pierre Pinault (Canada). The contact group met from Wednesday to Friday and a draft declaration (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.16) was circulated on Thursday evening. On Friday, the contact group session was chaired by France Jacovella (Canada), and concluded a draft declaration, which was adopted during the high-level segment on Friday evening.

In the contact group, delegates debated language on common but differentiated responsibilities, and agreed to text stating that the Montreal Protocol "operates," rather than "is founded," on this principle.

In the preparatory segment on Thursday, Nigeria called for text promoting partnerships and cooperation, technology transfer, capacity building and innovative financing. The EC, supported by Mexico and Tanzania, called for text on synergies between the Montreal Protocol and other international agreements.

The contact group reconvened on Friday and final differences were resolved. The final text highlights the Multilateral Fund's role in providing technical, policy and financial assistance, and mentions "cooperation" rather than "synergies" with other international agreements.

Final Decision: The Montreal Declaration (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision AA), *inter alia*:

- celebrates the successful conclusion of a "landmark agreement" on accelerated HCFC phase-out;

- acknowledges the historic global cooperation achieved in the last 20 years under the Montreal Protocol, noting various contributors to its success;
- recognizing that the ozone layer remains vulnerable and will require many decades to recover and that its long term protection is dependant on continued vigilance, dedication and action by parties;
- reaffirms commitment to phase-out consumption and production of ODS;
- recognizes importance of near-universal participation in a treaty with demonstrable, measurable, ambitious yet pragmatic goals and the role of mechanisms, particularly the Multilateral Fund, to provide technical, policy and financial assistance;
- recognizes the importance of assisting Article 5 parties through various means including technology transfer, information exchange and partnership for capacity building, in fulfilling their obligations;
- acknowledges the vital contribution of science to our understanding of the ozone layer and the need for sustained levels of scientific research, monitoring and vigilance;
- recognizes the importance of accelerating ozone layer recovery in a way that also addresses other environmental issues, notably climate change; and
- recognizes the opportunity for cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and other relevant international bodies and agreements to enhance human and environmental protection.

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS: In the high-level segment on Friday, Executive Secretary Gonzalez reported to the meeting on the status of ratifications of the ozone instruments (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decision XIX/AA).

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES: In the high-level segment on Friday, Executive Secretary Gonzalez explained that 160 parties attended MOP-19, and that the Bureau approved the credentials of 113 parties and provisionally approved the credentials of one further party.

OTHER MATTERS: Selection of new SAP Co-Chairs: On Friday in the high-level segment, the decision on new SAP Co-Chairs (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision Z) was adopted. The new Co-Chairs are John Pyle (UK), Paul Newman (US), and A.R. Ravishankara (US).

DATES AND VENUE FOR MOP-20: In the high-level segment on Friday, Qatar offered to host MOP-20 and the eighth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention (COP-8) in Doha, Qatar. The meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place from 17-21 November 2008. The meeting accepted the offer with thanks.

CLOSING PLENARY

On Friday evening, following the conclusion of work in the HCFC contact group, the preparatory segment forwarded the draft decisions to the high-level segment. Delegates adopted the meeting report with minor textual amendments (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.1, Add.1, Add.2, Add.3, and Add.4). Delegates then adopted all decisions (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.18, UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.19 and UNEP/OzL.

Pro.19/CRP.12.Rev.2), with the exception of the decision on financial requirements of the MBTOC (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/L), which had been withdrawn.

John Baird, Minister of Environment, Canada, described the HCFC agreement as a historic achievement for ozone protection and the fight against global warming. The Russian Federation noted his country's difficulty in implementing an accelerated HCFC phase-out. He emphasized his desire for compromise and constructive cooperation. Many delegations thanked Canada and congratulated the contact groups for their hard work, and MOP-19 Bureau President Al-Ali gavelled the meeting to a close at 10:54 pm.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF MOP-19

The nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol opened with much fanfare marking the twentieth anniversary of the treaty. Many view the Protocol as "the single most successful international agreement to date." The sentiment of this good news story appeared to be widely shared at MOP-19, by participants, and internationally by the world's media as newspapers lavished the event with attention.

Perhaps the ozone process could have afforded to rest on its laurels, enjoy the awards ceremonies, and bask in the approbation of the world. Yet, as many delegations stressed, despite the successes of reducing ODS over the past twenty years, more work remains to be done. The scientific presentations at MOP-19 showed that stratospheric ozone levels remain low, the Antarctic ozone hole is still at its worst, and skin cancer cases are still expected to multiply several times in the next decade. As one delegate noted, this state of affairs was a stark reminder that "once the balance of nature is tipped," no degree of international cooperation can quickly fix it. Delegates rolled up their sleeves and moved swiftly to forge an agreement on the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. By making progress through substantive discussions on illegal trade, and a reduction of critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide, MOP-19 demonstrated that the accolades are still deserved.

This brief analysis explores the dynamics of the HCFC agreement and the progress on methyl bromide and illegal trade, while evaluating the Protocol's past achievements and looking ahead to the future challenges.

ANOTHER NEW HORIZON: HCFCs

With almost 95% of ODS successfully eliminated under the Montreal Protocol, many believe the Protocol is ready and able to take on new challenges. The Multilateral Fund has long been recognized as a flexible, responsive financial mechanism, key to the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Among other things, the Fund is mandated to provide finance for the transition from CFCs to HCFCs. Some pragmatic observers feared that if the Fund was not mandated to finance a new challenge, such as the phase out of HCFCs, it would run the risk of not being replenished, or being merged into the GEF. Some parties suggested that the Montreal Protocol should explore

synergies with the chemicals conventions, and many speculated this could lead to the Fund being tapped by other related Conventions.

Six years ago, when it was observed that the production and consumption of HCFCs in India and China mirrored that of CFCs historically, and when the idea of accelerated phase-out was first raised, it met with strong opposition from developing countries. At MOP-19, what took most delegates by surprise was how quickly events unfolded. Various factors were conducive to a convergence of views at MOP-19. China, the biggest country producer of HCFCs and main opponent of accelerated phase-out, showed more flexibility than some expected, and secured commitments on funding and access to alternatives in return. The Russian Federation also noted the difficulty of meeting an accelerated phase-out schedule, particularly because it is not eligible for support from the Multilateral Fund, but did not actively oppose the acceleration. Industrialized countries stressed the high global warming potential of HCFCs and the climate benefits of their elimination. The US displayed particular enthusiasm for taking climate-related action outside of the climate regime. According to some, their delegation had "marching orders" to bring climate into the ozone process before the upcoming high-level meetings in Washington and New York on climate change. More skeptical observers suggested that the agreement may also serve to draw attention away from the UNFCCC.

With incentives for action in place on all sides of the negotiating table, an agreement on the acceleration of the HCFC phase-out took "center stage" – albeit behind closed doors. The contact group met throughout the week and most delegates remained tight-lipped about the details until the entire package was agreed. The decision accelerates the phase-out of HCFC production and consumption by a full decade, moving the commitment for phase-out by Article 2 parties from 2030 to 2020, and for Article 5 parties from 2040 to 2030. While the significance of the deal was celebrated by most delegates, China, as one of the parties most affected by the agreement, voiced caution and noted that success is contingent on the availability of alternatives that are ozone and climate friendly, safe and economically viable. Environmental NGOs also repeatedly pointed out the need to ensure that HCFCs are not replaced by substances with high global warming potential or other environmental risks.

An agreement on HCFCs was therefore timely and served several interests. Many developing country delegates saw new policy commitments on HCFCs as a way to ensure continued availability of funding to Article 5 parties. Industrialized countries saw an agreement on accelerated phase-out of HCFC as an easy win for climate, through action by both developed and developing countries. According to some delegates, the Montreal Protocol commitments for an accelerated phase out of HCFCs will actually serve to address climate change more than ozone depletion. Some statistics indicate that the HCFC phase-out could result in reductions of between 18 and 30 billion

Final Decision: The decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/K) adopts replacement Tables A and A-bis for the relevant process agent decisions.

TEAP Report on Carbon Tetrachloride emissions and opportunities for reductions: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, Co-Chair Sorensen noted that the TEAP study on carbon tetrachloride was not complete and parties requested TEAP to include these results in next year's report.

N-Propyl Bromide Proposal: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, the EU tabled a proposal on n-propyl bromide (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3/CRP.9), which delegates agreed to consider under the agenda item on new very short-lived ODS (see discussion below).

TEAP Report on Campaign Production of CFCs for MDIs: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, delegates agreed to defer discussion on the TEAP report on campaign production of CFCs for MDIs until MOP-20.

Financial requirements of the MBTOC: In the preparatory segment on Thursday, Switzerland introduced a proposal (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.15) requesting financial assistance for the MBTOC for supporting the administrative cost of two meetings and travel by experts. He said that financial support for the MBTOC is not unprecedented. The US voiced opposition to the proposal. In the high-level segment on Friday, the draft decision was withdrawn.

NEW VERY SHORT-LIVED ODS: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday, the EU tabled proposals on new very short-lived ODS and n-propyl bromide (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3/CRP.8 and CRP.9). The US asserted that these substances do not pose a significant threat as ODS and discussion on the proposal was deferred. On Friday, in plenary, the EU announced that the proposal would not go forward.

HALONS: In the preparatory segment on Tuesday and Wednesday, Australia introduced a proposed decision on projected regional imbalances of halons (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.1). The EU, Canada and the US supported the proposal, which was forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday.

Final Decision: In the decision on follow-up to the 2006 assessment by the Halons TOC (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/M) the MOP *inter alia*:

- requests TEAP to undertake further study on projected regional imbalances in the availability of certain halons and to investigate a mechanism to better predict and mitigate such imbalances in the future;
- requests TEAP to consult with the Multilateral Fund on the outcomes of its study on the operation of halon banks around the world; and
- requests parties that have a requirements for certain halons to provide to the Ozone Secretariat information on the projected needs for those halons, and any difficulties experienced to date, or foreseen, in accessing adequate halons to support critical or essential use.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE COMPLIANCE STATUS

OF ARTICLE 5 PARTIES: The issue of carbon tetrachloride was addressed in plenary on Wednesday and Friday. Co-Chair Levaggi noted that four parties not in compliance had reported use reductions to zero. Chile, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries, noted the difficulties faced by Article 5 countries in finding viable alternatives to analytical methods that comply with international standards, and tabled a proposal requesting that the exemption of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses be extended to Article 5 countries (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.11). On Friday, Chile introduced a revised draft decision (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.11/Rev.1), which was forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday.

Final Decision: In the decision on carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses in Article 5 parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/N), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- recognizes the difficulties faced by Article 5 countries in their search for viable alternatives to analytical methods that comply with international standards;
- considers that carbon tetrachloride plays an important role in analytical and laboratory processes and that there are currently no alternatives to its use for some of those processes;
- decides that the ImpCom and the MOP should defer until 2010 the consideration of the compliance status in relation to the control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Article 5 parties; and
- urges Article 5 parties to minimize consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the global exemption criteria and procedures for laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride currently established for non-Article 5 parties.

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL USES OF ODS: On Wednesday, preparatory segment Co-Chair Sorensen introduced two draft decisions to extend exemptions of laboratory and analytical uses until 2009 and 2015 respectively (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/3, Decisions XIX/L and XIX/M). The US, with the EU and Canada, supported the extensions but proposed language on incentives for the scientific community to develop procedures that do not use ODS. A small drafting group prepared a revised decision and on Thursday the US reported agreement on a proposal that merged the two draft decision texts (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/CRP.17), which was forwarded to the high-level segment and adopted on Friday.

Final Decision: In the decision on laboratory and analytical uses of ODS (UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/L.2, Decision XIX/O), the MOP, *inter alia*:

- extends until December 2011 the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption for the controlled substances in all annexes and groups of the Montreal Protocol except Annex C, group 1 (HCFCs);
- requests TEAP and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee to provide to MOP-21 a list of laboratory and analytical uses of ODS, indicating those for which alternatives exist; and

tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions, which is up to five times the reductions under the Kyoto Protocol in its first commitment period.

OTHER ISSUES

While HCFCs dominated debate, it was not the only issue on the agenda. MOP-19 also achieved progress in reducing critical-use exemption (CUE) tonnages for methyl bromide. Methyl bromide CUEs permitted by MOP-18 for 2008 totaled around 7,500 tonnes, but CUEs granted by MOP-19 for 2009 totaled only 4,400 tonnes – a drop of approximately 42%. Equally significantly, at MOP-18 all parties challenging MBTOC recommendations were granted quantities exceeding MBTOC's recommendations for some categories of use. However at MOP-19, the total amount granted to large consuming and producing countries was actually lower than the MBTOC's recommended amount – with the lion's share of the reduction shouldered by the US, which was granted 20% less than they had requested.

This outcome continues the recent pattern of reductions in CUE totals granted each year, but the drop is greater than at past MOPs, leading some to suggest that methyl bromide may really be on the way out. But others note that CUEs still total thousands of tonnes – and that additional CUEs for 2009 could still be requested by some parties at MOP-20 – demonstrating that work remains to be done to completely phase out this ozone-damaging chemical.

MOP-19 delegates also took a decision on voluntary domestic options for combating illegal trade. While the EC and some others pushed for a decision referring to prior informed consent, the US, Australia and others insisted that illegal trade was most effectively addressed at the national level through effective implementation of licensing systems. With an estimated 20% of traded ODS being traded illegally, many developing country parties noted that there is still much more for parties to do and that they will bring the issue to the table again at MOP-20.

TAKING STOCK: SUCCESSES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

The outcome of MOP-19 was referred to as a "historic agreement" to accelerate the phase out of HCFCs. The new HCFC amendment opens a new front in the fight against ozone depletion and is yet another gem in a crown that is already resplendent. Clearly, the Montreal Protocol process has much to be proud of. The Protocol and its amendments are ambitious policy instruments and stipulate stringent regulations of many substances. Furthermore, the implementation of these policies has been strong, and the new agreement helps the ozone regime remain on a pedestal of multilateral environmental agreements.

Yet, further challenges lie ahead. Curbing illegal trade of ODS will continue to be a struggle. Methyl bromide also remains a contentious issue despite the big reduction in CUE totals.

The key future task for the ozone regime is to ensure that the momentum created by the HCFC agreement is harnessed and used to implement that agreement. In this context, the particular choice of alternatives for HCFCs will be of critical importance, as will further research into new alternatives, and is likely to

remain a matter of debate in the coming years. Developing countries at MOP-19 appeared to be most concerned with the possible negative impacts of alternatives and persistently called for studies on the matter. Environmental NGOs stressed that one alternative in particular, HFCs, have a global warming potential far greater than HCFCs and that reliance on them may create more problems than it solves. After all, it is important to recall that the HCFCs that are now headed to the guillotine were introduced as an alternative to CFCs. The logical question is whether the next solution will also become the next problem.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

UNITED NATIONS HIGH LEVEL MINISTERIAL MEETING ON CLIMATE CHANGE: A high-level ministerial meeting will take place on 24 September 2007, at UN headquarters in New York. The purpose of the event is to promote dialogue, highlight priority issues within four broad thematic areas, and mobilize support at the highest level for a strong political signal to the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali that governments are ready to accelerate work under the UNFCCC. For more information, see: <http://www.un.org/climatechange/2007highlevel/index.shtml>

US-HOSTED MEETING OF MAJOR ECONOMIES ON ENERGY SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: US President Bush has issued invitations to major economies to attend this meeting from 27-28 September 2007, in Washington, DC. The invitee list includes the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, China, Canada, India, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Australia, Indonesia, South Africa and the United Nations. For more information, see: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/08/20070803-7.html>

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP MEETING ON EMISSIONS FROM AVIATION AND MARITIME TRANSPORT: This workshop, organized by Norway and the European Environment Agency (EEA), will take place from 4-5 October 2007, in Oslo, Norway. For more information, contact: the European Environment Agency; tel: +45-33-36-7100; fax: +45-33-36-7199; e-mail: Bitten.Eriksen@eea.europa.eu; internet: <http://www.eionet.europa.eu/training/bunkerfuelemissions>

27TH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE: This meeting will take place from 12-16 November 2007, in Valencia, Spain. IPCC-27 will focus on the adoption of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. For more information, contact: Rudie Bourgeois, IPCC Secretariat; tel: +41-22-730-8208; fax: +41-22-730-8025; e-mail: IPCC-Sec@wmo.int; internet: <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

THIRD MEETING OF THE PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS REVIEW COMMITTEE (POPRC): This meeting of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee will take place from 19-23 November 2007, in Geneva, Switzerland. For more information, contact: Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention; tel: +41-22-917-8161; fax: +41-22-917-8098; e-mail: ssc@pops.int; internet: <http://www.pops.int>

FIFTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL MULTILATERAL FUND'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The fifty-third meeting of the Executive Committee will be held from 26-30 November 2007, in Montreal, Canada. For more information, contact: Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund; tel: +1-514-282-1122; fax: +1-514-282-0068; e-mail: secretariat@unmfs.org; internet: <http://www.multilateralfund.org>

THIRTEENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC AND THIRD MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL (COP 13/MOP 3):

UNFCCC COP 13 and Kyoto Protocol COP/MOP 3 will take place from 3-14 December 2007, in Bali, Indonesia. These meetings will coincide with the 27th meetings of the UNFCCC's subsidiary bodies and the resumed fourth meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments from Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol. For more information, contact the UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; internet: <http://www.unfccc.int>

TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSIONS OF THE UNFCCC

SUBSIDIARY BODIES: The 28th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are scheduled to take place from 2-13 June 2008, in Bonn, Germany. For more information, contact: UNFCCC Secretariat; tel: +49-228-815-1000; fax: +49-228-815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int; internet: <http://www.unfccc.int>

FORTIETH MEETING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE UNDER THE NON-COMPLIANCE

PROCEDURE FOR THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL: This meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place from 2-4 July 2008, in Bangkok, Thailand. For more information, contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-20-762-3850/1; fax: +254-20-762-4691; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; internet: <http://ozone.unep.org>

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP:

OEWG-28 is tentatively scheduled to take place from 7-11 July 2008, in Bangkok, Thailand. For more information, contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-20-762-3850/1; fax: +254-20-762-4691; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; internet: <http://ozone.unep.org/Events/>

NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE BASEL CONVENTION (COP-9):

This meeting will take place in September or October 2008, in Indonesia. The exact dates and venue are yet to be determined. For more information, contact: Secretariat of the Basel Convention; tel: +41-22-917-8218; fax: +41-22-797-3454; e-mail: sbc@unep.ch; internet: <http://www.basel.int>

FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL MULTILATERAL FUND'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

This meeting is tentatively scheduled to be held from 7-11 November 2008, in Doha, Qatar. For more

information, contact: Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund; tel: +1-514-282-1122; fax: +1-514-282-0068; e-mail: secretariat@unmfs.org; internet: <http://www.multilateralfund.org>

FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE UNDER THE NON-COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL:

This meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place from 12-14 November 2008, in Doha, Qatar. For more information, contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-20-762-3850/1; fax: +254-20-762-4691; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; internet: <http://ozone.unep.org/>

TWENTIETH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL (MOP-20):

This meeting is tentatively scheduled to take place from 17-21 November 2008, in Doha, Qatar, in conjunction with the eighth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention. For more information, contact: Ozone Secretariat; tel: +254-20-762-3850/1; fax: +254-20-762-4691; e-mail: ozoneinfo@unep.org; internet: <http://ozone.unep.org/>

GLOSSARY

CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CTC	Carbon tetrachloride
CUE	Critical-use exemption
CUN	Critical-use nomination
EEAP	Environmental Effects Assessment Panel
GWP	Global warming potential
HBFC	Hydrobromofluorocarbons
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
ImpCom	Implementation Committee
MBTOC	Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee
MDI	Metered-dose inhaler
Multilateral Fund	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
ODP	Ozone-depleting potential
ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
OEWG	Open-ended Working Group
SAP	Scientific Assessment Panel
TOC	Technical Options Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
TEAP	Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

附件四

Montreal Protocol 20th Anniversary Seminar Bulletin

A summary report of the 20th
Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol
Seminar



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TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY SEMINAR ON THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL – “CELEBRATING TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS”: 16 SEPTEMBER 2007

The twentieth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was commemorated on Sunday, 16 September 2007, with a seminar entitled “Celebrating 20 Years of Progress.” The event was hosted by Environment Canada and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and took place at the Palais de Congrès in Montreal, Canada, in the lead-up to the nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP-19).

Participants from governments, international organizations, business and civil society took part in the day’s celebrations, which commenced with an opening ceremony, keynote presentations, and an awards ceremony. A range of panel discussions then followed, focusing on the history, development and implementation of the Montreal Protocol, ozone science, links with other environmental issues, and future challenges. A celebratory dinner concluded the day’s events.

OPENING CEREMONY

Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, highlighted the work of the 191 parties and thousands of institutions and individuals to protect the ozone layer in the last 20 years, which he said has made the Montreal Protocol a model of international cooperation. He added that the Protocol’s success is a clear result of political will to take action in the light of new science and to promote new technological alternatives from industry.



Marco Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, opened the seminar.

Achim Steiner, Executive Director, UNEP, welcomed delegates and said the 20th anniversary of the Protocol was an opportunity to celebrate and show the world a successful framework for transforming science into policy making. He highlighted the work of the scientists that “opened our eyes” to ozone depletion, and noted the importance of political will, the efforts of non-government organizations to provide a “transmission belt between knowledge and public will”, and the leadership of the private sector.

Cécile Cléroux, Assistant Deputy Minister, Environment Canada, said the Montreal Protocol is widely recognized as the most successful multilateral environment agreement (MEA). She emphasized that more than 95 percent of ozone depleting substances (ODSs) have been eliminated, a remarkable achievement that proves that international cooperation, with the support of science, can bring about positive environmental change.



Cécile Cléroux, Assistant Deputy Minister, Environment Canada, welcomed delegates on behalf of the Government of Canada.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS: SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Executive Secretary Gonzalez introduced keynote speakers Professor Frank Sherwood Rowland, University of California, and Professor Mario Molina, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Gonzalez pointed out that Rowland and Molina’s 1974 discovery of the problem of ozone depletion led to the development of the Montreal Protocol.

Rowland provided an overview of the development of ozone science since the 1930s. He explained the chemical process through which chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) destroy stratospheric ozone, and said that actual measurements confirmed the predictions of the theory. He outlined the history of scientific measurements of ozone levels, including measurements by the British Antarctic Survey showing that 1984 ozone levels were 30 percent below 1970s levels, and listed other key events such as the subsequent discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole, the US Nimbus-7 satellite data confirming falling ozone levels, and the 1988 report of the International Ozone Trends Panel. Rowland stressed that atmospheric chlorine would have increased steeply and ozone would have declined precipitously had it not been for the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.

Molina explained that understanding the chemistry in polar stratospheric clouds



Professor Mario Molina, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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marked a new kind of atmospheric chemistry. He highlighted the role of the “science-policy interface” in the success of the Protocol, stressing the role of collaborative science, industry participation and the Multilateral Fund. Molina then addressed climate change issues and the similarities between the Montreal Protocol and the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), whereby science considers the risks and society then decides whether these risks are acceptable and what action should be taken. He said that MOP-19 provides an opportunity for achieving more reductions. In closing, he stressed that human population growth is the root of many environmental problems and highlighted the challenge of increasing standards of living for the growing global population while understanding that the world has limited natural resources and that the atmosphere has a limited capacity to absorb emissions.

AWARD CEREMONIES

Throughout the day, a series of awards were presented to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the Montreal Protocol and its implementation.

Tamara Curll, Ozone Secretariat, facilitated the morning awards presentation, highlighting that a significant accomplishment of the Montreal Protocol is the manner in which Article 5 parties have not only met their commitments, but have generally done so sooner than required under the Protocol. Accompanied by Augustin Sanchez, Secretariat for Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico, she presented forty-three awards in three categories: implementing agency champions; Multilateral Fund and UNEP

champions who have provided outstanding support for parties; and global awareness-raising champions. Winners were also announced for a range of ozone-related contests and quizzes. A full list of award winners will shortly be published on the Ozone Secretariat website at <http://ozone.unep.org/Publications/>



The *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* received an award for outstanding work in raising awareness of ozone depletion and the Montreal Protocol. ENB writer William McPherson accepted the award on behalf of IISD Reporting Services.

PANEL SESSIONS

The panel sessions consisted of parallel discussions on the development, implementation, lessons learned, and future challenges of the Montreal Protocol. Panel A considered the policy aspects of each topic, while Panel B discussed the scientific aspects. In each panel, a range of speakers gave presentations, followed by a question-and-answer session.

PANEL 1A: DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Ambassador Richard Benedick, former US Chief Negotiator for the Montreal Protocol, reviewed the history of international negotiations and concurrent domestic political struggles in the US. He noted that the road to the Montreal Protocol was beset by some failures and domestic opposition, but identified factors behind the success of the Protocol that provide lessons for the



Richard Benedick, former chief US negotiator on the Montreal Protocol, stressed the importance of courageous leadership by individuals and countries.

climate process, including: the importance of leadership by countries and individuals; holding small meetings rather than large conferences; and working closely with key industries to facilitate technological innovations.

Victor Buxton, former Canadian Chief Negotiator for the Montreal Protocol, listed challenges during the negotiations including: scientific uncertainty; barriers to trade including perceived market share agendas; concerns from developing countries about access to chemicals for development; and issues around technology transfer

and intellectual property rights. He then outlined some solutions such as phase-out adjustments, development assistance, delayed compliance for developing countries, non-compliance procedures, using trade sanctions as a policy driver, and providing incentives to join early.

Ambassador Juan Antonio Mateos, Mexico, stressed the achievements of the ozone process and said its success has not yet been replicated elsewhere. Discussing lessons that can be applied in other negotiations, he listed the importance of the Multilateral Fund, new market opportunities and technological options, the change in global geopolitical context with the end of the Cold War, and the increased access of NGOs to negotiations.

The ensuing discussion considered the active role of the Ozone Secretariat in the success of the Montreal Protocol, and the possible use of the Multilateral Fund as a model for involving developing countries in commitments in a UNFCCC post-2012 agreement.

PANEL 1B: EVOLUTION OF OZONE SCIENCE

Richard Stolarski, US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), outlined historical advances in ozone science from 1840 to the present, including: the identification of ozone; the measurement of the solar spectrum cut-off and the location of ozone in the stratosphere; the theory of ozone formation and loss and the quantification of atmospheric distribution and variability; and catalytic ozone loss. He explained that our understanding of the Antarctic ozone hole progressed rapidly because the ideas were already in place through the basic science of the previous generation. Stolarski explained that the Protocol is having an effect and that atmospheric concentrations of controlled substances are leveling off or decreasing, stratospheric chlorine has begun to decrease, and ozone levels show signs of recovery.

Ayité-Lo Ajavón, University of Lomé, Togo, discussed the role of developing countries in ozone science, with an emphasis on the need for data on the effects of ozone depletion to convince policymakers to support the science. He noted that the Montreal Protocol's financial mechanisms depend on arrangements between governments, not among scientists. While noting that many remote sensing stations are located in developing countries, he lamented that scientists from developed countries often “own” the stations and do not always share data. Ajavón observed that developing country governments face a choice between financing poverty alleviation and science, and poverty alleviation always takes priority.

Discussion focused on the possibilities of funding science in developing countries through Montreal Protocol mechanisms, especially with the support of the Scientific Assessment Panel.

PANEL 2A: IMPLEMENTATION STAGE: NATIONAL OR REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Marianne Wenning, European Commission, outlined the EU's "building blocks" for implementing the Montreal Protocol and emphasized the need for measures to be cost effective. She said the EU aims to exceed Montreal Protocol targets, and highlighted lessons learned including the need for affordable compliance provisions and the prevention of market disruptions.

Ana María Contreras Vigil, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico, presented Mexico's programmes addressing ODSs and noted that Mexico was the first to adopt and ratify the Protocol in 1988. She reported on Mexico's compliance efforts, which she said were ahead of schedule, including: closure of CFC plants; training of more than 2000 technicians on refrigeration recovery; and continuous monitoring of methyl bromide.

Drusilla Hufford, US Environmental Protection Agency, highlighted "clear policy goals, smart NGOs, transformative industry leadership, and gold-standard science" as keys to the US' successful implementation of Montreal Protocol. She said the US Clean Air Act involved a market-based, cost-effective, results-driven program. Hufford said there were many important opportunities still to come, specifically in containment, reclamation and destruction of ODSs.

During discussion, a member of the Chinese delegation reported that his country has also closed a number of ODS-producing facilities and has converted refrigeration plants from ODSs to other refrigerants.

PANEL 2B: PATH TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Alex Chisholm, Environment Canada (retired), discussed the steps that led to the development of the Montreal Protocol, highlighting: the power of science, particularly the "bombshell" of the Antarctic ozone hole; the importance of recognizing technical, industrial and commercial realities; the role of domestic politics; and the need for incremental steps.

Susana Diaz, National Council of Scientific Research (CONICET), Argentina, outlined three early alternative theories on the causes of ozone depletion, which focused on anthropogenic substances, atmospheric dynamics and solar cycles, respectively. She stressed that when the Montreal Protocol was signed, the connection between CFCs and ozone depletion had not been absolutely confirmed. Drawing a connection between the ozone and climate processes, she noted that the countries which created the Montreal Protocol decided to act rather than waiting for conclusive scientific evidence.

Mack McFarland, DuPont Fluoroproducts, gave an overview of the changing uses of ODSs, starting with mostly aerosol propellant applications and shifting to refrigeration as the major component. He also recounted DuPont's work to phase out



Mack McFarland, DuPont Fluoroproducts

CFC production, following preliminary findings that CFCs were responsible for ozone depletion shortly after the Montreal Protocol was signed.

In the discussion, the panel exchanged views on the role of scientific assessments, the role of the availability of substitutes for ODSs, production versus consumption control, the possibility of regulating banked fluorocarbon and the importance of economics in the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols. One participant questioned whether the Montreal Protocol is really a success given the current levels of ODSs and the ozone hole.

PANEL 3A: FINANCIAL MECHANISMS: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, CAPACITY BUILDING AND LESSONS LEARNED

Mohamed El-Ashry, former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Global Environment Facility (GEF), described the role of the GEF in supporting the Montreal Protocol implementation. He noted that in the intense international debate on climate change, the Montreal Protocol could guide the deliberations on actions post-2012.

Omar El-Arini, Multilateral Fund, explained that the voting system of the Multilateral Fund is similar to that of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and is based on a double majority. He said this arrangement altered the terms of technology transfer, and he highlighted that developing countries were provided with a "menu" of technologies to choose from under the Fund, and received them on fair and equitable terms.



Omar El-Arini, former head of the Multilateral Fund

issues related to the Montreal Protocol's evolution from a set of contentious proposals to an agreement with wide support. She listed key factors in the Protocol's success, such as technology transfer, awareness raising, networking and capacity building. She said that capacity building is not just equipment transfer and investment, but also includes localization and human resource development.

Jose Pons Pons, Montreal Protocol Technology and Economic and Assessment Panel (TEAP), stressed that alternative technologies must be competitive and safe, and outlined the challenges identified since the inception of the Montreal Protocol including the need to allocate resources carefully. Pons Pons stressed that work on ozone protection should be completed as soon as possible for the world to be better prepared to face remaining environmental challenges.

PANEL 3B: SCIENCE ASSESSMENTS

A.R. Ravishankara, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), spoke on the process of assessing ozone science. He said assessments evaluate the state of knowledge and involve participation from scientists worldwide, but do not provide policy recommendations, and are never final because information and ideas change constantly. He said the 2006 assessment involved 300 scientists from various countries, was fully reviewed three times by the international scientific

Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel, former Director, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), discussed technological and economic



Panel on "Science Assessments". L-R: Moderator Lambert Kuijpers, Netherlands; Jan van der Leun, Ecofys Netherlands; A.R. Ravishankara, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); and Ted Shepherd, University of Toronto.

community, and addressed the state of the ozone hole, trends in ozone depleting substances and the impacts of climate change on ozone levels. He said the Montreal Protocol is working as intended and that ultraviolet (UV) levels are expected to return to pre-1980 levels.

Ted Shepherd, University of Toronto, discussed data on ozone levels and causes of ozone depletion. He elaborated on the impacts of latitude, altitude and seasonal changes on ozone levels. Shepherd identified early signs of ozone recovery, and said that while the ozone hole is "saturated and currently at its worst," the most severe holes are expected to improve very slowly over the coming decades.

Jan van der Leun, Ecofys Netherlands, discussed the environmental effects of ozone depletion, particularly skin cancer, and highlighted related research which revealed the effect that temperature has on UV radiation. Responding to a question on the impacts of ozone depletion in developed versus developing countries, van der Leun said that most data comes from developed countries but can be valid for developing countries.

PANEL 4A: FUTURE OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL – LESSONS LEARNED AND APPLICABILITY TO OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Jukka Uosukainen, Ministry of Environment, Finland, described the Montreal Protocol as the only legally binding convention with the commitment of all countries to time-bound targets. He noted that "no convention is an island" and highlighted the work of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions to convene an *Ad Hoc* Joint Working Group on synergies between chemical conventions, and suggested the Montreal Protocol join this group.

Claudia McMurray, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, US, said the Protocol's successes have supported further commitments by governments. She argued that its promise was realized through the power of consensus, with agreement on ambitious goals and a flexible approach to achieving them.

Ambassador Raul Estrada Oyuela, Argentina, compared the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols and stressed that while similarities exist, there are also key differences. He said that the Kyoto Protocol does not include provisions for the phase out or substitution of chemicals, and is instead a modest effort to alter the emission trends. He asserted that there is no "beauty contest" between the two Protocols, but that we need to work with both of them.

Tadanori Inomata, UN Joint Inspection Unit, discussed the application of the Montreal Protocol to environmental governance. He cited the precautionary principle, implementation of common but differentiated responsibilities, clear mandatory objectives, funding for capacity building, normative assistance and networking as model practices of the Protocol. He also suggested closer linkage between the ozone regime, other MEAs and sustainable development policies.



Panel on "Future of the Montreal Protocol - Lessons learned and applicability to other environment issues". L-R: Tadanori Inomata, UN Joint Inspection Unit; Ambassador Raul Estrada Oyuela, Argentina; Claudia McMurray, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, US; and Jukka Uosukainen, Ministry of Environment, Finland.

PANEL 4B: TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Moderator Tom McElroy, Environment Canada, asked panelists to outline how ozone science has progressed, and what the future challenges would be. Richard Stolarski, NASA, described the increasing sophistication of atmospheric monitoring by satellite, which now features daily data on a range of atmospheric chemicals including ozone. He displayed a video of data from the Aura Earth Observing System (EOS) satellite, showing a dynamic feedback cycle between ozone and climate, and links between ozone and temperature. However, he noted that climate-ozone feedback models need to be further tested. Stolarski stressed that current research is concerned with determining both the impact of ozone on changing climate, and the impact of changing climate on the recovery process for the ozone layer.

Professor Frank Sherwood Rowland, University of California, showed that hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) contribute significantly to global warming, and highlighted the Montreal Protocol's potential to combat climate change by phasing out HCFCs. He also discussed the need for more regionally-specific data on tropospheric ozone, which he said has large global warming potential under the scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and also noted uncertainties relating to methane emissions.

In response to a question regarding the panelists' personal experiences in the overall evolution of ozone science, Stolarski said he was thrilled to be in a research field where governments and civil society paid close attention and listened carefully to scientists. On lessons learned from the ozone process and their applicability to climate issues, Rowland noted that public misconceptions of scientific facts never disappear. Stolarski stressed the importance of communicating the gist of research and its implications for society.

CELEBRATORY DINNER

The seminar closed with a celebratory dinner featuring an awards ceremony for "visionaries of the Montreal Protocol" and keynote speeches. John Baird, Minister of Environment, Canada, reflected on the "great vision" of the Montreal Protocol, and highlighted the potential double benefits of HCFC reduction for the ozone layer and climate change. Closing the event, Brian Mulroney, former Prime Minister of Canada, drew a connection



Brian Mulroney, former Prime Minister of Canada, closed the Twentieth Anniversary celebrations.

between the ozone and climate processes, stressing the vital importance of collaborating with industry on technological solutions and securing the involvement of the US, China and India. In conclusion, Mulroney extolled the successes of the Montreal Protocol, identifying it as the single most successful international treaty to date.

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A Success in the making
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON
SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE
OZONE LAYER

MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER 2007: A SUCCESS IN THE MAKING



Introduction

It is often said that any successful enterprise will have 1,000 people claiming to be its parent. In the case of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, that cliché rings true, as the effort to control and then phase out ozone depleting substances is replete with stories of hundreds of visionary individuals and institutions who took creative and often courageous measures to address a serious and urgent threat to life on earth.

To date, the results of this effort have been nothing less than spectacular. As of 2006, the 191 Parties which have ratified the Montreal Protocol have, in the aggregate, reduced their consumption of ozone-depleting substances by approximately 95 per cent. Developing countries, despite their many challenges, have achieved a reduction of over 72 per cent, with most of the Protocol's phase-out goals being achieved significantly ahead of the required reduction schedule. In the process, the Protocol and its innovative Multilateral Fund have supported the development and operation of national ozone units in 140 countries, and the design and implementation of over 5,000 projects and activities valued at over 2 billion US dollars.

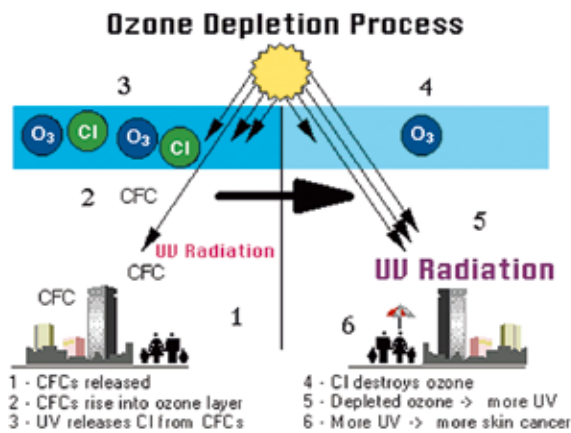
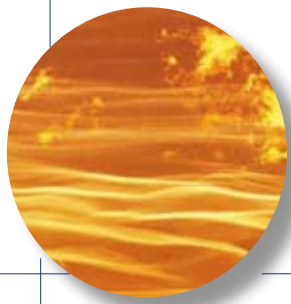
Despite these and many more accomplishments to date, the Montreal Protocol and its mission to protect the ozone layer must still, however, be viewed as a success in the making rather than a completed endeavour. Indeed, the fact that the ozone hole over Antarctica reached record levels in 2006 serves as a reminder that the impact of emissions of ozone-depleting substances will be long lasting, and that there is more work to be done before the world can rest assured that the ozone layer is safe for this and future generations.

This booklet summarizes the story of the development of the ozone issue and the Montreal Protocol. It also provides an overview of the provisions and structures that have enabled global progress on this key environmental issue. Being a summary, it cannot include the names of all of the people, institutions and events that were important to the success of the Protocol. Readers who would like to delve more deeply into these matters are fortunate enough to be able to consult a number of very good books on this subject, most notably the 2002 publication, *Protecting the Ozone Layer*, written by two of the leading figures involved in the Protocol, Mr. Stephen Andersen and Mr. Madhava Sarma, and published for and on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In the meantime it is to be hoped that this booklet, coming as it does on the twentieth anniversary of this landmark treaty, will help the public to understand and appreciate more fully the accomplishments to date and the challenges ahead in the continuing global effort to protect the ozone layer.

I. FROM THEORY TO ACTION

Hovering some 10–16 kilometres above the earth's surface, the earth's protective ozone layer filters out dangerous ultraviolet radiation from the sun and, in so doing, protects the health and environment of all the earth's inhabitants. Modern science suggests that the earth's ozone layer was formed some 400 million years ago and remained practically undisturbed (and, as a consequence, somewhat taken for granted) for virtually all that time. It was therefore with a sense of deep concern that, in 1974, the world community received the hypothesis of two chemists from the University of California at Irvine, that the ozone layer might be threatened by the continuing emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), a widely used set of industrial chemicals.

In their June 1974 article in the journal *Nature*, F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina theorized that, when normally stable CFCs reached the stratosphere, their exposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun



led to their decomposition. Once freed from their bonds, the chlorine atoms earlier contained in the inert CFCs initiated a chain reaction process which destroyed significant quantities of stratospheric ozone – in fact, Rowland and Molina estimated that one chlorine atom could destroy as many as 100,000 molecules of ozone. They also expressed the view that the level of CFCs being released into the environment was unsustainable and, unless abated, could lead to significant drops in stratospheric ozone. The consequences of such ozone depletion would be likely to include increases in skin cancers, genetic mutations, crop damage and possibly drastic changes to the world's climate. It was therefore deemed essential to take action to reduce CFCs.

The Rowland and Molina hypothesis aroused extensive media interest, which led to urgent calls for action to be taken to study this issue and take measures to deal with it; scientists and policy makers alike rose to the occasion.

Throughout 1975 and 1976, further research was carried out which lent support to Rowland and Molina's work and enhanced our understanding of the depletion of the ozone layer. In particular, the work of Paul Crutzen added significantly to the global understanding of the process of ozone depletion. On the policy side, a 1977 meeting of experts organized by UNEP resulted in the development of a world plan of action on the ozone layer, and led to increased cooperative research into the ozone depletion theory. The word "theory" is used in this context because, we should remember, in the mid and late 1970s the notion of stratospheric ozone depletion was still just that – a theory.

Fortunately, however, even though the theory was as yet unproven, many countries were convinced of the immediate need to take precautionary action and in the late 1970's several took action to ban CFCs in non essential aerosol uses.

While these early efforts were important, they were not able to stem the extensive growth in the use of CFCs throughout the world. Accordingly, as research into ozone depletion continued through the early 1980s, so did the calls for concerted global action to deal with the problem of CFCs. In 1985, these efforts gave rise to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer. This agreement coincided with the initial proof that the hypothesized stratospheric ozone depletion was actually taking place above Antarctica. It was now that the significant thinning of the ozone layer over Antarctica was first termed an "ozone hole", a phrase that – albeit, strictly speaking, not entirely accurate – captured the public imagination and served international efforts to mobilize support for action.

In the light of this first real proof of ozone depletion, many who were concerned about its potentially catastrophic effects were dissatisfied with the emphasis placed by the Vienna Convention on research rather than on action to mandate reductions in the use of ozone depleting chemicals. It must be remembered, however, that while new proof of the existence of stratospheric ozone depletion had emerged, in 1985 the linkage between ozone depletion and human made chemicals such as CFCs was still not proven.

In addition, those who wonder why stronger action was not taken sooner should understand just how prevalent throughout modern society were these substances now being considered for control.



Professor F. Sherwood Rowland (left) shared the 1995 Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Professor Mario J. Molina (centre) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States and Professor Paul J. Crutzen (right) of the Max Planck Institute, Germany, 'for their work in atmospheric chemistry, particularly concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone.'



For example, from the moment they rose in the morning they would have encountered CFCs: in the air conditioner that had cooled their house and the food in their refrigerators, the aerosol cans that delivered their deodorant and hair spray, the comfort foam in their mattresses and pillows and under their carpet, and the insulation foam contained in their water heaters and refrigerators. CFCs were also found in the safety foam in their car dashboards and steering wheels. Methyl bromide would probably have been used to grow their tomatoes and fumigate many of the other food products they used on a daily basis, and halons would have been used extensively to provide fire protection in their offices and businesses, as well as in the computer centres and power stations that made their daily life easier.

Ozone-depleting solvents such as CFC 113, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform would have been used by the dry cleaners who had cleaned their clothes, the workers who made the metal parts found in virtually all their electronics, refrigeration equipment and cars, and to perform such tasks as laminating the wood on their desk at work. In fact, as the above illustrates, the use of ozone-depleting substances was intricately woven into the fabric of modern life. In addition, the production and sales of these chemicals and related products involved hundreds of thousands of employees and billions of dollars of invested capital.

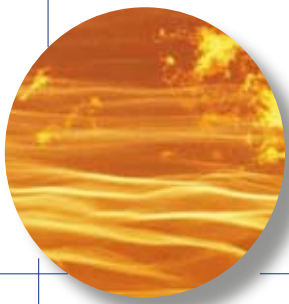
In this light, it may not seem so surprising that the first steps taken by the Vienna Convention were rather tentative and that the countries negotiating the Montreal Protocol only two years later had to confront many fears and entrenched interests in their effort to come to agreement on a binding treaty aimed at reducing or eliminating these substances. Despite these fears, however, the Convention itself did anticipate the development of a Protocol to control ozone-depleting substances.

II. MONTREAL PROTOCOL NEGOTIATIONS

The Vienna Convention initiated a further surge in international activity, reflected by the dozens of meetings and workshops that led up to the 1987 agreement on the Montreal Protocol. This action was spurred by increasingly serious research and a rising sense of public alarm. One important call for action came just two months after the Vienna Convention had been negotiated, when the Governing Council of UNEP requested the Executive Director of that body to convene a working group with a view to adopting a protocol controlling CFCs in 1987.

Over the next two years UNEP, both singly and in concert with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and other partners, facilitated a large number of negotiations and meetings, the most important of which took place in Rome, Leesburg, Bilthoven, Geneva, and Wurzburg. During those meetings countries came to a better understanding of the full range of chemicals of concern (which now included halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), the options available for control, the likely consequences of taking or not taking different actions, and the initial positions that different countries might adopt in negotiating a binding treaty.

This period also saw a dramatic and critically important shift in the position of industry. Initially, the industries producing and using CFCs had insisted that no controls should be considered until the link between ozone depletion and these human made chemicals had been proven. In 1986, however, a very important industrial group – the Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy – together with the Dupont company, which produced approximately a quarter of the world's CFCs, announced their agreement to support global limits on the use of CFCs. The contribution that these announcements made to the push for a protocol cannot be overstated.



III. MONTREAL PROTOCOL

On a cold day in September 1987 in Montreal, 24 countries signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The document itself was rather short – only about eight pages – but the impact that it had on the world community was significant. The Protocol that was signed on that day, 20 years ago, had a number of key elements, all of which have contributed to the success that has been achieved by the Protocol to date.

A. Scientific and technical underpinning

The diverse discussions leading up to the scientifically oriented Vienna Convention and the subsequent Montreal Protocol had a significant impact on its structure and terms in some key areas. The negotiators working on the Protocol clearly understood that the science of ozone depletion was evolving quickly and that further actions would have to be taken on the basis of that science, as well as on their technical and economic feasibility. That understanding manifested itself in at least two ways. First, the final Protocol included a provision stating that, at least every four years, a review of the best available scientific, environmental, technical and economic information should be published.

To that end, the Parties to the Protocol would, in 1989, formally establish panels of experts in each of those fields to help aid them in their decision making. These assessment panels have contributed greatly to the success of the Protocol. They are made up of professionals from Governments, industry and civil society within developed and developing countries; these volunteers offer their time and expertise towards achieving the goal of ozone protection. Over time, their assistance to the Parties has increased and developed, and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel now provides comprehensive annual updates to the Parties in which answers are provided to the numerous technical queries that the Parties pose annually.

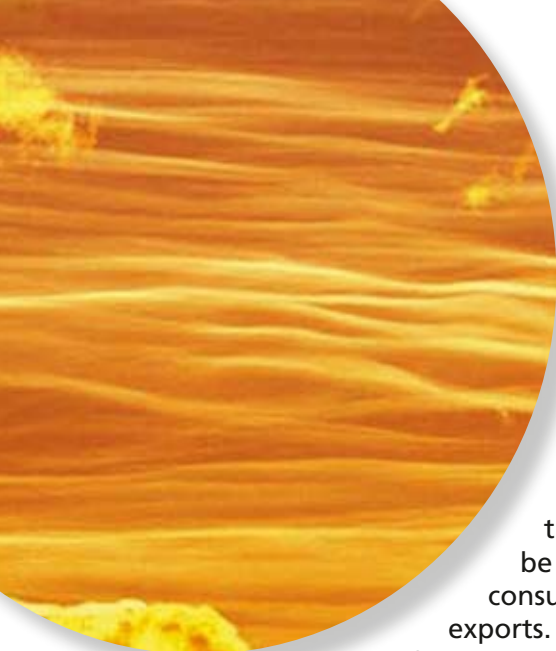
The work of the panels has always carried great authority and as such has played an invaluable role in ensuring that the Parties to the Protocol are provided with the best possible information on which to base their decision making.

Another indication that the initial negotiators understood the need to keep abreast of continuing scientific discoveries can be found in the so called “adjustment” provision, by which the Parties were enabled to accelerate and increase the stringency of controls on previously agreed ozone-depleting substances by simple decision. This key provision obviated the need for the Parties to wait for national ratification of these control changes (often a process involving many years), and allowed them to act swiftly in line with new and emerging scientific discoveries.

While this provision was thought important in the drafting of the Protocol, it is unlikely that many of the negotiating Parties foresaw to what extent it would actually be used, in response to the evolving scientific understanding of ozone issues.

B. Control of chemicals

At the very heart of the Protocol lie the controls placed on ozone-depleting substances – which chemicals are to be controlled, the manner of their control, and the extent of their control. The negotiators meeting in Montreal in September 1987 could initially only agree on the control of eight chemicals (compared with nearly 100 controlled today). Furthermore, the agreement required only a 50 per cent reduction in CFCs and only a freeze in halons (compared with the total phase-out of halons that would be agreed just five years later).



In terms of the manner of their control, the negotiators gave careful thought as to whether controls should be applied to production alone or also to emissions and whether related chemicals should only be controlled in developed countries. In recognition of the global nature of the problem of ozone depletion, the Parties agreed that controls should extend to all countries. In terms of what was to be controlled, the negotiators agreed to control both production and consumption, the latter being defined as production plus imports minus exports. This unique definition had the consequence of capping both the level of production and the quantity of the substances that actually remained in the country each year (whether such substances were used or not). This latter provision would enable countries to accumulate stocks for future use.

C. Flexibility of implementation

One of the hallmarks of the Montreal Protocol was that, while the countries agreed to meet specific numerical reduction targets within agreed timeframes, no rules were laid down as to how those reductions were to be achieved. This allowed countries to experiment with different approaches tailored to their specific circumstances (e.g., controls on specific use, economic incentives and disincentives) and to develop, manage and adjust their implementation plans to enable them to achieve the agreed targets in the most efficient way possible.

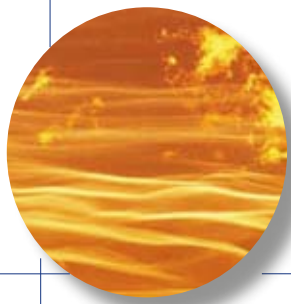
D. Trade controls

Recognition of the global nature of the ozone issue also played a role in the Protocol's negotiation of trade controls. It was thought that, by restricting trade with countries not party to the Protocol, countries that still wanted to use CFCs would have to become Parties and agree to have their consumption and production controlled by the Protocol. The Protocol's trade provisions benefited from the input of the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and have, over time, served the Protocol very well. The sanctions for which provision is made have never had to be specifically enforced and the provisions have never been challenged. They have, however, undoubtedly contributed to the near universal participation in the Protocol. Indeed, as noted above, at the time of its final negotiation in Montreal, the Protocol was signed by 24 countries and the European Economic Community. Today, it comprises more than 190 Parties.

E. Participation of developing countries

The Protocol's negotiators had hard-hitting discussions on whether and how to apply the control measures to developing countries and, in keeping with the global nature of the issue, they settled on inclusion, albeit with what has become known as a "grace period" for developing countries to comply with the same requirements that would have to be met by developed countries. In so doing, they put into practice what is perhaps the first use of the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities.

In addition, the negotiators recognized in both Articles 5 and 10 of the Protocol that the developing countries would need assistance to enable their compliance with the agreed control measures. These provisions can be seen as the genesis of the 1990 creation of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (see chapter V below).



F. Compliance regime

The Montreal Protocol required annual reporting of data on production, imports and exports of the controlled substances, to enable an annual review of the Parties' compliance with the Protocol control provisions. The Protocol also included a provision in Article 8 that envisaged the establishment of a regime for dealing with non compliance. This non-compliance regime, which has now been bolstered by the inclusion of an indicative list of actions that might be taken in cases of non-compliance, was agreed by the Parties on an interim basis in 1990 and on a permanent basis in 1992. The regime set up an implementation committee consisting of representatives from all the regions, which would review the data provided by the individual Parties and any other information brought to its attention, and make recommendations as to how the Parties could deal with specific cases of non-compliance.

While the circumstances that have led to non-compliance differ from one case to another, the Committee has evolved a system for the equitable treatment of all Parties, which involves working with the Party to establish a reasonable plan for bringing the Party back into compliance and then seeking appropriate support to enable the plan to be carried out. To date, this supportive regime, concentrating on the needs of the individual Parties, has been extremely successful. It has given Parties facing difficulties the confidence to know that, if they volunteer information on their non-compliance, they will be treated fairly and will be engaged in a spirit of cooperation to enable them to come into compliance in a reasonable period of time.

G. Voting procedure

The original Montreal Protocol stated that, in the absence of consensus, any proposed changes to the Protocol would have to be carried by a two thirds majority vote of Parties present accounting for at least 50 per cent of total consumption of the controlled substances covered by the Protocol. In consideration of the fact that this provision placed undue power in the hands of the largest users, it was amended in 1990 to require a majority of both the developed and developing countries (Parties operating under article 5 of the Protocol), present and voting. This change reflected the growing partnership between developed and developing countries in the implementation of the Protocol. The voting procedures of the Protocol in any case have never had to be used, all decisions having been adopted on the basis of a consensus. This is an eloquent testimonial to the dedicated, cooperative and collegial spirit that has prevailed in the Montreal Protocol forum.

IV. EVOLUTION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL IN RESPONSE TO NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

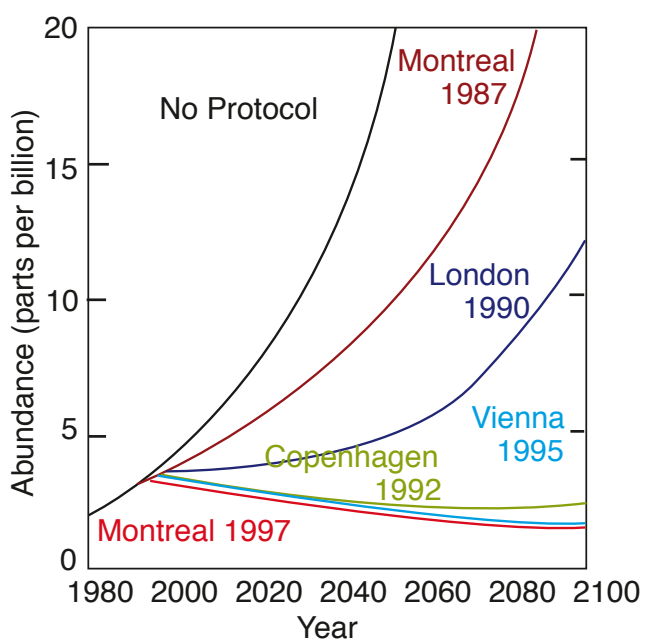
In retrospect, it can be seen that the years following the negotiation of the 1987 Protocol witnessed a continued underestimation of the problem on the part of the world community in several key aspects. First, there was an underestimation of the reductions that would be necessary to protect the ozone layer. Indeed, while some may have thought that the provisions of the original Montreal Protocol would prove sufficient to protect the ozone layer, the chart on page 7 clearly shows that, without significant subsequent action, the world environment would surely have been in grave jeopardy.

Second, there was an underestimation of the ability of industry to adapt to change and convert to non ozone-depleting substances. This can probably best be illustrated by looking at the difference between the Protocol's initial and subsequent treatment of fire fighting halons. In 1987, halons were considered so essential that the Parties could only agree to a freeze in their production and consumption at historical levels. Just five years later, however, in 1992, the Parties agreed to phase them out completely in developed countries by 1994.



While halons provide the clearest example of the flexibility of the Parties and the way industry stepped up to meet the challenges presented by the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, almost every use sector showed similar efforts on behalf of the Parties and innovations by industry, and the confluence of scientifically defined need and industrial innovation allowed the Parties to take wide-ranging measures to control additional chemicals and strengthen the controls on existing chemicals.

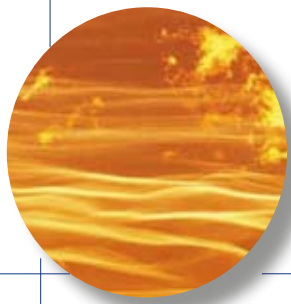
Many representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and the scientific world worked together to advance the Protocol, but the art of negotiation and persuasion also played a critical role. In particular, the importance of the role played by the UNEP Executive Director at the time, Mostafa Tolba, cannot be overstated. Possessing an expert knowledge of both ozone science and the ozone community, he formed a network of relationships that came together in informal consultations within a group of key delegates that he referred to as "Friends of the Executive Director". Members of this group, speaking in their personal capacity, were able to explore the scientific facts at their disposal and test the limits of their flexibility, and this was crucial to enabling the Parties to negotiate their way to consensus.



Smaller groups of Parties and non-governmental organizations also worked together to persuade and cajole their colleagues and superiors in their capital cities in a manner that fostered a sense of community and focused the group on their common goals. In that light, the Protocol as it developed can be seen as a confluence not only of policy and science, but also of individuals, committed to a common path, who were willing to take risks to achieve the measures they believed to be urgently necessary for environmental protection.

This period was also noteworthy for the reliance of the Parties on the use of decisions, adopted at meetings of the Parties, to clarify the intent of certain Protocol provisions and to advance their efforts to ensure adequate implementation. In this way, certain key elements of the Protocol, such as the process for allowing and controlling exemptions, the requirements related to data reporting, and the approval of plans to enable Parties to get back

into compliance, were agreed by decision, rather than by the time-consuming process of amendment. Although this decision process has proved to be a robust and effective mechanism in advancing the implementation of the Protocol, there are some occasions, such as the creation of the Multilateral Fund, when an amendment to the Protocol is absolutely necessary.



V. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND



The global nature of the ozone issue led the Protocol's original negotiators to conclude that all countries of the world had to be included within the Protocol's control regime. At the same time, the Protocol negotiators understood that, given their limited contribution to the problem, and also their limited ability to divert scarce resources to deal with it, developing countries would need assistance if they were to become true partners in the struggle to protect the ozone layer. If there was any doubt about the necessity for such assistance, the facts spoke for themselves: two years after the adoption of the Protocol, fewer than 10 out of over 140 developing countries had ratified its provisions.

Several ideas were discussed and investigated as to how to provide the necessary assistance. The developing countries felt strongly that the costs incurred should be borne by the developed countries which were responsible for the problem and that funding should be additional to traditional aid flows rather than deducted from them. For their part, the developed countries were concerned about the potential costs of the phase out, the manner in which costs would be assessed (whether the so-called "incremental cost" should be paid by grant or loan), and that limits should be set on the creation of any new institutions. Following a year of discussions on these and other issues, the 1990 London Amendment to the Protocol was adopted. It included an agreement establishing the Multilateral Fund with several key components, relating in particular to its governance and its funding, as described in the following sections.

A. Governance

The Fund was to be supported by a secretariat, co-located with UNEP but directly accountable to an Executive Committee made up of seven developed countries and seven developing countries. This governance structure accomplished several key objectives. First, by co-locating the secretariat with UNEP but retaining its independence in a policy context, the Parties and their appointed Executive Committee were provided with direct control over the Fund's policies. Second, the balance of developed and developing countries on the Executive Committee signalled a major departure from the historic donor-driven nature of funding bodies that existed at the time, and reflected the spirit of equality that had come to typify and underpin the Montreal Protocol engagements.

This spirit of equity was also strengthened through a voting structure which required, if consensus could not be reached (a contingency never encountered in the 17 year history of the Fund), a two thirds majority of both the developed and the developing countries. In addition, it was agreed that activities would be prepared and implemented primarily by existing international agencies, including the World Bank, UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and later, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Finally, donor countries were given some latitude to undertake bilateral projects.

B. Contributions

The agreement called for additional contributions to be made by developed countries only, so as to meet, on a grant or concessional basis, the agreed incremental cost of certain activities needed to enable the developing countries to comply with the Protocol. This agreement embodied key compromises in such areas as the provision of additional resources, incremental costs, and whether assistance was to be provided in the form of grants or loans (both of which would be allowed). Activities eligible for funding were specified in an indicative list of categories of incremental costs. Following an initial capitalization of the Fund of some \$240 million over the first three years, the Fund has undergone five replenishments, each covering a three year period. Available funding has averaged approximately \$120 million per year over the last 17 years.



VI. EVOLUTION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

As the Multilateral Fund was a new endeavour with few, if any, comparable institutions to emulate, the entire enterprise had to be started from scratch with only the vision of the Parties to guide it. It fell to the first Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Omar El-Arini, to hire staff and begin work on proposals for everything from operational matters to project templates to enable the Fund's Executive Committee to carry out its duties. Under his steady leadership, and with the help of the first three chairs of the Executive Committee (Ilkka Ristimäki from Finland, Juan Antonio Mateos from Mexico and Eileen Claussen from the United States), each of whom had been active in the negotiation of the Fund, the Fund developed core policies which have evolved to enable it to face the complex variety of work that had to be done.

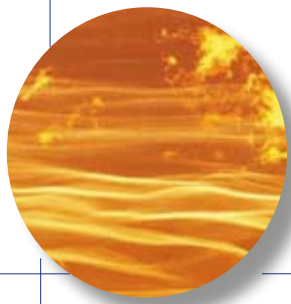
A. Defining incremental costs

The Protocol states that funding should be given on the basis of agreed "incremental costs", but the Parties did not define this term, or suggest how it should be applied to projects as diverse as converting facilities manufacturing refrigerators, eliminating the use of a pesticide (methyl bromide) on farms, and producing public awareness materials. Over time, the Fund developed a clear definition of incremental cost, which, by and large, ensured that the entity undertaking the project at issue was left, at completion, in a financial sense, equivalent to where it was before the project was started. While the use of this concept had to be adapted to address different types of activities, such as the closure of plants producing ozone-depleting substances, this innovative definition of incremental cost was soon a part of other environmental treaties, and the ground breaking work performed by the Fund became used extensively in contexts such as in the Global Environment Facility.

B. Developing a system based on precedent and equality

While each conversion project was unique, over time the Fund developed cost norms for individual project types, and initiated a cost effectiveness regime to ensure that the finite resources available were used to get the optimum ozone protection return for the money spent. To balance the different scales of economies and ensure that smaller countries would have equal access to the Fund, special cost norms were developed for them. The cost effectiveness regime applied by the Executive Committee helped introduce a high level of consistency into the system and the resulting equality of treatment enabled all Parties to achieve compliance. This steady focus sometimes had the result of recognizing that the reduction of one tonne in one country – a small country – to ensure compliance was as important as the reduction of 1,000 tonnes in another, much larger, country where an amount of 1,000 tonnes was not crucial to that country's achievement of compliance. In any case this focus has facilitated a very high level of compliance on the part of all developing countries – both large and small regardless of their level of consumption.

Finally, the Executive Committee sought to assure equitable treatment by agreeing not to fund organizations that began operating with ozone-depleting substances long after alternatives were available. This policy ensured a more level playing field for firms that had taken a progressive decision to convert from ozone-depleting substances at an early date.



C. Enabling compliance by transferring technologies

Technology transfer has been a cornerstone of the Fund's success. In order to enable compliance, the Fund had to provide developing countries with newer, non ozone depleting technologies. Over time, this led to a technological revolution in several sectors of the developing country economies. For example, dozens of developing countries that had once produced refrigerators reliant on CFCs were given the technology and the equipment to produce new refrigeration equipment, and over 50 developing countries that produced CFC based foams were provided with new equipment and training to produce to a level that would fast become a new global standard.

In many cases, this assistance enabled them to compete in a marketplace that, during the 1990s, was becoming much more global. In addition, the new equipment by and large helped to produce products that were more energy efficient, thereby yielding additional environmental benefits; most important from the standpoint of the Protocol, however, was that this transfer process of technology and knowledge has enabled Parties to eliminate their reliance on ozone depleting substances and comply with the goals of the Protocol. Thus, the Protocol and its Multilateral Fund stand as a testament to the fact that, with appropriate assistance, developing countries are willing, ready and able to become full partners in global efforts to protect the environment.

D. Promoting sustainability by supporting national capacity

The Fund's Executive Committee was aware from the outset that the will of the developing countries to comply was in many cases compromised by their lack of ability to divert scarce resources to the ozone effort. Accordingly, the Committee abandoned the early expectations of some Parties that the developing countries would bear their own administrative costs, and agreed to fund the creation of national ozone units in these countries. The benefits of this early decision are incalculable. Since agreeing to support institutional strengthening, the Fund has helped create national ozone units in 140 developing countries. The levels of funding provided for this purpose vary, depending on national consumption of ozone-depleting substances, but related funding is designed to ensure that in even the smallest countries at least one full time staff member is provided for and basic office and communication costs for ozone units are also covered.

These units have been an invaluable asset, not only in ensuring the effective implementation of conversion projects, but also in developing and pushing through national laws and legislation to ensure appropriate control of ozone-depleting substances. Without this assistance, which amounts to \$6 million per year, it is unlikely that the 240,000 tonnes of reductions in consumption of ozone-depleting substances logged to date, or the record level of compliance reported under the Protocol could have been achieved.

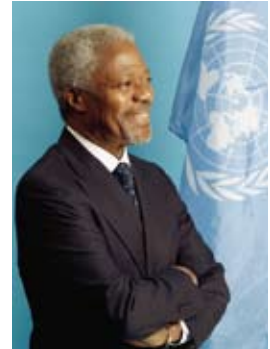
VII. CONTRIBUTION OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Before leaving the issue of support for compliance, it is important to note the significant contribution of the Global Environment Facility to the achievement of the success of the Montreal Protocol. In particular that body, under the leadership of Mohamed El-Ashry, its first Chief Executive Officer and Chair, agreed to support the phase-out efforts of countries with economies in transition, which were not otherwise eligible for funding by the Multilateral Fund. This support enabled many of those countries to achieve the compliance goals of the Protocol.



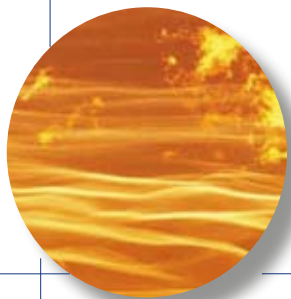
VIII. ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL REGIME

The positive results achieved to date through implementation of the Protocol can be seen on several fronts. In terms of cooperation, the Montreal Protocol can boast a greater degree of global participation than virtually any other United Nations treaty. In terms of performance, as things stand today, developed countries have phased out the production and consumption of over 99 per cent of all the chemicals controlled by the Montreal Protocol. With the assistance of the Multilateral Fund, by the end of 2005, developing countries had had projects approved for the phasing out of 231,000 tonnes of consumption and 156,000 tonnes of production, and had achieved a reduction of 72 per cent from their historic level of consumption of ozone-depleting substances. Further, where the future is concerned, they have already agreed on projects designed to reduce nearly 90 percent of the remaining chemicals that must, under the Protocol, be dealt with by 2010. In the process of the phase-out, many countries, both developed and developing, have exceeded expectations and met their phase-out targets before the deadline. In terms of scientific results, global observations have verified that atmospheric and stratospheric levels of key ozone-depleting substances are going down, and it is believed that with full implementation of all of the provisions of the Protocol, the ozone layer should return to pre-1980 levels by 2050 to 2075.



These results highlight how dramatically different the global environmental situation would have been without the critical measures taken by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. As the chart on page 7 shows, if the world community had not acted, global chlorine levels would have shot up. Instead we are now seeing reductions rather than increases in chlorine loading levels. What really stands out, however, is the resulting environmental and health benefits. While the Protocol's assessment panels have not made specific estimates of the number of cancers, cataracts and other health issues that are thereby avoided, the latest estimate by the United States Environmental Protection Agency is that, by the year 2165 actions to protect the ozone layer will have saved some 6.3 million lives in the United States alone, that would have otherwise been lost to skin cancer. They also estimate that efforts to protect the ozone layer will produce an estimated US\$4.2 trillion in social health benefits in the United States over the period 1990–2165. Moreover, because ozone-depleting substances are themselves global warming gases, the global reduction in ozone-depleting substances from peak 1990 levels had, by 2000, achieved a net integrated reduction in global warming gases of approximately 25 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. This is a huge number and it makes the Montreal Protocol one of the prime global contributors to the fight against global warming.

In 1995, recognition of the importance of the ozone issue, and the contribution of science to this effort to protect the globe came in the form of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, which was awarded to Sherwood Rowland, Mario Molina and Paul Crutzen for their pioneering work on ozone depletion. In addition, in 2003, recognition of the Protocol from the political side came in the statement of United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, that "perhaps the single most successful international environmental agreement to date has been the Montreal Protocol, in which States accepted the need to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances." Finally, the Montreal Protocol is recognized in the United Nations 2006 report on the Millennium Development Goals, under Goal 7, as a global success story for its work in catalysing global action to help us reduce the amount of chemicals damaging the ozone layer.



IX. CHALLENGES AHEAD

While the results of the Protocol to date are impressive, the fact remains that a great deal of additional action will be essential to ensure that the ozone layer remains safe for this and future generations. Most important, the Parties to the Protocol will have to maintain their momentum to complete the job. Indeed, between the beginning of 2007 and the end of 2009, developing countries will have to eliminate the last 20 per cent of their production and consumption of CFCs and halons, and the last 15 per cent of their consumption of carbon tetrachloride. Experience has shown that this final amount is always the hardest to phase out, and this case is no different, particularly when we realize that the majority of the remaining CFC consumption is used for servicing millions of refrigerators and mobile air conditioners. While some projects have already been approved to deal with these sources, and others are still in the process of being approved, the phase-out of these remaining tonnes will not be easy to achieve.

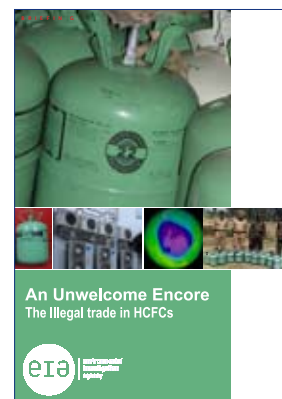
Another challenge arises from the continuing success of the Protocol itself. Experience demonstrates that as the final phase-out approaches, the incentive for illegal trade might increase. This is particularly true in areas where continued production for non controlled uses is still allowed. Accordingly, the world community must redouble its effort to deal with this issue.

The phasing out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which also contribute to global warming, is likely to prove a huge challenge for both developed and developing countries. The final phase-out of these chemicals, which were a common but transitional replacement for CFCs, could require still more technical breakthroughs of the kind that were observed early in the phase-out process. While much progress has been made to phase out the use of the agricultural fumigant methyl bromide, it is apparent that the final phase-out will not be easy and will require sustained effort from the global community. Finally, on the chemical side, it will become more urgent to find alternatives for the remaining use of halons in new airframes and military equipment as stocks of halons begin their inevitable decrease over the coming years.

Key questions also remain about how to deal, in an environmentally sensitive manner, with the very large banks of ozone-depleting substances currently in use systems or inventories. These substantial stocks will, unless acted upon, eventually be emitted over the coming decades. Finally, in relation to chemical controls, the Parties to the Protocol must be on the lookout for new chemicals with the ability to deplete the ozone layer, and new issues which could threaten the global communities hard won gains. In that regard, it is important to remember that many had believed the ozone issue to be solved by the original 1987 Montreal Protocol agreement, only to find a short time later that the threat was significantly greater than originally anticipated.

On the organizational side, the Parties also face an administrative challenge in ensuring that the significant national and organizational expertise built up to address the Montreal Protocol issue is adapted and retained to meet current and future needs. Indeed, the remarkable lessons learned under the Montreal regime with regard to both chemical controls and management, as well as their financing, should be used to meet the new environmental challenges faced by the global community.

While many challenges remain, it is hoped that the continuing efforts to protect the ozone layer will move forward in the same spirit of dedication, cooperation and innovation that characterized the initial efforts, and that the Protocol will go on to achieve its goal of protecting the ozone layer for this and future generations.



附件六

Achievements in Stratospheric Ozone Protection

The Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Achievements in



Stratospheric Ozone Protection

P R O G R E S S R E P O R T
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About This Report

On September 16, 1987, a group of twenty four countries assembled under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme to sign the initial Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Today, twenty years later, the Montreal Protocol has been ratified by over 190 countries, each of which has committed to meeting strict time-bound reduction obligations for each of the nearly 100 substances controlled by the Protocol. In those twenty years, great progress has been made. Whereas in 1987 production of controlled ozone-depleting substances exceeded 1.8 million tonnes annually, by the end of 2005 it had been reduced to some 83,000 tonnes. The vital measures undertaken by the Protocol Parties to achieve these reductions are helping to protect human health and the environment.

The 95 per cent reduction that has been achieved to date would not have been possible without the strong support of the governments that are parties to the Montreal Protocol and their many international and local partners. The partnerships among these actors have fundamentally changed the way the world community does business, spurring the development of new alternatives and technologies that have served to protect the ozone layer. In addition, because most ozone-depleting substances are also potent global warming gases, the reductions achieved by the Protocol have served to support efforts to address global climate change.

While the world community has accomplished much, the work of the Montreal Protocol is not yet finished. Scientific assessments now predict a healing of the ozone layer later this century. Those predictions, however, rely on the assumption that the Montreal Protocol will be implemented in full. And so it must. Among other things, this means completing the phase-out of the first generation of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries and completing the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), a class of second generation chemicals that has a phase-out schedule that currently extends out to 2040.

This report covers the important and substantial achievements of the people, programmes and organizations that have, together, achieved so much, and are continuing the vital work of protecting the earth's ozone layer for this and future generations.



Those of us who have been fighting for the ozone layer since the early 1980s look back in amazement at what has been accomplished. Most of us consider our work on ozone as the most important part of our lives.



—Dr. Iwona Rummel-Bulska,
United Nations Environment Programme

A C H I E V E M

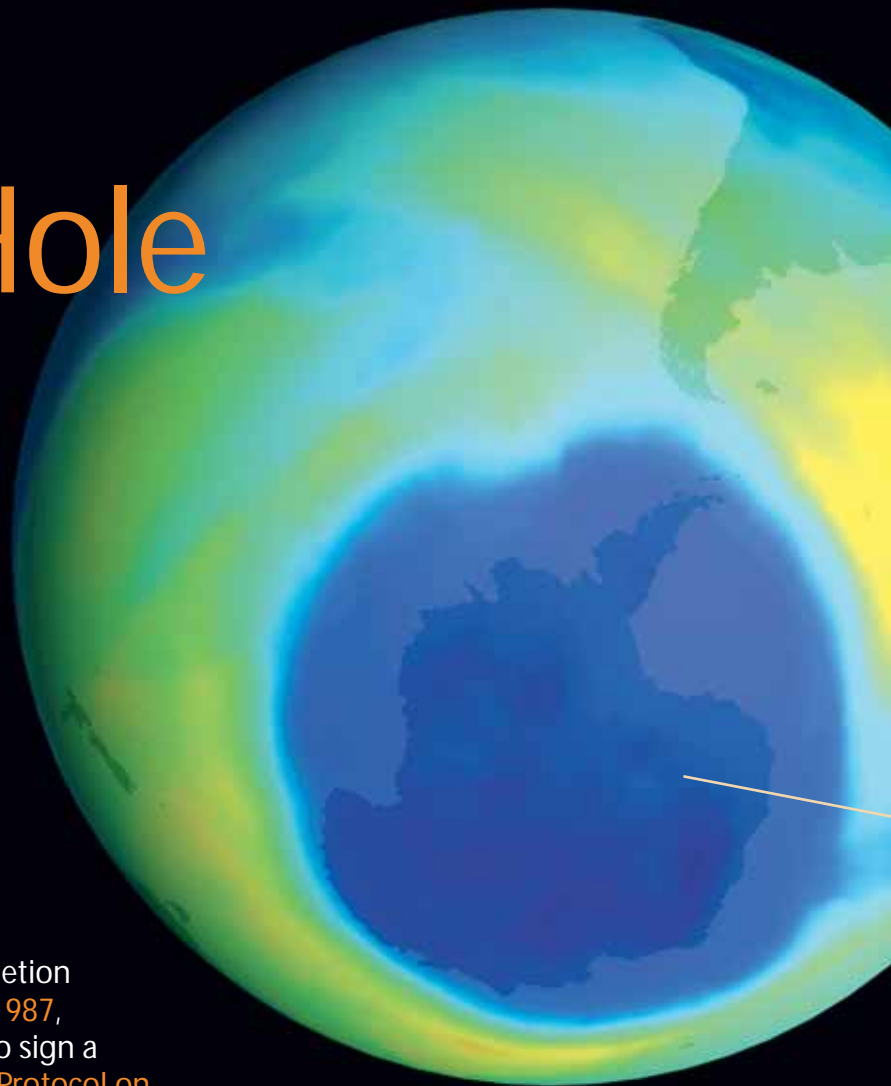
OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES - THE 191 PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THEIR PARTNERS HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT STRIDES TO PROTECT THE EARTH'S STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH.

Healing the Ozone Hole

The ozone layer acts like a shield in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere), to protect life on Earth from harmful ultra-violet (UV) radiation. In 1974, scientists discovered that emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, were depleting ozone in the stratosphere. CFCs were a common aerosol propellant in spray cans and were also used as refrigerants, solvents, and foam-blowing agents.

In the 1980s, scientists observed a thinning of the ozone layer over Antarctica, and people began thinking of it as an "ozone hole." Additional research has shown that ozone depletion occurs over every continent.

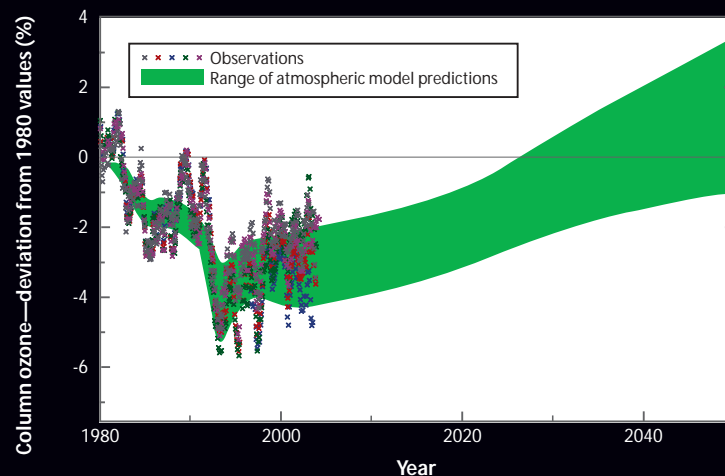
As our scientific knowledge about ozone depletion grew, so too did the response to the issue. In 1987, leaders from many countries came together to sign a landmark environmental treaty, the [Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer](#). Today, more than 190 Parties have ratified the treaty. These countries are committed to taking action to reduce the production and use of CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances to protect the ozone layer.



EMENTS

Sustained recovery of the ozone layer will require worldwide phase-out of ozone-depleting substances.

Global Ozone Depletion and Recovery



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. Special Report on Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System: Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.) Figure SPM-3.

The ozone layer has not grown thinner since 1998 over most of the world, and it appears to be recovering because of reduced emissions of ozone-depleting substances. The ozone layer is projected to return to pre-1980 levels by 2050 to 2075.

OZONE: GOOD UP HIGH, BAD NEARBY


Ozone is a gas that occurs both in the Earth's upper atmosphere (the stratosphere) and at ground level. Ozone can be "good" or "bad" for people's health and the environment, depending on its location in the atmosphere.

"Good" ozone is produced naturally in the stratosphere and is "good" because it blocks harmful UV radiation from reaching the Earth's surface where it can harm people and ecosystems.

"Bad" ozone is an air pollutant found at ground level and is "bad" because it is harmful to breathe and can damage crops, trees, and other vegetation. Ground-level ozone is a main component of urban smog.

Saving Lives

We care about ozone depletion because a thinner ozone layer allows more UV radiation to reach the Earth's surface. Overexposure to UV radiation can cause a range of health effects, including skin damage (skin cancers and premature aging), eye damage (including cataracts), and suppression of the immune system. Researchers believe that overexposure to UV radiation is contributing to an increase in melanoma, the most fatal of all skin cancers.

An aerial photograph of a crowded beach. The foreground is filled with rows of people sitting on towels or blankets, many with colorful beach umbrellas. The water is a vibrant blue, and several people are swimming or playing in the surf. In the distance, a few small boats are visible on the water. The sky is clear and blue.

The United States has estimated that by the year 2165, actions to protect and restore the ozone layer will have prevented 6.3 million skin cancer deaths and produced US\$ 4.2 trillion in societal health benefits in that country alone¹.

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation. November 1999. The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act, 1990-2010. EPA 4W-R-99-001. www.epa.gov/air/sect812/prospective1.html.

Then: Ozone-Depleting Substances Were All Around Us...

Now: More Ozone-Friendly Products, Better Processes, and New Equipment Are In Use

All parts of our daily lives have been touched by ozone-depleting substances. Prior to the 1980s, CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances were pervasive in modern life. But thanks to the work of individuals, businesses, organizations, and governments around the world, substitutes that are safer for the ozone layer continue to be developed for many ozone-depleting substances. The phase-out of ozone-depleting substances has also made a substantial contribution toward the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since their global warming potential is very high.

Computers

Then: Solvents containing CFCs and methyl chloroform were used to clean circuit boards during their production.

Now: Some companies have eliminated the need to clean circuit boards during their production. Others use water or have temporarily switched to HCFCs.

Polystyrene Cups and Packing Peanuts

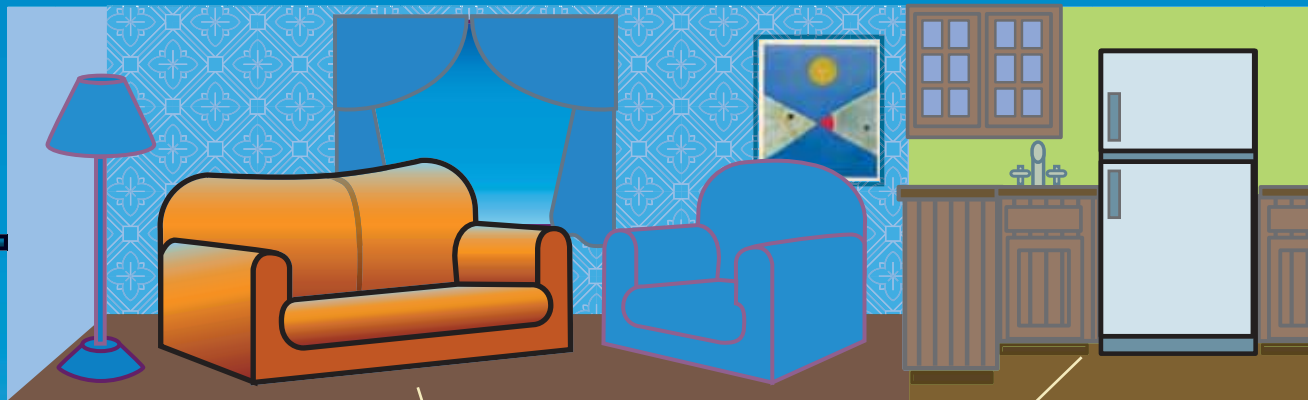
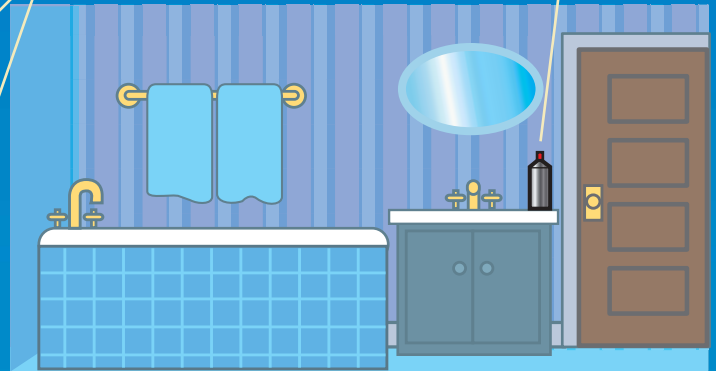
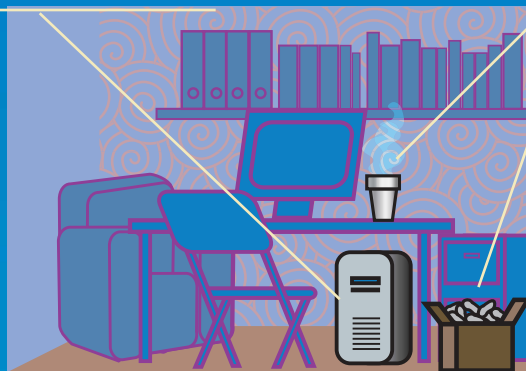
Then: Some polystyrene cups and foam packing "peanuts" were made using CFCs.

Now: These products are made with materials that do not deplete the ozone layer.

Aerosol Cans

Then: CFCs were the propellant used in various spray cans.

Now: Pumps and alternative propellants using hydrocarbons are being used.



Air Conditioners

Then: CFCs were used as the coolant in household air conditioners.

Now: HCFCs and HFCs are among the alternatives replacing CFCs.

Furniture

Then: Foam-blowing agents containing CFCs were used in furniture making.

Now: Water-blown foam is now often used.

Refrigerators

Then: CFCs were used in refrigerator coolants and foam insulation.

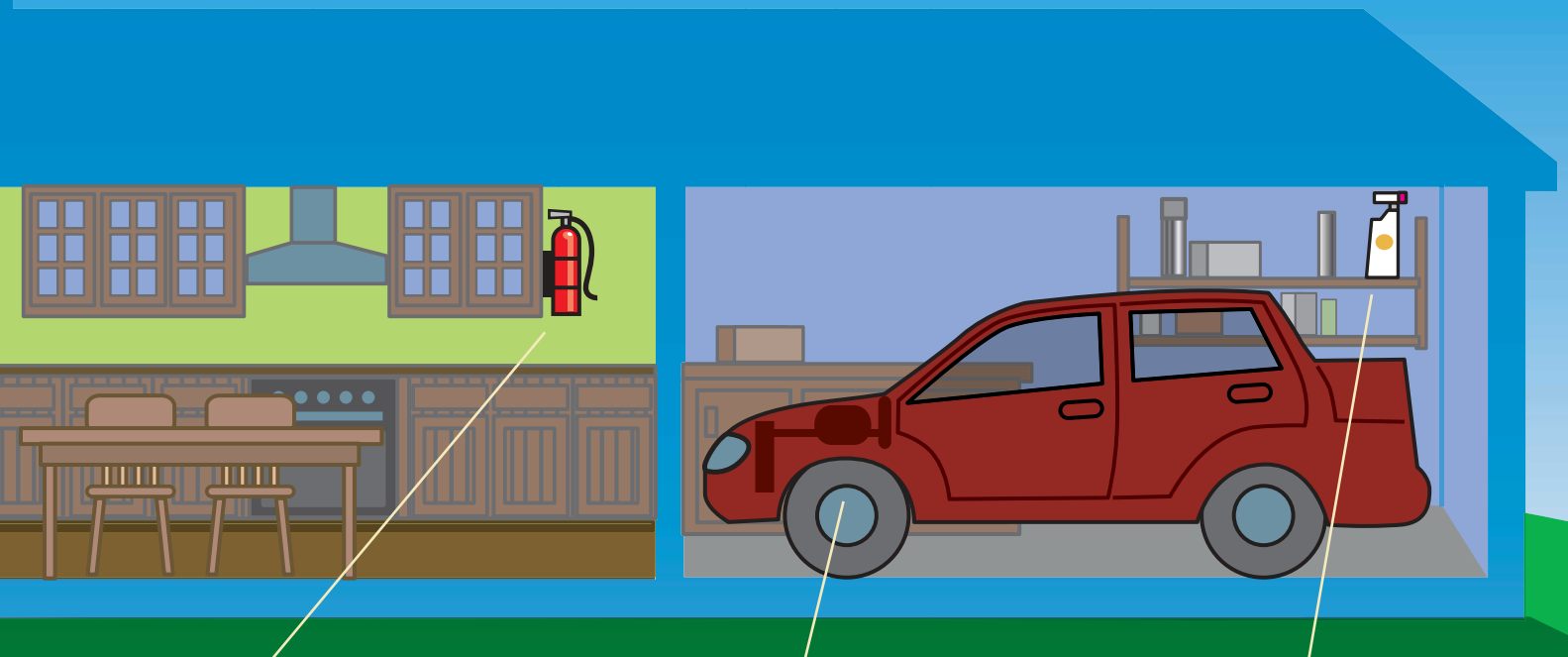
Now: HCFCs and HCs have replaced CFCs, and still other substitutes are on the horizon that will not deplete the ozone layer.

Common Ozone-Depleting Substances and Some Alternatives

Substance	Uses	Ozone-Depleting Potential*	Global Warming Potential**
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	Refrigerants, cleaning solvents, aerosol propellants, and blowing agents for plastic foam manufacture.	0.6 – 1.0	4,680 – 10,720
Halons	Fire extinguishers/fire suppression systems, explosion protection.	3 – 10	1,620 – 7,030
Carbon tetrachloride (CCl ₄)	Production of CFCs (feedstock), solvent/diluents, fire extinguishers.	1.1	1,380
Methyl chloroform (CHCl ₃)	Industrial solvent for cleaning, inks, correction fluid.	0.1	144
Methyl bromide (CH ₃ Br)	Fumigant used to control soil-borne pests and diseases in crops prior to planting and in commodities such as stored grains. Fumigants are substances that give off fumes; they are often used as disinfectants or to kill pests.	0.6	5
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	Transitional CFC replacements used as refrigerants, solvents, blowing agents for plastic foam manufacture, and fire extinguishers. HCFCs deplete stratospheric ozone, but to a much lesser extent than CFCs; however, they are greenhouse gases.	0.01 – 0.5	76 – 2,270
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	CFC replacements used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, solvents, and fire extinguishers. HFCs do not deplete stratospheric ozone, but they are greenhouse gases.	0	122 – 14,130

* Ozone-depleting potential (ODP) is the ratio of the impact on ozone caused by a chemical compared to the impact of a similar mass of CFC-11. The ODP of CFC-11 is 1.0.

** Global warming potential (GWP) is the ratio of the warming caused by a substance compared to the warming caused by a similar mass of carbon dioxide. The GWP of carbon dioxide is 1.0.



Fire Extinguishers

Then: Halons were commonly used in hand-held fire extinguishers.

Now: Conventional dry chemicals, which don't deplete the ozone layer, and water have largely replaced halons.

Car Air Conditioners

Then: CFCs were used as the coolant in automobile air conditioners.

Now: HFCs have replaced CFCs and new, more climate friendly alternatives are on the horizon

Degreasers

Then: CFCs or methyl chloroform were used in many solvents for degreasing.

Now: Water-soluble compounds and hydrocarbon degreasers that do not deplete the ozone layer are available for many applications.



Protecting the Planet

UV radiation can damage sensitive crops, such as soybeans, and reduce crop yields. Some scientists believe that marine phytoplankton, which serve as the base of the ocean food chain, are already under stress from UV radiation. This stress could have profound effects on the food chain and on food productivity.

Additionally, since most ozone-depleting substances are also potent greenhouse gases, replacing these substances with alternatives that are safer for the ozone layer can also reduce greenhouse gas emissions and slow climate change.

Everyone Benefits

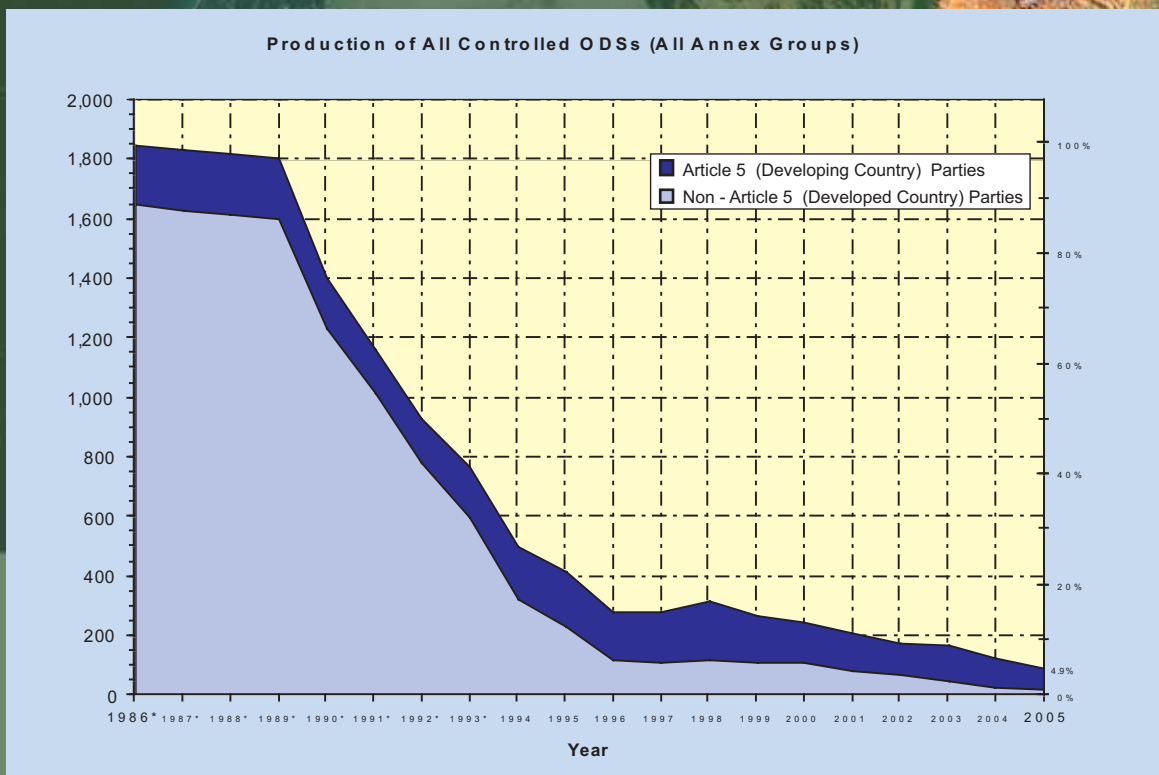
Because stratospheric ozone depletion is a global issue, people around the globe benefit from all investments made in technology and sound science to protect the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol experience has also created valuable enhancements in national capacity to deal with environmental issues, and an invaluable understanding that working together, the global environment can be protected.



The Phase-out of Ozone-depleting Substances

By the end of 2006, the 191 Parties to the Montreal Protocol had together phased out over 95 per cent of ozone depleting substances, reducing production levels from a 1987 level of over 1.8 million weighted tonnes annually to some 83,000 tonnes in 2005.



Ozone-depleting Substances Phase-out Status for Developed Countries

Chemical Group	Most Recent Phaseout requirement	Current Aggregate Status
Halons	1/1/94 – only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
CFCs	1/1/96 – only essential uses allowed	1,243 exempted for 07
Carbon tetrachloride	1/1/96 – only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
HBFCs	1/1/96 – only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
Methyl chloroform	1/1/96 – only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
Bromchloromethane	1/1/02 - only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
Methyl bromide	1/1/05 – only critical uses allowed	5,496 exempted for 07
HCFCs	1/1/04 – 35% reduction required	72% reduction achieved

Ozone-depleting Substances Phase-out Status for Developing Countries

Chemical Group	Recent Phaseout requirement	2005 Aggregate Status
Halons	1/1/05 – 50% reduction required	85% reduction achieved
CFCs	1/1/05 – 50% reduction required	75% reduction achieved
Carbon tetrachloride	1/1/05 – 85% reduction required	95% reduction achieved
HBFCs	1/1/96 – only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
Methyl chloroform	1/1/05 – 30% reduction required	67% reduction achieved
Bromchloromethane	1/1/02 - only essential uses allowed	Phase-out complete
Methyl bromide	1/1/05 – 20% reduction required	41% reduction achieved
HCFCs	1/1/16 - Freeze at 2015 levels	19,817 tonnes consumed

Based on data available 2/2007, tonnes expressed in ODP values

Partners in Ozone Protection

Many organizations have played a pivotal role in protecting the stratospheric ozone layer—both in the past efforts they made to eliminate use of first-generation ozone-depleting substances and in their current undertakings to reduce their use of second-generation ozone-depleting substances. Leadership, investment, and innovation are the keys to these important achievements.



PARTNERSHIP WITH INDUSTRY

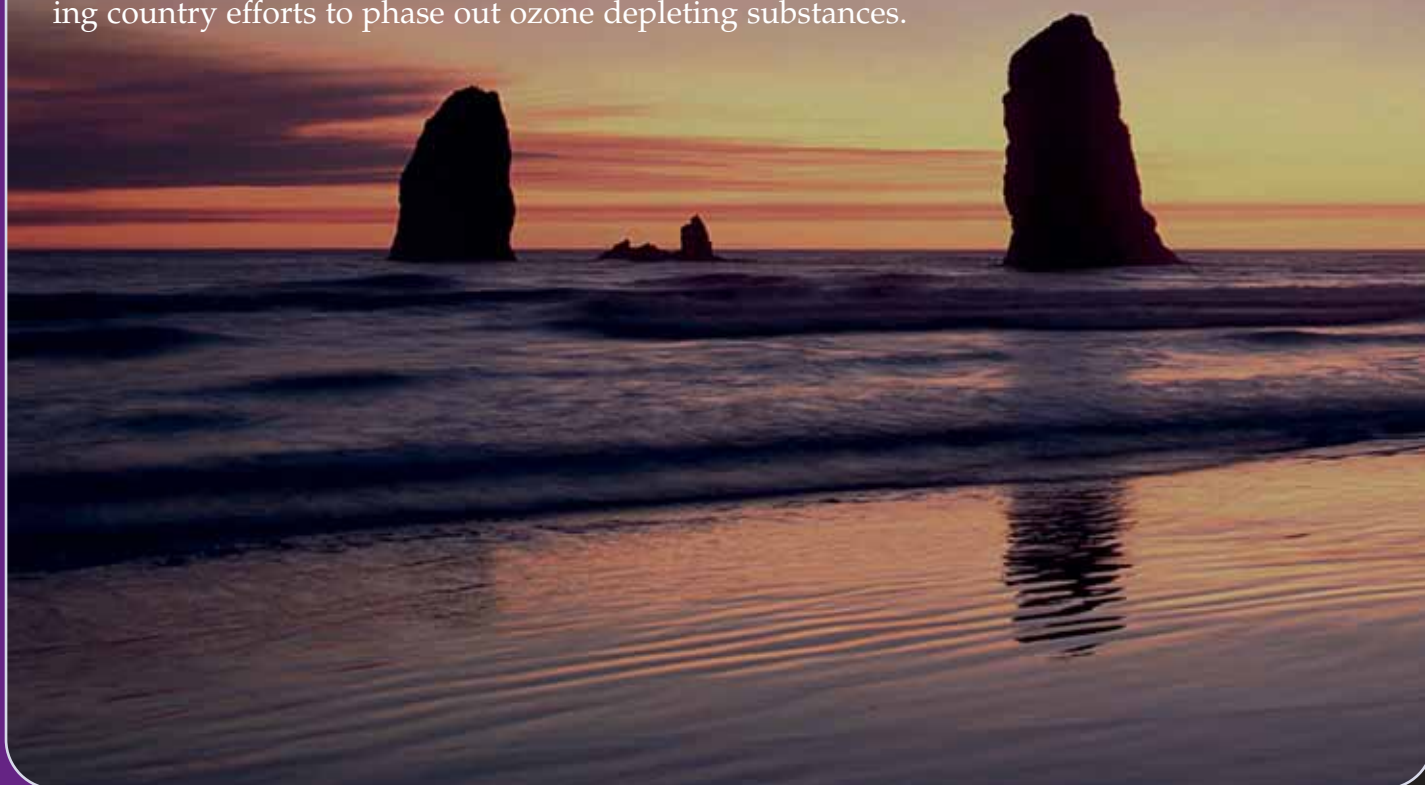
Among the key partnerships that have enabled the Protocol Parties to reduce reliance on ozone-depleting substances by 95 per cent is the invaluable partnership with industry. Time and again, industry has come forward with new, more ozone friendly alternatives and products to meet the increasingly stringent requirements posed by the ozone protection effort. Industry participation in the process of dissemination of information on new methods and technologies has also been critical to the Protocol's success to date.

The Role of the Protocol's Assessment Panels

The Protocol's assessment panels on science, environmental effects, and technology and economic issues have been three key pillars in the ozone protection regime. Through the provision of independent, technical and scientific assessments as well as information responding to specific inquiries by the Protocol Parties, the Panels have enabled the Parties to take informed decisions on critical issues affecting the protection of the ozone layer.

The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The Protocol Multilateral Fund and its four implementing agencies (The United Nations Environment Programme, The United Nations Development Programme, The United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) have since 1990 provided exemplary support to developing countries, enabling them to meet their reduction obligations under the Protocol. By the end of 2005, the Fund had approved 5,202 projects and activities in over 140 countries which, when fully implemented, are expected to eliminate annual consumption of nearly 224,000 tonnes and annual production of nearly 138,000 tonnes of ozone depleting substances. The Fund's innovative equality based management structure and funding principles and its unique support for the operation of national ozone units in 140 developing countries have contributed significantly to the continuing success of developing country efforts to phase out ozone depleting substances.

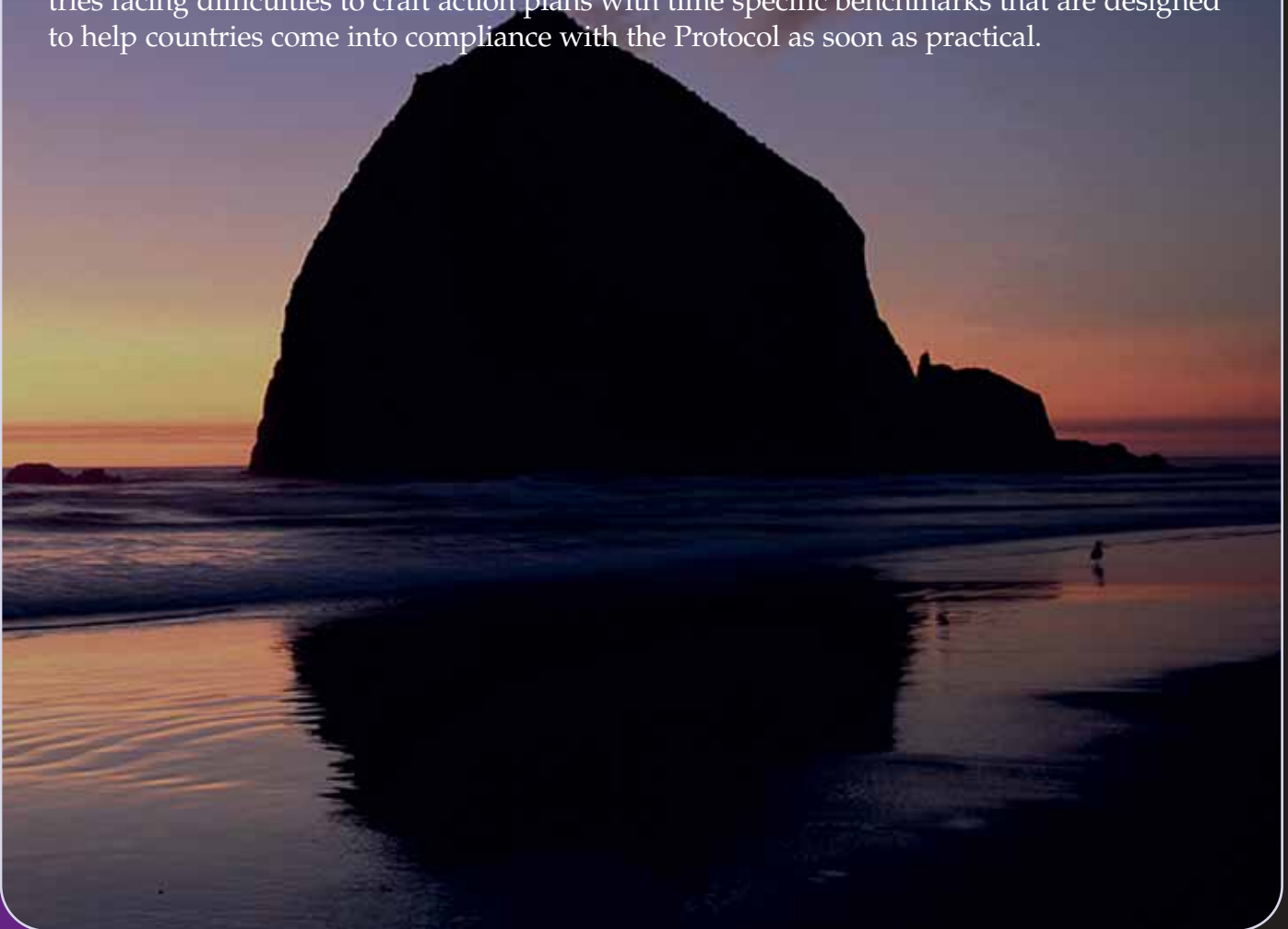


The Role of Non-governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations in such diverse fields as industry and environment have played a unique and important role in the continued development and implementation of the Montreal Protocol. They have often served to bring critical issues to the attention of the Parties and the media and to urge the Parties to support informed decisions on both the national and international levels.

The Montreal Protocol's Non-compliance Regime

It is not often that a compliance regime is thought of as a partner, but the unique regime established by the Montreal Protocol has truly worked in partnership with countries facing difficulties. The non-compliance regime includes an Implementation Committee made up of Parties elected from geographically diverse regions. This body works together with countries facing difficulties to craft action plans with time specific benchmarks that are designed to help countries come into compliance with the Protocol as soon as practical.



Promoting Sun Safety

Because it will not be possible to see the full effect of efforts to restore the Earth's protective ozone layer for at least another 50 years, many countries have undertaken efforts to protect public health from UV radiation by promoting sun safety in schools and communities around the globe. Sun safety can include a variety of measures such as wearing sunglasses, hats, and other protective clothing; applying sunscreen; and planning outdoor activities around efforts to avoid overexposure to the sun as UV levels get higher.

These efforts, which have included outreach on the Montreal Protocol, have contributed to both public health and a greater understanding of the ozone depletion issue.



The Benefits of the Montreal Protocol to Climate Change



The phase-out of ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol has benefited the earth's climate in two ways. First, because most ozone-depleting substances are also potent greenhouse gases, phasing out these substances has served to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, technical panels under the ozone protection and climate change regimes have noted that the net global decline in emissions of ozone-depleting substances has brought about reductions in greenhouse gasses equivalent to several billions of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. These enormous reductions make the Montreal Protocol a key contributor to the global fight against climate change. In addition, the phaseout of the CFCs, Halons and HCFCs that remain will deliver still more climate benefits. But the Montreal Protocol phase-out has also supported the earth's climate in a second way. In the process of converting from ozone-depleting substances, related equipment has often been upgraded in a manner that makes it less leaky and more energy efficient. Less leakage reduces direct emissions of substitute materials to the environment and greater energy efficiency requires less power production, which in turn reduces greenhouse gasses emitted during fossil fuel combustion.

A Walk Through History

Science

1928
Scientists synthesize CFCs.

1973
Scientists detect CFCs in atmosphere.

1974
Nobel prize winners Molina and Rowland discover that CFCs can break down stratospheric ozone.

1975
Scientists discover that bromine, used in fire-retarding halons and agricultural fumigants, is a potent ozone-depleting substance.

1985
British Antarctic Survey team discovers Antarctic ozone hole (7.3 million square miles), marking the first evidence of stratospheric ozone depletion.
Scientific research reveals stratospheric ozone layer depletion has adverse environmental and human health effects.

1991
International scientists agree that CFCs are depleting the stratospheric ozone layer in the northern and southern hemispheres.

Action

1975
SC Johnson announces corporate phaseout of CFCs as aerosol product propellants.

1976
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) calls for an international conference to discuss an international response to the ozone issue.

1978
U.S. bans non-essential uses of CFCs as a propellant in some aerosols (e.g., hair sprays, deodorants, antiperspirants). Canada, Norway, and Sweden follow with a similar ban.

1981
UNEP acts on a proposal to develop a global convention to protect the ozone layer.

1987
Twenty-four countries sign the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer.

1989
All developed countries that are parties to the Montreal Protocol freeze production and consumption of CFCs at 1986 levels.

1996
Developed country parties eliminate production and import of CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, and hydrobromofluorocarbons.

1994
Developed country parties eliminate production and import of halons.

1993
DuPont™ announces that it will halt its production of CFCs by the end of 1994.

1992
Copenhagen amendment adds HBFCs, methyl bromide and HCFC controls to the Montreal Protocol

1990
London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol adds controls on carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform and creates the Multilateral Fund

COLLABORATORS IN ATMOSPHERIC CHEMISTRY



In the 1970s, chemists Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina discovered that CFCs contribute to ozone depletion. The two collaborators theorized that CFC gases react with solar radiation and decompose in the stratosphere, releasing chlorine atoms that are able to destroy large numbers of ozone molecules.

Their research was first published in *Nature* magazine in 1974. The National Academy of Sciences concurred with their findings in 1976, and in 1978 CFC-based aerosols were banned in the United States. Further validation of their work came in 1985 with the discovery of the ozone hole over Antarctica. In 1995, the two chemists shared the Nobel Prize for Chemistry with Paul Crutzen, a Dutch chemist who demonstrated that chemical compounds of nitrogen oxides accelerate the destruction of stratospheric ozone.

2000

Japan Meteorological Agency reports the hole in the stratospheric ozone layer over the Antarctic is at its largest ever—more than twice the size of Antarctica.

2050-2075

Earliest timeframe projected for the ozone layer to recover.²

2004

Developed country parties to the Montreal Protocol reduce use of HCFCs by 35 percent.

2010

All developing countries that are parties to the Montreal Protocol scheduled to phase-out CFCs, halons and carbon tetrachloride.

2015/2016

All developing countries that are parties to the Montreal Protocol scheduled to phase-out methyl bromide and methyl chloroform in 2015/ freeze HCFC production and import at 2015 levels in 2016.

2030/2040

All developed countries that are parties to the Montreal Protocol scheduled to phase-out HCFCs/ developing country parties scheduled for HCFC phaseout in 2040.

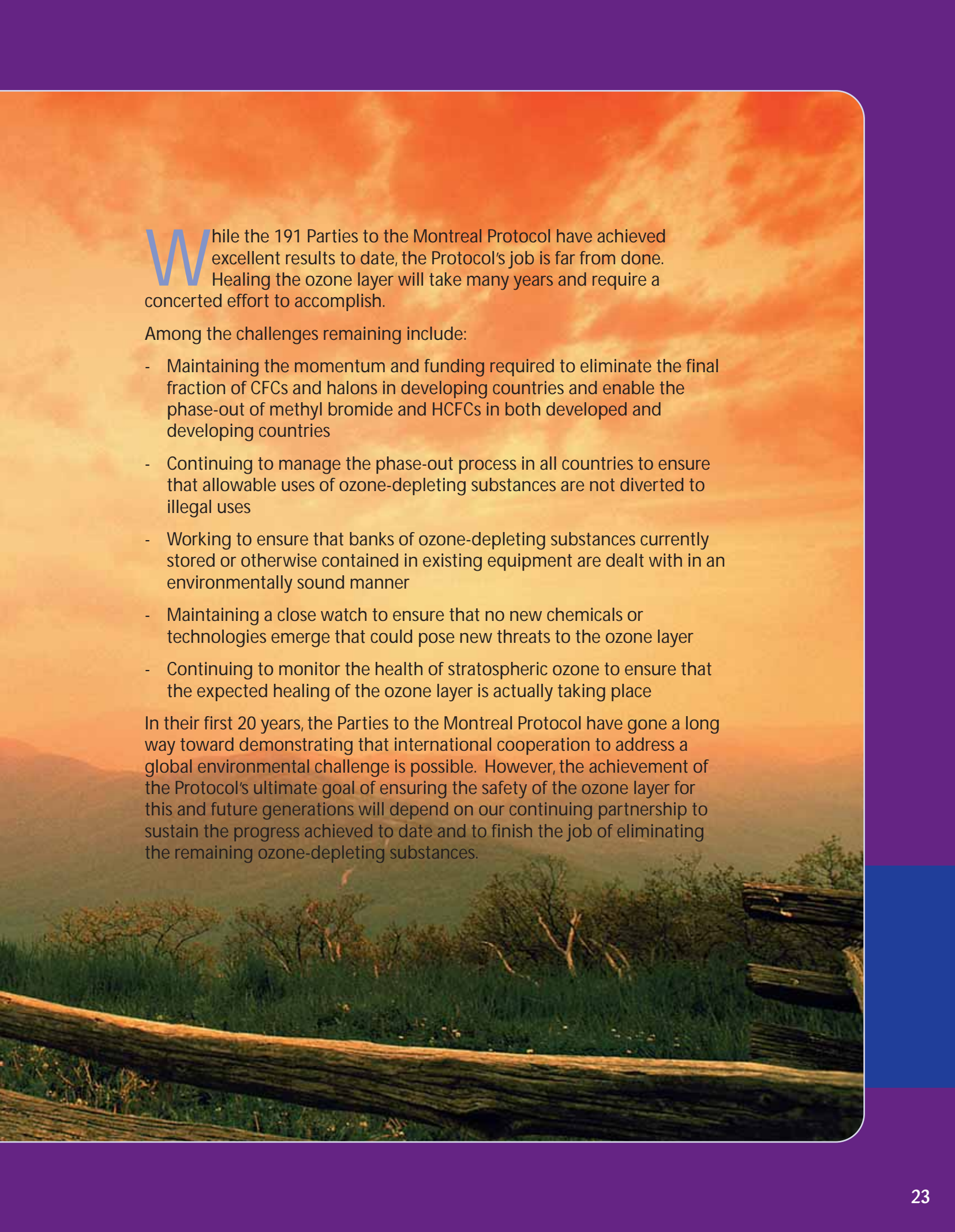
2002

All developing countries that are parties to the Montreal Protocol freeze methyl bromide production at 1995–1998 average level.

2 Executive Summary, WMO/UNEP Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2006, Scientific Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, August 18, 2006. p. 7.

Looking Ahead





While the 191 Parties to the Montreal Protocol have achieved excellent results to date, the Protocol's job is far from done. Healing the ozone layer will take many years and require a concerted effort to accomplish.

Among the challenges remaining include:

- Maintaining the momentum and funding required to eliminate the final fraction of CFCs and halons in developing countries and enable the phase-out of methyl bromide and HCFCs in both developed and developing countries
- Continuing to manage the phase-out process in all countries to ensure that allowable uses of ozone-depleting substances are not diverted to illegal uses
- Working to ensure that banks of ozone-depleting substances currently stored or otherwise contained in existing equipment are dealt with in an environmentally sound manner
- Maintaining a close watch to ensure that no new chemicals or technologies emerge that could pose new threats to the ozone layer
- Continuing to monitor the health of stratospheric ozone to ensure that the expected healing of the ozone layer is actually taking place

In their first 20 years, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have gone a long way toward demonstrating that international cooperation to address a global environmental challenge is possible. However, the achievement of the Protocol's ultimate goal of ensuring the safety of the ozone layer for this and future generations will depend on our continuing partnership to sustain the progress achieved to date and to finish the job of eliminating the remaining ozone-depleting substances.

For more information on the Montreal Protocol or ozone depletion, please contact

The United Nations Ozone Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: + 254-20-762-3848
Email: ozoneinfo@unep.org



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