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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Eighty-second Meeting  
Montreal, 3-7 December 2018

**MATTERS RELEVANT TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND ARISING FROM THE  
40<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP AND THE THIRTIETH  
MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**Note from the Secretariat**

**Background**

1. At its 81<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee considered three issues that required the outcomes of the discussions at the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,<sup>1</sup> and at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties,<sup>2</sup> before the Committee could further discuss and decide on them. These issues are presented below.

Energy efficiency related to the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs

2. Under agenda item 10(a) “Development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: Draft criteria for funding,” the Executive Committee agreed to establish a contact group to further discuss the draft criteria for funding based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/5. Based on the report from the convener of the contact group, the Executive Committee *inter alia* requested the Secretariat to provide to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting the summary of the Parties' deliberations at the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties in relation to the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) on issues related to energy efficiency in response to decision XXIX/10 of the Meeting of the Parties (decision 81/67(b)).

3. In response to decision 81/67(b), the Secretariat has submitted to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/65. The document presents the actions that have been taken in response to decision XXIX/10, particularly regarding the report by the TEAP on issues related to energy efficiency, and the workshop on energy efficiency opportunities while phasing down HFCs held in the margins of the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG. It further presents the discussions at that meeting in relation to the report by the

<sup>1</sup> Vienna, 9-10 July 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Quito, Ecuador, 5-9 November 2018.

TEAP and the workshop, and transcribes the general discussion in the OEWG on the issue of energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs. It also contains a recommendation.

4. Prior to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Secretariat will issue an addendum to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/65 summarizing the outcomes of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties on issues related to energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs.

#### Cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries

5. Under agenda item 12 “Draft report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties,” the Executive Committee decided to authorize the Secretariat to finalize the report in light of the discussions held and decisions taken at the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting, and to submit the report to the Ozone Secretariat following clearance by the Chair (decision 81/70). In accordance with that decision, the Secretariat submitted the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/10 to the Ozone Secretariat. That document was considered by the Parties under agenda item 4(c), together with a presentation by the Chair of the Executive Committee on the progress achieved on the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries and, subsequent to a discussion, the Parties took a decision on the matter.

6. Prior to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the Secretariat will issue an addendum to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/67 summarizing the outcomes of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties on issues related to cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries.

#### Increase in global emissions of CFC-11

7. Under agenda item 14 “Other matters” of the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee, one member expressed concern at the unexpected and persistent increase in global emissions of CFC-11, as described in a scientific study published in the journal *Nature* on 16 May 2018, despite the reported elimination of CFC-11 production under the Montreal Protocol. Noting that the findings of the study were being reviewed by the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol, it was suggested that the Executive Committee allow communication between the Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat on the matter, and encourage the Fund Secretariat to provide assistance to the Ozone Secretariat in collecting relevant information.

8. During the discussions, the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat said that the issue of the increase in emissions of CFC-11 was not on the agenda of the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG, but could be included if it was the wish of the Parties. The Ozone Secretariat would then seek the collaboration of the Fund Secretariat as proposed.

9. Subsequently, the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat to provide relevant information, as necessary, to the Ozone Secretariat, in accordance with the guidelines, procedures, policies and decisions of the Multilateral Fund and the Montreal Protocol (decision 81/72).

#### *Discussions at the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG*

10. The issue of global emissions of CFC-11 was considered at the 40<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG, during which evidence of key findings was presented. Following a substantive discussion emphasizing the need for an urgent response based on a full review of the latest findings, the representative of the United States of America introduced a conference room paper, containing a draft decision, on behalf of a group of parties.

11. Subsequently, the OEWG agreed to establish a contact group to consider the clarifications provided by the assessment panels of the information provided in their presentations; to consider and finalize for possible adoption by the OEWG the draft decision set out in the conference room paper; to discuss the

issues to be addressed and action to be taken in the period before the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties; and to address the recent press reports on the global CFC-11 emissions.

12. Following the contact group discussions, the co-chair of the contact group reported that the group had reached agreement on a revised version of the draft decision. She said that the contact group had further agreed to encourage the parties and relevant institutions to take action on CFC-11 in the lead-up to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties. In particular, the group had requested the Scientific Assessment Panel and the TEAP to provide additional information, to the extent possible and within their existing mandates, on CFC-11 emissions; the Ozone Secretariat to prepare a document summarizing any new scientific or technical information on CFC-11; and parties and scientific institutions to make available any monitoring data related to CFC-11. The draft decision as agreed by the OEWG would be forwarded to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties.

#### *Discussions at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties*

13. Annex I of the present document contains an excerpt from the draft report<sup>3</sup> of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties. The Parties adopted the draft decision as agreed by the OEWG that had been forward to the meeting. The Fund Secretariat would like to draw the attention of the Executive Committee to paragraph 6 of the decision, transcribed below:

“To request the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, to provide the parties with an overview outlining the procedures under the Protocol and the Fund with reference to controlled substances by which the parties review and ensure continuing compliance with Protocol obligations and with the terms of agreements under the Fund, including with regard to monitoring, reporting, and verification; to provide a report to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-first meeting and a final report to the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties;”

#### Scope of the Note from the Secretariat

14. Noting the major concern expressed by the Executive Committee on the issue of the unexpected and persistent increase in global emissions of the CFC 11, and the decision by the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties, the present Note from the Secretariat includes preliminary information on policies and procedures relating to monitoring, reporting and verification that help ensure continuing compliance with the obligations of Article 5 countries with the Montreal Protocol and with their Agreements with the Executive Committee, referred to in the decision from the parties. The Secretariat is seeking the Executive Committee’s guidance on whether the approach proposed in the present Note from the Secretariat is adequate for providing input to the document requested under paragraph 6 of the decision of the parties.

15. The present Note from the Secretariat outlines the Multilateral Fund policies and procedures with emphasis on:

- (a) The regulatory framework established by Article 5 countries under the Multilateral Fund;
- (b) The relevance of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects through which funding has been provided to the national ozone units (NOUs);

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<sup>3</sup> Extract from MOP30-L1.e and MOP30-L2.e at the time of finalization of the present document. This extract does not include corrections to the report that were read out during the adoption of the report.

- (c) The mandatory reporting on consumption and production of controlled substances by Article 5 countries, and the consistency of the data reported under country programme (CP) reports and Article 7 data;
- (d) The monitoring and evaluation activities under the Multilateral Fund, with a list of those desk studies and field evaluations relevant to the request by the OEWG to the Fund Secretariat;
- (e) The conditions in multi-year agreements (MYAs) that need to be met before releasing funding tranches, including: independent verification of compliance with the ODS reduction targets stipulated in the phase out Agreements; the monitoring of the activities included in the Agreements; the roles and responsibilities of the national institutions; the roles and responsibilities of the bilateral and implementing agencies; and the implications of non-compliance with the Agreements; and
- (f) The role of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) in providing compliance assistance to Article 5 countries, and the tools, products and services that it has developed for customs and enforcement officers.

#### **Regulatory framework established by Article 5 countries under the Multilateral Fund<sup>4</sup>**

16. Since the approval of the first activities funded by the Multilateral Fund at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee has continuously taken decisions to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework to facilitate Article 5 countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

17. Over the years, Article 5 countries have established and strengthened their national licensing and quota systems accompanied by other control regulations, which has contributed to the reduction of the supply of controlled substances under the Protocol by restricting imports, exports, and, where applicable, production. These regulations restricting supply have become increasingly effective, as demonstrated by the verification reports of HCFC consumption submitted together with funding tranche requests of national phase-out plans reviewed by the Secretariat, and demonstrated improvements in co-ordination between the NOU, licence-issuing bodies, relevant industrial associations and enterprises, customs authorities and importers.

18. In support of the regulatory framework for controlled substances under the Protocol and its enforcement, assistance has consistently been provided for the training of customs and law enforcement officers as part of each country's national ODS phase-out plan. For Article 5 countries that produce ODS, capacity-building has been provided to ensure controls on the levels of production, including licensing and quota systems, and controls on exports for which non-controlled uses of such substances (e.g., feedstock, quarantine and pre-shipment, and others) remain.

19. The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer evaluated the customs-officer-training and licensing-system projects<sup>5</sup> and presented a report at the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee.<sup>6</sup> A revised version of the report was subsequently presented to the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the OEWG, and further taken up at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties in the context of discussions on preventing illegal trade in controlled

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<sup>4</sup> This section is extracted from the preliminary document on all aspects related to the refrigeration servicing sector that support the HFC phase-down submitted to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/64.

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/11.

<sup>6</sup> The report outlined the licensing systems in the countries visited, the customs procedures, the illegal imports detected, the training courses conducted in the countries visited, the refrigerant identifiers delivered, the experiences reported and the improvements suggested.

ODS, where the parties requested the Executive Committee to consider at its 48<sup>th</sup> meeting the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report.

20. Accordingly, at the 48<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee requested bilateral and implementing agencies to prepare and implement phase-out plans in a manner that would ensure, where feasible, implementation of the following recommendations:

- (a) Introducing regulations regarding the exports, licensing schemes and a ban on sales to non-licensed companies of controlled substances; restrictions on the import of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment based on controlled refrigerants; appointing customs officers to participate in the Ozone Committees, signing memoranda of understanding between the Customs Department and the NOU, and creating focal points for environment in customs with access to the top level of customs hierarchy; involving certification and normalization institutes in the identification of controlled substances in case there is a lack of adequately equipped laboratory facilities in customs offices; making customs codes more detailed by adding digits to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization; informing importing countries about licensed shipments and checking that the clients are on the list of authorized importers, to be provided by the importing countries on a regular basis;
- (b) Inviting high level officials from customs, other government departments and trade agents or brokers in charge of managing the clearance of shipments, to seminars to ensure the correct application of the licensing system and identification of imports of controlled substances; ensuring that phases of train-the-trainer and the training of customs officers take place in rapid succession and that a database of active trainers and trainees is maintained; expediting the dispatch of refrigerant identifiers supplied to customs services; and
- (c) Organizing seminars on regional cooperation between customs officers, supporting the harmonization of legislation and customs procedures by UNEP CAP; promoting the creation of informal regional networks of customs officials; amending training manuals for customs officers by adding information on customs controls and detection of illegal trade; and developing screening tools (e.g., the Customs Quick Reference tool, posters, check lists and databases), ensuring wide distribution to Article 5 countries.

21. The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties invited Parties to report to the Ozone Secretariat fully proved cases of illegal trade in ODS (decision XIV/7). Such reports could provide useful lessons on how to further strengthen the regulatory frameworks in place and prevent illegal trade of substances controlled under the Protocol.

22. The regulatory framework established during the phase-out of CFCs continued to be utilized for the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. During the preparation of HPMPs, funding was provided to assist Article 5 countries to include HCFC control measures in their legislation, regulations and licensing systems. Funding for the implementation of the HPMP could only be approved once confirmation of the existence and implementation of such control measures had been received from the Government. The Executive Committee further requested, from the 68<sup>th</sup> meeting onwards, that Governments submitting funding tranche requests for their HPMPs provide confirmation that an enforceable system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, HCFC production and exports, was in place and that the system was capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule, as a condition for approving funding for tranche requests. Moreover, at its 79<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee reminded bilateral and implementing agencies together with Article 5 countries, when preparing requests for funding for plans for complete HCFC phase-out in the manufacturing sector, to include the necessary regulatory measures to ensure the sustainability of complete HCFC phase-out in that specific sector, such as policies banning the import and/or the use of HCFC.

23. In addition, through the implementation of ODS phase-out plans, Article 5 countries receive assistance to establish specific regulatory measures to ensure the sustainability of the phase-out. The Executive Committee monitors the implementation of these regulatory actions in the countries. For example, decisions of the Executive Committee approving funding tranches of several HPMPs include a commitment by the Government to establish specific regulations to ban specific substances after total conversion of the relevant manufacturing sector.

24. The vast majority of Article 5 countries do not produce and only import controlled substances. The regulatory frameworks necessary to ensure their compliance with the Montreal Protocol are simpler than for those Article 5 countries that also produce and/or export (e.g., transshipment) controlled substances. In addition, regulations and reporting related to the movement of controlled substances through free-trade zones (FTZs) bring additional complications. In particular, while Article 7 data reporting guidelines encourage the reporting of movement of controlled substances through FTZs, some Article 5 countries do not consider the movement of controlled substances to or from their FTZ to affect consumption or compliance.<sup>7</sup> Regulations associated with the movement of controlled substances contained in pre-blended polyols vary by country and can raise challenges when those regulations and reporting mechanisms differ. Accordingly, the regulatory frameworks necessary to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol will vary based on particular national circumstances.

### **Institutional strengthening**

25. Institutional strengthening (IS) has over the years become synonymous with support for NOUs, which are on the front line of implementation of Montreal Protocol-related activities, including policies, laws and regulations, import/export data collection and management, reporting consumption data on controlled substances to both the Ozone Secretariat and Fund Secretariat, and phase-out activities at the country level.<sup>8</sup>

26. The relevance of IS in supporting countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations and with the terms of agreements under the Multilateral Fund are summarized as follows:

- (a) Assisting authorities in the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. As of 4 December 2014 all of the long-standing amendments to the Montreal Protocol have been universally ratified, and as of 31 October 2018, 35 Article 5 countries have ratified the Kigali Amendment;
- (b) Assisting authorities to put in place and enforce legislation and regulations for the control and monitoring of controlled substances. For example, all Article 5 countries currently have an operational licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports, capable of ensuring the countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol targets, in line with decision 63/17;

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<sup>7</sup> Regulatory and reporting frameworks can be adjusted to include a requirement for controlled substances passing through a FTZ in order to avoid illegal trade and to comply with paragraph 3(d) of decision XIX/12 on Preventing illegal trade in ODS. Paragraph 3(d) of decision XIX/12 states 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, monitoring of transit movements (trans-shipments) of ODS, including those passing through duty-free zones, for instance by identifying each shipment with a unique consignment reference number.

<sup>8</sup> The final report on the evaluation of IS projects submitted to the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting concluded that most Article 5 countries had achieved the ODS phase-out as scheduled, and that this could not have been achieved without IS funding (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/8).

- (c) Coordinating the collection, analysis and submission of data on consumption and production under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and progress reports on the implementation of country programmes;
- (d) Coordinating stakeholders, namely Government institutions, including customs authorities, ODS importers/exporters and traders; industry and industry/trade associations; training centres; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and linking government authorities with the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat, and bilateral and implementing agencies;
- (e) Planning, organizing, directing and coordinating all activities required for the implementation of phase-out plans;
- (f) Integrating ozone protection issues into national plans. All Article 5 countries requesting IS funding have provided details on the role and position of the NOU within the national administration and its reporting lines, and how the ozone protection programmes are anchored within the country's government structure; and
- (g) Awareness raising for stakeholders. All Article 5 countries have developed and implemented numerous awareness-raising events, which target specific stakeholders or the general public.

### **Mandatory reporting on consumption and production of controlled substances**

27. Article 5 countries that request funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of controlled substances in the consumption and production (where applicable) sectors are required to submit annually a mandatory progress report on the implementation of country programmes (CP) to the Fund Secretariat.<sup>9</sup> Current CP data reports only include information on HCFCs.

28. The reports under Article 7 to the Montreal Protocol submitted by the Parties to the Ozone Secretariat collect information on imports, exports and production of controlled substances, while CP data reports submitted to the Fund Secretariat represent the sole source of information on the sector distribution of the use of these controlled substances in Article 5 countries. Based on the CP data reports, the Secretariat prepares a document on CP data and prospects for compliance, which the Executive Committee considers at each meeting. This document is also submitted as an information document to each meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol. However, that document does not address consumption and production of substances that have already been phased out (e.g., CFCs, CTC and halons).

29. The document prepared by the Secretariat summarizes data and information from the CP reports received, presenting *inter alia* the status of licensing and quota systems, and an analysis of the status of compliance of these countries with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol (currently, the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, the final phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) and TCA and the 10 per cent reduction of HCFCs by 2015). The document also compares the consumption and production data under CP reports with

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<sup>9</sup> At its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee noted that Governments should monitor the progress being made in reducing consumption of controlled substances in line with their plans set out in the CP, and should periodically review the effectiveness of the measures being taken, and requested Article 5 Parties to present annually information on progress being made in the implementation of their CPs. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, paragraphs 22 and 23).

the data reported under Article 7 of the Protocol, and identifies potential data inconsistencies between the two data sets.<sup>10</sup>

30. On several occasions, the consistency of the consumption and production data reported under CP reports and under Article 7 reports has been drawn to the attention of both the Executive Committee and the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. In cases of data inconsistency, the Executive Committee requests relevant implementing agencies to assist the governments concerned in clarifying the cause of the inconsistency. Article 5 countries also need to include consumption and production data (where applicable) in their project proposals, and the data reported therein are compared with CP data and Article 7 data to determine eligible consumption for funding (decisions 34/18(a) and 41/16).

31. These mandatory data reporting requirements, and the verification of consistency among different data sets help ensure continuing compliance with the Montreal Protocol and with Agreements between governments and the Executive Committee.

### **Monitoring and evaluation under the Multilateral Fund**

32. At its 19<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee decided, *inter alia*, to endorse the draft terms of reference for the design of a monitoring and evaluation system for the Multilateral Fund and to authorize the Secretariat, in co-operation with the implementing agencies, to present a draft monitoring and evaluation system for submission at its 20<sup>th</sup> meeting (decision 19/40).

33. The monitoring and evaluation of Multilateral Fund-financed projects and activities is undertaken by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO),<sup>11</sup> and involves periodic reporting to gauge the progress, or lack of progress, of completed and on-going projects. It provides information on the strengths and limitations of various types of projects and phase-out plans, the major causes of failure to reach targets, lessons learned during implementation, and recommendations for actions to improve the performance of the Fund.

34. The monitoring and evaluation work programme of the SMEO is submitted annually for approval by the Executive Committee following the format approved by the Executive Committee at its 21<sup>st</sup> meeting. Based on the approved work programmes, the SMEO has undertaken a number of desk studies, case studies and field evaluations on a wide range of issues including those relevant to the request by the OEWG. For reference, Annex II to the present Note from the Secretariat presents a summary of relevant documents prepared by the SMEO.

### **Multi-year agreements**

35. Since 1999, multi-year agreements have become a predominant funding modality of the Multilateral Fund to assist Article 5 countries in achieving the phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol. Subsequent to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs agreed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, multi-year agreements relate to HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMP), which specify the commitment of the Governments concerned to achieve sustained aggregate reductions of consumption and production (where applicable), and the funding approved in principle upon demonstration of achievement of those reductions.

36. In addition to the commitments by the Executive Committee and the Governments concerned, the Agreements describe *inter alia* the conditions that need to be met before releasing funding tranches,

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<sup>10</sup> For example, the document submitted to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting discusses data discrepancies found in: Brunei Darussalam; Burundi; China; Jordan; Morocco; South Africa; Syrian Arab Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/9).

<sup>11</sup> At its 58<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Committee decided to adopt the revised job description for the SMEO and agree on its workload assessment, and maximum period of engagement (decision 58/5(b) and (c)).

including verification; the monitoring of the activities included in the Agreements, and the roles and responsibilities of the national institutions; the roles and responsibilities of the bilateral and implementing agencies; and the implications of non-compliance with the Agreements.

#### Conditions for funding release

37. As stipulated in the Agreements, the Executive Committee will only provide funding when the country concerned: has met the phase-out targets of the controlled substances in the Agreements and that those targets have been independently verified for all relevant years, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee;<sup>12</sup> has submitted a progress report demonstrating that it had achieved a significant level of implementation of activities initiated with previously approved tranches; and has an implementation plan covering each calendar year up to and including the year for which additional funding will be requested.

#### Independent verification

38. The independent verification of a country's compliance with the reduction targets under the Agreement is the responsibility of the relevant bilateral or implementing agency and is a condition for funding release of a tranche unless the Executive Committee decides that such verification will not be required. Such verifications are typically not conducted after the completion of a project.

39. To facilitate the preparation of verification reports, the Executive Committee approved guidelines and standard formats for verification of the phase-out of both consumption and production of controlled substances. The guidelines specify that the verification of consumption should review national legislation, policies and procedures on imports/exports<sup>13</sup> of the substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A of the Agreement between the Government concerned and the Executive Committee. Where applicable, the verification should also cover other HCFCs not listed in Appendix 1-A that have been imported. Annual ODS consumption should be verified against consumption targets established in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A of the Agreement, and is to be carried out for all years for which a target is set in the Agreement, except those years which have been previously verified. It should be noted, however, that the verification report does not necessarily cover controlled substances not mentioned in Appendix 1-A. For example, a verification report submitted as part of an HPMP may not include information on controlled substances other than HCFCs.

40. The verification report should outline the process and conditions for issuing licenses. It should include descriptions of how the annual quota is set; who can apply for a license; who is responsible for granting or refusing applications and under what criteria; and how the decision is communicated to the applicant and other relevant stakeholders. The legal basis for the licensing process should also be provided

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<sup>12</sup> For LVC countries (i.e., for CFCs, countries with a consumption baseline of 360 ODP tonnes and below, and for HCFCs, countries with a consumption baseline in the refrigeration servicing sector of 360 metric tonnes and below), a sample of 20 per cent of these countries will be selected for the purposes of verification for that year. Additional funding is provided to these countries to undertake this exercise.

<sup>13</sup> Such as: (a) Channel of communication between the relevant Government authority (i.e., the licensing authority) and customs; (b) Authorized list of importers/exporters of controlled substances and, where available, distributors. A representative sample of reports from importers/exporters, and where available of distributors should be reviewed; (c) Administrative procedures and documentation, including a national system of harmonized custom codes in order to identify controlled substances and mixtures, trade names, code numbers, and labelling, and other documentation required for presentation to customs authorities by licensed importers and exporters of controlled substances; (d) System of monitoring and reporting on import and export of controlled substances; (e) Government enforcement structure for imports and exports of controlled substances, including mechanisms and capacity for prosecution and enforcement; sanctions or penalties to be imposed on violation of legal regulation; and procedures to be applied in case of suspicious shipments; and (f) Review of a representative sample of reports from importers/exporters and, where available, distributors, and official statistics on imports/export and quotas issued versus actual quotas used.

(i.e. supported by national regulation, internal agreement), including conditions for refusal, non-extension of annual quotas, and the responsible authority for issuing import licenses. In countries where one or more authorities are involved, a description of the specific roles of each, and a flowchart should be provided.

41. During a verification in the consumption sector, a comparison and an analysis have to be made between licenses issued and the actual imports against these licenses for each individual importer. Data collected for actual imports should also be compared with the reported data in both the CP data report and Article 7 data report, as well as with the consumption targets specified in Appendix 2-A of the Agreement.

42. The information provided on administrative procedures should include whether national customs codes can identify imports of different controlled substances and controlled substances contained in imported pre-blended polyols where applicable. The verification process should include a report describing whether customs authorities at ports of entry are provided with the basic requirements for inspection.

43. A review of the implementation of the licensing, quota, import/export control and monitoring system should be carried out as part of the verification, and should identify issues where improvements may be made in the system, particularly how this is implemented by customs officers at the ports of entry, and what issues and specific cases they have faced. It should also identify whether the licensing system is equipped to handle atypical events (e.g., use of still-valid previous-year licenses; imports deemed to take place at year-end but actually taken place in a new year), and whether such problems are covered by the regulatory set-up in the country.

44. Verifications in the production sector vary depending on whether production for exempted uses continues after the phase-out of production of controlled uses. Where closure of production facilities is not required as production for uses that are not controlled may continue, verifications include a parallel technical and financial verification, where the former focuses on the production line to determine production, total sales, internal uses, stock inventory changes, and raw material consumption from daily operation logs and original material movement records. The financial verification covers the producer's financial system and original accounting records to determine production, internal use, overall raw material consumption, domestic sales and exports for ODS use and for feedstock use, sorted by direct sales/exports (by producer) and indirect sales/exports (through dealers). In the process, a cross-check is conducted between the producer export records and customs for each individual plant being verified. Upon completion of the independent technical and financial verifications, the verification outputs from both sides are cross-checked by going through the technical data and financial data to ensure the consistency of verified results.

45. Where closure of the production facilities is required after phase-out of the production for controlled uses, verifications further include documentation, including photographic or video evidence, of the dismantling of key equipment so that production cannot resume after the completion of the project.

46. Irrespective of whether the production phase-out is for closure or for the phase-out of controlled uses while exempted uses remain, all verifications of production lines covered in an Agreement are carried out according to the standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out approved by the Executive Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> The draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out approved by the Executive Committee (decision 32/70), state that verifications should include: an analysis of daily production logs and the financial records; a comparison of actual production to annual quota assigned for each ODS production monitored and at each plant site; review of any quota trading or changes of quotas during the verification year, review and verification of conformity of raw materials consumption with the ODS production monitored; identification of each production campaign and distributed production and raw material consumption data per campaign; confirmation of production quantities and raw material consumption from production logs; verification of sales and procurements of monitored ODS products against financial records; verification of stock at the beginning and the end of year against financial records; a review of the system of record keeping at each production facility for adequacy; confirmation that

47. Independent verification of ODS consumption has been a useful tool to assist Article 5 countries to improve their ODS import and export licensing and quota systems and the procedures to operate them in a reliable manner. There are many instances in which the verifiers have provided helpful recommendations to address deficiencies that could result in non-compliance. The Secretariat is directly involved in reviewing the findings and recommendations contained in a verification report, and bring relevant issues to the attention of the Executive Committee for decision.

#### Project completion reports

48. Agencies are required to submit project completion reports (PCRs) within six months of completion of the project. PCRs for stand-alone investment projects included detailed information on eligible incremental capital costs, incremental operating costs, any possible savings incurred during the conversion and relevant factors that facilitated implementation.<sup>15</sup> PCRs for MYAs have been streamlined to focus on the lessons learned during implementation of the project and can encompass multiple sectors and activities.

#### Monitoring

49. As specified in the Agreements between governments and the Executive Committee, the countries are required to conduct regular monitoring of the progress of the activities in their national plans. Accordingly, the monitoring institutions proposed and their roles and responsibilities are described in the Agreements, which vary by country. The reporting of such monitoring to the Executive Committee typically ends upon completion of the project.

#### Roles and responsibilities of the bilateral and implementing agencies

50. The Agreements define the roles and responsibilities of the bilateral and implementing agencies that provide assistance to the countries concerned as lead or cooperating agency. Among the responsibilities of the lead agency are: ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with the Agreements and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's Agreement; assisting the Country in the preparation of progress reports for previous funding tranches and plans of action for the following funding tranche; providing independent verification to the Executive Committee that the phase-out targets have been met and the associated tranche activities have been completed;<sup>16</sup> fulfilling the reporting requirements for the progress reports and the overall plans; ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews; carrying out required supervision missions; ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the phase-out plan and accurate data reporting; and providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

51. The cooperating agency will be responsible for providing assistance for policy development when required; assisting the country in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded by the cooperating agency while referring to the lead agency to ensure a co-ordinated sequence in the activities; and reaching consensus with the lead implementing agency on any planning, co-ordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the plan.

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cumulative inventory change of monitored ODS corresponds to annual production and sales data; integration of hourly in-plant flow rate data (corrected for concentration if necessary), over time (either graphically or analytically) to get an independent value for production; and other data.

<sup>15</sup> See Annex XI.5: Format for project completion report (investment projects). *Policies, procedures, guidelines, criteria (As at November 2017)*.

<sup>16</sup> Bilateral and implementing agencies have certificates of completion and handover protocols that they use to ensure the successful completion of projects.

### Non-compliance with the Agreement

52. If a country does not meet the phase-out targets for the controlled substances specified in the Agreement or otherwise do not comply with the Agreement, that country will not be entitled to the funding specified in the Agreement. In these cases, the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the funding (the Committee will discuss each specific case of non-compliance with the Agreement), and take related decisions (e.g., at the 72<sup>nd</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> meetings).

### **UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)**

53. The CAP was approved by the Executive Committee in 2002 to, *inter alia*, provide services to Article 5 countries through a regional presence to ensure and sustain the countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures. One of the CAP's core services is to provide country-specific compliance assistance services to address the individual compliance-related needs articulated by NOUs.

54. In achieving the goal of sustaining compliance with prior targets of the Montreal Protocol (i.e., ODS already phased out such as CFCs, halons, methyl bromide) the CAP works with Article 5 countries in strengthening their national capacity for effective customs and trade controls, most specifically through the informal prior informed consent (iPIC) mechanism established as a tool to support the enforcement of licensing systems for ODS. This informal and voluntary system was designed to exchange information on intended trade between importing and exporting partners in ODS, and ODS-containing mixtures, products and equipment, and has been proven useful so far in detecting potential illegal trade of ODS in member countries.<sup>17</sup>

55. UNEP has also assisted Article 5 countries (particularly low-volume consuming countries) in the preparation and implementation of terminal CFC phase-out plans (TPMPS), refrigerant management plans (RMP) and, currently, HCFC phase-out manage plans (HPMPs), institutional strengthening (IS) projects, and technical assistance. With regard to monitoring in the context of these national plans, where it is the lead agency, UNEP ensures that verification of the ODS consumption of each country is conducted in a thorough and efficient manner to demonstrate the countries' compliance with their Agreements with the Executive Committee.

56. The CAP also operates nine<sup>18</sup> regional networks of ODS Officers that support capacity building of Ozone Officers to design and implement phase-out policies, strategies, and programmes that are appropriate to the conditions in their countries. These networks meet twice each year to share lessons learned and exchange experiences, information and approaches among the Network members, developed-country partners, technical experts, the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Implementing Agencies, and other organizations and individuals experienced with the ODS phase-out.

57. Annex III presents Customs and Enforcement UNEP OzonAction Tools, Products and Services. These materials are intended to support customs and enforcement officers in their work to implement national licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances, and future commitments on HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, to detect and prevent illegal trade in these chemicals, and to facilitate legal trade. Many of these materials are produced in cooperation with UNEP's partner organizations.

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<sup>17</sup> To further support this initiative, UNEP has also launched the iPIC online system that provides member countries with real-time, 24-hour, 7-days a week personalized access to key licensing system data in each of the participating countries. In 2019, UNEP will continue to promote the use of the iPIC and other tools to prevent illegal trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment, and facilitate legal trade in Article 5 countries.

<sup>18</sup> Southeast Asia, South Asia, Pacific Island Countries (PIC), West Asia, English-speaking Africa, French-speaking Africa, Europe and Central Asia, Central and Latin America, and the Caribbean networks

## Guidance from the Executive Committee

58. The information contained in the present Note from the Secretariat is preliminary and indicative, as limited time was available to compile and analyse information from the large number of policy documents that have been prepared related to monitoring, reporting and verification; the desk studies, case studies and field evaluations conducted by the SMEO on these matters; and the comprehensive decisions and guidelines adopted by the Executive Committee based on those policy documents and reports on monitoring and evaluation.

59. However, the Secretariat is seeking the guidance of the Executive Committee on:

- (a) Whether the approach proposed in the present Note from the Secretariat is adequate for providing input to the document requested under paragraph 6 of the decision of the parties;
- (b) Additional work it might wish to assign to the Secretariat to address:
  - (i) Potential concerns regarding monitoring systems in place under the phase-out of controlled substances and whether those would need to be strengthened;
  - (ii) Additional requirements that could strengthen the institutions and mechanisms in place for reporting consumption and production of controlled substances;
  - (iii) A review of the verification procedures in place with a view to strengthen them, as required;
- (c) Modifications to the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2019 submitted to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting,<sup>19</sup> to include:
  - (i) An evaluation of the monitoring mechanisms in place to avoid redirection from non-controlled uses to controlled uses in production facilities that were funded for the phase-out of production controlled substances but continue producing for non-controlled uses (e.g., feedstock);
  - (ii) An evaluation of reports of illegal trade in ODS submitted by the Parties, on a voluntary basis, in line with decision XIV/7;
  - (iii) An evaluation of mechanisms in place to monitor the phase-out of projects after the completion of the project;
- (d) Requesting UNEP to continue including in the regional network meetings matters related to:
  - (i) The regulatory framework established in Article 5 countries under the Multilateral Fund, in order to further strengthen and/or address issues related to the import/export licensing and quota systems for all controlled substance under the Montreal Protocol, including HFCs as of 1 January 2019;
  - (ii) Potential illegal trade of controlled substances and how to avoid it;

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<sup>19</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/13

- (iii) The accuracy of the data reporting under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and country programme data reports, taking into account the new formats being developed to incorporate HFCs; and
- (e) Any other additional work it deems necessary.

## Annex I

### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE THIRTIETH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER<sup>1</sup>

#### X. Unexpected emissions of trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

123. Introducing the item, the Co-Chair recalled that the issue of unexpected emissions of CFC-11 had been discussed extensively at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. At that meeting, the Scientific Assessment Panel had presented a summary of the recent findings on the increasing amounts of CFC-11 in the atmosphere and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel had presented background information providing an overview of CFC-11 emissions. Those documents, along with a note by the Secretariat on issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/2/Add.1), prepared for the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, were available on the website for the current meeting, as background documents for the present agenda item.

124. She also recalled that, during the discussion on the item at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the representative of the United States had introduced a conference room paper, containing a draft decision, that had been discussed at length in a contact group. Subsequently, the Working Group had agreed to forward a draft decision prepared by the group to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties for consideration. The draft decision was set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/3/Rev.1, section II, draft decision XXX/[A].

125. Noting that the Secretariat had not received further information related to CFC-11 emissions since the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the Co-Chair invited the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide additional information.

126. Mr. Newman, co-chair of the Scientific Assessment Panel, recalled that Mr. Stephen Montzka, the author of the scientific paper that had revealed the new CFC-11 emissions, had presented scientific information at a side event in the margins of the current meeting; his presentation was also available as a background document on the meeting portal. Information on CFC-11 was also available in the newly released executive summary of the Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion 2018. The executive summary reported that over the period 2014–2016, the CFC-11 atmospheric concentration had declined at only two-thirds of the rate of decline over the period 2002–2012, while Mr. Montzka's paper had shown that emissions from Eastern Asia had increased in a concurrent manner. The increase in unreported CFC-11 emissions identified in Mr. Montzka's paper was supported by independent measurements from the Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment global network. In addition, new research was being done and a CFC-11 symposium covering all the science and the technical issues related to CFC-11 would be held in Vienna in March 2019.

127. Ms. Maranion, co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, said that the information presented by the Panel at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group was still relevant and that assessment reports due at the end of 2018, particularly those of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee and the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee, would examine the issue in more detail.

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<sup>1</sup> Extract from MOP30-L1.e and MOP30-L2.e at the time of finalization of the present document. This extract does not include corrections to the report that were read out during the adoption of the report.

128. The representatives of the two panels then responded to technical questions from representatives.

129. Regarding a question on how the existence of new emissions was determined, Mr. Newman explained that because CFC-11 was destroyed in the upper stratosphere at very regular rate, the decrease in concentrations could be predicted. The fact that concentrations were falling at two-thirds the projected rate indicated the addition of new CFC-11 to the atmosphere.

130. Asked to give context for the 200 gigagrams of unexpected emissions, Mr. Montzka provided data on banks of CFC-11. Although he was unable to provide a figure for the CFC-11 bank in Eastern Asia, he indicated that known bank of CFC-11 was estimated at 1,420 gigagrams in 2008 and had subsequently decreased to 900 gigagrams in recent years.

131. Noting that CFC-11 and CFC-12 were normally produced together, albeit not necessarily in the same quantities, one representative asked why there was no evidence of CFC-12 in the data. Other queries followed from that, including one on the sensitivity of CFC-12 emission calculations and the possible production ratio of CFC-11 to CFC-12. Mr. Newman responded that it was difficult to say why the data did not show the presence of CFC-12, as the CFC-11 emission calculations were based on atmospheric observations, which did not allow assumptions about emission banks or processes. Mr. Montzka indicated that CFC-12 sensitivity could be expected to be similar to that of CFC-11, namely 30 per cent. Ms. Helen Tope, co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee, said that the CFC production process could easily achieve 100 per cent CFC-12 production but it was more difficult to produce only CFC-11; however, production of both substances in a range of a 70 to 30 ratio for either substance could be achieved quite comfortably.

132. Responding to a question regarding a potential correlation between CFC-11 and HCFC-22 that might be used to help locate the source of the emissions, Mr. Montzka said that the concentrations of HCFC-22 and CFC-11 measured at the Hawaiian site were highly correlated but it was not possible to say with certainty that they came from exactly the same region. Due to infrequent sampling, plumes were not characterized over their entire transition from low to high concentrations, so it was impossible to know how precisely they were correlated. On the same topic, Mr. Newman noted that new papers were being published on locating emission sources using the technique of fingerprinting a plume by identifying its various gases.

133. Addressing a question on the method used by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to estimate quantities, Ms. Helen Walter-Terrinoni, co-chair of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee, said that the Panel had constructed scenarios that might result in the 13,000 tonnes of unexpected CFC-11 emissions described in Mr. Montzka's paper and had thus calculated backward from those emissions. She also took the opportunity to point out that the Panel was seeking additional information from the parties and institutions of the Montreal Protocol; a list of items for which data was being sought, such as remaining produced CFC-11 and CFC-12 stockpiles or existing foam and refrigerant banks, was included in the background information providing an overview of CFC-11 emissions prepared by the Panel for the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

134. Ms. Walter-Terrinoni also addressed questions relating to foams in Eastern Asia, including on the scale of the foam and blowing agent domain, the possible use of CFC-11 in foam for fire safety purposes and foams in landfills as a possible source of CFC-11 emissions. She confirmed that owing to tragic fires during the last decade, the use of plastic foams had been restricted for a period and there seemed to be a residual perception that CFC-11 reduced the flammability of foams, although it was technically unfounded. She indicated that six million tonnes of foam were produced each year globally, one-third of it in Asia, but said that she did not have data on total banks, and reiterated her earlier request that parties who had access to such information provide it to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel. With respect to the demolition of buildings that might contain foams, studies had shown that even when foam was crushed during the demolition process, it was very difficult to extract the blowing agent, which tended to remain in the foam when it went to the landfill and become a source of low emissions.

135. Two representatives asked about a recent paper by Mr. Mark Lunt that analysed unaccounted for carbon tetrachloride emissions in the atmosphere. Representatives of both panels said that they were aware of the paper, and Ms. Maranion added that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel was taking the paper into account in the CFC-11 consideration in its assessment reports. Mr. Newman pointed out that large emissions of carbon tetrachloride had also been identified in previous assessments based on atmospheric observations, but that the source of those emissions had not been identified. He also noted that a 2016 Stratospheric Processes and their Role in Climate (SPARC) report had identified chloromethanes and perchloroethylene plants as being a major source of inadvertent carbon tetrachloride emissions. The Lunt paper used a technique that was very sensitive to regional emissions, allowing strong confidence in the possibility of locating regional emissions of CFC-11 in Asia.

136. During the ensuing discussion, the representative of China made a statement on his country's perspective on the matter and the steps it had taken since the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group. On a personal level, he said that he had been a participant in international efforts to control ozone-depleting substances for more than ten years and understood the anxiety surrounding the issue and the desire to learn what was causing the increase in CFC-11 emissions. At the country level, China had done an enormous amount of work on ozone-depleting substances over the years, being responsible for phasing out 280,000 tonnes, about half of the total for developing countries. Enforcement was an ongoing process in China, but since August 2018 the country had taken additional steps to investigate the situation, strengthening enforcement and stiffening its penalties. It had also conducted inspections of 1,172 enterprises across the country, which had identified two illegal CFC-11 production sites representing 29.9 tonnes, as well as 10 enterprises using materials containing CFC-11. Those involved in the illegal activities had been prosecuted. The Chinese Government intended to exert more pressure on illegal operators and to enforce its laws more rigorously, and was committed to locating the true source of the increase in emissions. To support exchanges on the matter, it was organizing a seminar on compliance in China that all interested parties and international organizations were invited to attend. The Chinese delegation supported the consideration of the draft decision at the current meeting and looked forward to having more scientific data to assist with compliance.

137. Many other representatives took the floor to express their views, including one speaking on behalf of a group of countries. Most, including the representative speaking on behalf of a group of countries, thanked China for the information provided and for taking action to identify the source of the CFC-11 emissions, and several encouraged other parties to take similar steps.

138. Many of those who spoke reiterated the views they had expressed at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in July 2018. There continued to be widespread dismay that CFCs were once again being produced and used despite the efforts of the past 30 years, thereby threatening the reputation and success of the Montreal Protocol, until now widely hailed as the most successful global multilateral environmental agreement. Many representatives urged parties to work together to identify and rectify the underlying problems. One representative said that an adequate response was required at all levels, by individual parties, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and the meeting of the parties. The Executive Committee in particular was responsible for monitoring and would need to consider various issues emanating from the situation. At the level of the meeting of the parties, the draft decision was widely seen as a good basis for action and there was unanimous support for forwarding it to the high-level segment for consideration.

139. One representative, supported by others, underscored the gravity of the unexpected CFC-11 emissions in terms of the consequences for the ozone layer and the work under the Protocol. He stressed the fact that the problem had been identified by outside actors, not by the institutions of the Protocol; there was therefore a need to take a close look at the Protocol's institutions and rethink how they operated with respect to compliance, enforcement, implementation and financial assistance. He called for a period of reflection to allow parties to understand the situation and consider its implications. Additional information would become available from scientific work now being done to help inform the decisions, and he asked

the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Ozone Secretariat and the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to do their best to keep parties informed in the coming year. He also urged all parties to follow up on requests to support related science, share information, be transparent and ensure that their obligations to phase out CFC-11 were effectively enforced.

140. Another representative, while sharing the concerns surrounding the reported levels of CFC emissions and their potential impact, said that he believed the institutions of the Protocol were solid and that they and related institutions had been able to detect discrepancies and atmospheric observations that needed to be noted and potentially acted upon. He also informed the parties that scientific institutions in his country whose work involved the ozone layer were now concentrating on the issue of CFC emissions, and he encouraged others to do the same. He concurred that sound scientific data was crucial and said that the progress made at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and at the current meeting had put parties on the path to acquiring the data needed to better inform decisions for the future.

141. The representative of Japan reiterated that his Government would find it difficult to justify to its taxpayers continued full-scale funding of the Montreal Protocol if the reported increase in CFC-11 production proved to be occurring and was not addressed, thereby undermining the credibility of the Protocol. He also repeated his country's offer to share its monitoring data.

142. The representative of an observer organization that had investigated the reported increase in CFC-11 emissions said that her organization was continuing to examine the issue and had prepared a new report for the present meeting, "Tip of the iceberg: implications of illegal CFC production and use", which provided additional information and analysis of the illegal use of and trade in CFC-11. She also reported that despite limited reporting of illegal trade by parties under paragraph 7 of decision XIV/7, CFC-12 products continued to be openly advertised on the internet, and her organization was aware of sizeable seizures of CFC-12 in different regions of the world. In addition, it was currently very difficult, if not impossible, to track the international trade of ozone-depleting substances in pre-blended polyols, and her organization considered that international trade in controlled substances contained in fully formulated polyols was a grey area that needed to be addressed, as it was a large potential loophole in the implementation of the HCFC phase-out and the future HFC phase-down.

143. The parties agreed to forward the draft decision for further consideration during the high-level segment.

***The Meeting of the Parties decides:***

**Draft decision XXX/[ ]: Unexpected emissions of trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)**

*Noting* the recent scientific findings showing that there has been an unexpected increase in global emissions of trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) since 2012, after the consumption and production phase-out date established under the Montreal Protocol,

*Appreciating* the efforts of the scientific community in providing that information,

*Expressing serious concern* about the substantial volume of unexpected emissions of CFC-11 in recent years,

1. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to provide to the parties a summary report on the unexpected increase of CFC-11 emissions, which would supplement the information in the quadrennial assessment, including additional information regarding atmospheric monitoring and modelling, including underlying assumptions, with respect to such emissions; a preliminary summary report should be provided to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-first meeting, a further update to the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties and a final report to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide the parties with information on potential sources of emissions of CFC-11 and related controlled substances from potential

production and uses, as well as from banks, that may have resulted in emissions of CFC-11 in unexpected quantities in the relevant regions; a preliminary report should be provided to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-first meeting and a final report to the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties;

3. To request parties with any relevant scientific and technical information that may help inform the Scientific Assessment Panel and Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to provide that information to the Secretariat by 1 March 2019;

4. To encourage parties, as appropriate and as feasible, to support scientific efforts, including for atmospheric measurements, to further study the unexpected emissions of CFC-11 in recent years;

5. To encourage relevant scientific and atmospheric organizations and institutions to further study and elaborate the current findings related to CFC-11 emissions as relevant and appropriate to their mandate, with a view to contributing to the assessment described in paragraph 1 above;

6. To request the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, to provide the parties with an overview outlining the procedures under the Protocol and the Fund with reference to controlled substances by which the parties review and ensure continuing compliance with Protocol obligations and with the terms of agreements under the Fund, including with regard to monitoring, reporting, and verification; to provide a report to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-first meeting and a final report to the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties;

7. To request all parties:

(a) To take appropriate measures to ensure that the phase-out of CFC-11 is effectively sustained and enforced in accordance with obligations under the Protocol;

(b) To inform the Secretariat about any potential deviations from compliance that could contribute to the unexpected increase in CFC-11 emissions.



**Annex II**

**LIST OF EVALUATIONS UNDERTAKEN ON CFC CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

Title	Description	Key findings
Executive Committee Report on the Evaluation of Customs Officers Training and Licensing System Projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/25/6)	The report of the Executive Committee on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing system projects was prepared in response to decision XIV/7, paragraph 6 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and presented to the 25th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) in June 2005	The recommendations of the OEWG were: Improving the involvement of customs, including the higher levels of hierarchy, in the ODS phase-out; amending and upgrading the legislation framework in those Article 5 countries where it is incomplete, and improving enforcement and regional cooperation; accelerating and assisting implementation of customs training, including regional activities, where appropriate; and amending training materials and contents and putting supporting information materials and identifiers to effective use
Desk study on the evaluation of the implementation of the CFC-production sector agreements (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/9)	The report describes the main features of the agreements, the modalities of their implementation, the results achieved so far and their verification. Additionally, issues for further analysis during field evaluation missions are identified	The phase-out planned under the agreements has been achieved and the funding has been provided as scheduled, except for China. Plants that are designed for production of both CFCs and HCFC-22 (swing plants) have not been dismantled, because they have been converted to HCFC-22 production. However, it must be assured that they will not be reconverted to CFC manufacture. Auditing of production volumes in swing plants designed to be able to produce both CFCs and HCFC-22 might be necessary, to ensure that no CFC is produced. In decommissioning CFC-production plants, key elements should be destroyed and this process be documented and verified. In order to avoid restarting CFC production at the same or other locations, information about the fate of equipment not destroyed should also be made available to the verification team
Report on the intermediate evaluation of CFC production sector phase-out agreements (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/12)	This report is a synthesis of reports of evaluation missions regarding CFC production sector phase-out agreements in three Article 5 countries (China, DPR Korea and India)	Due to the large number of plants, the sector approach adopted by the Executive Committee for these agreements has worked well. The quota systems adopted in PR China and India to gradually reduce CFC-production in exchange for compensations provided to the enterprises performed generally well. Policies regulating production and the institutional arrangements to implement them, as well as sales and foreign trade of CFCs and are in place in the three countries. There seems to be an adequate control of illegal production and trade. In several instances, small illegal production plants have been detected and dismantled in China, and in India, some quantities of illegally imported CFC were confiscated by customs and distributed to the CFC producers. Technical assistance has been allocated in each annual programme for India and China, and has normally been underspent. In India and China, the prices for CFC did not go up due to a lower demand created by the awareness-raising to end-users, which matched the speed of the phase-out process. The process of phase-out set in motion seems to be sustainable and on track to achieve the full elimination of CFC production planned for the end of 2009, supported by the Governments' power to impose significant penalties for any transgressions (decision 42/42)

Title	Description	Key findings
Follow-up to Decision 42/12 (c) on the intermediate evaluation of CFC production sector phase-out agreements (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/9)	This report is in follow-up to decision 42/12(c): “To request the Government of India, in cooperation with the World Bank, to plan and verify allowable CFC production in India as so-called gross production, to review the calculations made to establish the baseline for the agreement, and to report to the 43 <sup>rd</sup> meeting on their findings”	At its 42 <sup>nd</sup> meeting the Executive Committee considered the report on the intermediate evaluation of CFC production sector phase-out agreements, which presented the findings and recommendations resulting from the evaluation missions to China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, and India in January 2004. The Secretariat received a Report prepared by the Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India and The World Bank for submission to the 43 <sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee.
Desk study on the evaluation of customs officer training and licensing system projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/12)	The objective of this desk study is to identify the results and impacts of the implementation of customs training projects and the adoption of import licensing systems, and subsequently to identify evaluation issues for further analysis and prepare the field visits.	ODS import licensing and customs training activities were first funded as stand-alone and regional projects, but their rapid increase saw them included in the RMP. Rigorous application of import licenses and the completion of phase-out projects to reduce demand are the most productive method of controlling international trade and reducing illegal trade. To overcome the implementation issues facing these projects, the evaluation recommended <i>inter alia</i> focusing on awareness-raising of customs officers regarding ODS issues and building a specialized customs team to deal with environmental problems, strengthening local/provincial environmental authorities to actively support the control procedures, relying on technicians, university staff or governmental laboratories to assist customs in identifying suspicious shipments, and combining all environmental agreement training (e.g., Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam) in one
Desk study on non-compliance with the freeze in consumption of CFCs, halons, methyl bromide and methyl chloroform (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/8)	The evaluation of methyl bromide projects comprised two stages, a desk study and a Field study, which considered in detail the four largest consuming sectors in Article 5 countries: horticulture (including strawberries and bananas), floriculture, tobacco and postharvest uses. The country case studies were summarized in four sub-sector papers, which form the basis of the synthesis report	In spite of the fact that overall aggregate consumption was usually below the baseline prior to the freeze, the available information pointed to some stockpiling (possibly even significant in a few cases) taking place prior to the freeze coming into effect, especially for CFCs. However, this was followed by a rapid reduction in consumption and for many countries in such a situation there was no persistent non-compliance. A similar trend may emerge with the subsequent reduction steps. Institutional weaknesses identified as possible cause for non-compliance could be a serious impediment to sustainable compliance for a limited number of countries. The role of UNEP’s CAP, as well as that of the other implementing agencies, with regard to enhancing the institutional capacity of countries to address compliance issues needs further assessment. LVC countries may constitute about 70 per cent of the number of Article 5 countries, but their share of non-compliance with the CFC freeze was disproportionately higher (decision 46/6)

Title	Description	Key findings
Final evaluation report on cases of non-compliance (follow-up to decision 46/6) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/9)	This synthesis report summarizes eight case studies on countries in past or present non-compliance with the freeze and/or reduction targets set for different ODS substances. It follows up on the desk study on non-compliance presented to the 46 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/6) and the resulting decision 46/6.	In each of the countries visited by the missions, there are still some specific problem areas and challenges ahead to achieve or maintain sustainable compliance. The following main causes were identified for non-compliance: Internal instability due to armed conflicts or political and economic transformation; late start of phase-out activities; delays in implementing phase-out projects and developing legal framework; and deficiencies in communication and cooperation with key stakeholders. Most of the countries covered by this report succeeded in returning to compliance with the freeze obligations, and some also with all ODS consumption reduction targets including those for 2005. One of the most important incentives for this achievement has been the commitment of meeting the targets set by the respective plan of action submitted to the Implementation Committee and approved by the Meeting of the Parties (decision 50/7)
Final report on the evaluation of CTC phase-out projects and agreements (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/12)	The evaluation focused on CTC used as process agents and on CTC production. It covers the first phase of the evaluation, a desk study presented at the 48 <sup>th</sup> meeting and the case studies subsequently undertaken in the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, and Pakistan	Compliance was achieved for most Article 5 countries, which is an important achievement in view of the relatively late start of CTC projects and the challenging 85 per cent reduction step without an intermediate freeze. However, eight countries reported some excesses in consumption for 2005, the largest two being Mexico (61.4 ODP tonnes) and Pakistan (86.6 ODP tonnes). Important policy measures have included the installation of import controls (and sometimes outright bans as in China) and corresponding training of customs officials; the issuing of quotas to CTC producers in countries with CTC production; and the issuing in some cases of specific consumption or trading quotas. There are some sustainability issues in that, unlike other presently controlled substances, CTC production will continue and might further increase after the phase-out of controlled production and consumption in 2010. Furthermore, demand will progressively decline to a point where it will be lower than the minimum amount of CTC being co-produced. Selling CTC even at very low prices will still be more profitable than destroying it, with an ensuing risk of CTC being placed on the market without licenses. Such low prices could also result in illegal use of CTC by users, who see it as the best available PA or solvent option. Hence, ongoing monitoring systems will be vital. Other sustainability issues concern the potential influence of Decision XVIII/17 of the Meeting of the Parties, which accepted the reasoning that some apparent overproduction of CTC could be stockpiled for future feedstock use. This could lead to some leakages of CTC for controlled uses if stocks are not strictly controlled, monitored and verified (decision 51/11)
Desk study on the evaluation of management and monitoring of national phase-out plans	The objective of this evaluation is to complement the evaluation of RMPs and NPPs in non-LVC countries (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/12), which focused primarily on the refrigeration sector and was not	The phase-out programmes reviewed are, in general, on target. The evaluation raised the question of the cost-effectiveness of the project management unit (PMU) frameworks, in which the PMU can either be a sub-set of the NOU or an entirely separate entity working remotely. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the capacity building, especially working with the private and informal

Title	Description	Key findings
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/13)	able to analyse in depth the management, monitoring and verification aspects of the NPPs. The evaluation and the field visits: reviewed the indicators for assessing implementation delays and difficulties; and analysed the coordination between several IAs engaged in implementing a NPP	sectors, is not confined to the PMU, but communicated on an on-going basis to the NOU. No lack of coordination or delays was reported between the agencies. The IAs need to assist the PMU and NOU in the development and implementation of the associated legislation and regulations, supported by capacity building, institutional strengthening, stakeholder participation and development of ownership. It is thus necessary to ensure that the NPP is mainstreamed into the national plans and policies of the country, which requires cooperation with other governmental agencies (decision 51/12)
Final report on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8)	This synthesis report summarizes the evaluation reports on the role and the effects of TPMPs, which have been prepared in several LVC countries, and assesses the findings of a sample of country case studies carried out in eight LVC countries	Early CFC phase-out has generally been achieved through an efficient public-private partnership forum consisting of all stakeholders, a strict implementation of quota systems and the development of market conditions rather than through investment activities. The sustainability is ensured by the efficient operation and enforcement of the import licensing system, as well as continued monitoring and public awareness campaigns. Experience with the phase-out of CFCs can and should be used for the development of a strategy of HCFC phase-out. Although none of these countries covered by this sample have established a PMU, they are all in compliance with the TPMP agreement and the CFC phase-out targets. However, they would benefit from strengthening their monitoring to provide regular and reliable data on R&R operations. Most countries benefited from the flexibility clause, which made it possible to shift resources from one activity to another if deemed necessary to achieve targets (decision 58/6)
Final evaluation report of multi-year agreement projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/12)	This report follows the recommendations of a previous desk study for the evaluation of multi-year agreements (MYAs) to further inquire into a series of issues related to the effectiveness of MYA activities and for lessons learned and good practices for the implementation of the HPMP. It is based on data collected during field visits to eight non-LVC countries between January and February 2013 and it focuses mainly on the refrigeration and foam sectors	The refrigeration training activities have contributed not only to promoting actual reduction in CFC consumption but also to building the credibility of government actions and environmental initiatives in general in the sector, creating favourable ground for future endeavours such as HPMP implementation. NPPs incorporate training in good servicing practices for refrigeration technicians, which is often accompanied by the procurement and distribution of servicing tools, either as a continuation of RMPs or as a distinctive component. A cause for concern is the undesirable market developments, such as the massive presence of low-quality CFC alternatives, which can damage the equipment and affect the attitude of the sector towards change. The existing RRR equipment is successfully collecting and recycling HCFC-22, reducing the demand for HCFC imports. However, IAs and NOUs need to improve the logistics of transportation between refrigerant collection points and R&R centres, support the regulatory binding conditions for quality assurance and scope of coverage, as well as the economic model for a sustainable operation, including a system of incentives and stimulus. Sustainability would be ensured by the reinforcement of institutional strengthening activities. The evaluation found positive social and economical impacts of the CFC phase-out (decision 69/11)

## Annex III

### **CUSTOMS AND ENFORCEMENT: UNEP OZONACTION TOOLS, PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

As part of CAP's work in assisting countries to comply with their HCFC phase-out commitments and sustaining compliance with prior targets, OzonAction provides support to strengthen national capacity for effective customs and trade controls. This is achieved through the development of a range of materials intended to support customs and enforcement officers in their work to implement national licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances, and future commitments on HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, to detect and prevent illegal trade in these chemicals, and to facilitate legal trade. Many of these materials are produced in cooperation with our partner organizations.

#### **1. Publications and Guides**

##### **Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone-Depleting Substances in Developing Countries - Third Edition**

The *Training Manual for Customs Officers* provides the necessary guidance and information to effectively monitor and facilitate the legal trade in ozone depleting substances and to combat their illegal trade. It presents information on the international policy context and an overview of technical issues, including information on chemicals and products traded and how these may be smuggled. The manual is intended for use in conducting training programmes for Customs Officers, as well as serving as a stand-alone reference document. Now in its third edition, this version takes into account the developments in international trade and provides new material to reflect changes in the Montreal Protocol, Harmonized System codes, licensing systems and other relevant information since its original publication in 2001 and its second edition in 2008. The guide is available on the OzonAction website and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2013).

##### **Ozone-depleting substances smuggling and concealment case-study handbook**

The Handbook, which provides information and guidance on commonly used methods of smuggling and concealment of ODS, is intended to promote cooperation between criminal justice agencies within borders and to strengthen the law enforcement response to the illegal trade in the chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol. This Handbook is targeted to enforcement officers and is particularly beneficial to Police, Customs and Border Security Officials. It provides technical information that will reinforce officers' understanding of ODS and assist with the recognition and detection of illegal trade in these chemicals. The Handbook was developed in cooperation with the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme. It is available on demand only (due to its enforcement-sensitive content) and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2013).

##### **Risk assessment of illegal trade in HCFCs**

This report provides a summary of recent cases of illegal trade, and the policy measures in place to combat HCFC smuggling. By considering market conditions for HCFCs and drawing parallels with the context and methods used by smugglers which led to chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) smuggling, the report provides an analysis of the risks of HCFC smuggling becoming entrenched, and makes recommendations on how this illegal trade can be prevented. The report was developed in cooperation with the Environmental Investigation Agency. The guide is available on the OzonAction website and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2011).

## **Informal Prior-Informed Consent (iPIC) Supporting compliance through prevention of illegal and unwanted trade in ozone-depleting substances**

This short booklet briefly describes how the iPIC system works and its advantages. It provides some information on results and successes from iPIC and encourages countries that are not yet members to join and to begin to reap the benefits of this initiative. The booklet is available on the OzonAction website and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2015).

## **Legislative and Policy Options to Control Hydrofluorocarbons**

This booklet provides developing countries with a suite of different options that they may wish to consider, including both mandatory and voluntary approaches to developing, enacting and enforcing different legislative and policy measures to facilitate a smooth HFC phase-down process. This guide complements the previous OzonAction publication, HCFC Policy & Legislative Options: A Guide for Developing Countries (2010). The booklet is available on the OzonAction website (Published 2018).

## **Establishing an HCFC import quota system**

This booklet provides the necessary information and practical guidance for developing countries to design and implement a workable and effective quota system that will contribute to ensuring the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule. The booklet is available on the OzonAction website and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2012).

## **2. Fact sheets and Information Notes**

UNEP's OzonAction continues to prepare fact sheets providing relevant information and describing the immediate and future challenges to be addressed by the different Parties. The following fact sheets and information notes are of specific interest to customs and enforcement officers, and NOUs:

**Customs Poster:** The updated Customs Poster provides concise information on ODS and alternatives and a short checklist of issues for customs officers to keep in mind when handling ODS shipments. (2016 update)

**Customs Officer's Quick Tool for Screening ODS:** A quick reference tool for customs and enforcement officers that provides access to the key information regarding ODS and their alternatives and relevant customs codes.

**Refrigerant Designations:** A fact sheet produced by ASHRAE in cooperation with UNEP OzonAction, which provides information on refrigerant designation and safety classification, the fact sheet is updated every 6 months to indicate the new refrigerants which are assigned "R" numbers \*ASHRAE designations).

### **Harmonized System code factsheets:**

- HS nomenclature (HS codes) for HCFCs and certain other ozone-depleting substances (post-Kigali update)
- Commonly traded HCFCs and mixtures containing HCFCs (post-Kigali update)
- Commonly used non-ODS substitute refrigerants (post-Kigali update)
- Common products and equipment containing or reliant on HCFCs
- HS codes for HFCs: Actions to take ahead of the of the new 2022 HS (*in production, with WCO*)

**Free trade zones and trade in ODS:** As part of international trade many shipments of ODS pass through Free Trade Zones (FTZ) and a lack of proper oversight and controls in such zones can create an environment where illegal trade in ODS can proliferate. This paper provides a brief overview of the subject.

**The informal prior-informed consent (iPIC) mechanism:** The iPIC mechanism is a voluntary and informal system of information exchange on intended trade between the authorities in importing and exporting countries that are responsible for issuing ODS trade licenses. This fact sheet gives an overview of how this informal mechanism operates and provides some interesting information on the results of the control and monitoring of ODS trade conducted through iPIC.

**The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol: HFC phase-down:** This short paper provides an overview of the Kigali Amendment and its consequences.

**Kigali amendment fact-sheet series and poster:** Following the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNEP's OzonAction prepared a series of fact sheets describing the immediate and future challenges to be addressed by the different Parties between now and until the Amendment comes into force. A timeline poster is also available.

All the fact sheets/briefs are available on the OzonAction website and have been distributed at relevant meetings.

### 3. Mobile applications, videos and web-based tools

In addition to the apps described in the refrigeration section above (What gas app and refrigerant identifier video app), the following products have been developed:

**iPIC:** The online iPIC system provides participating countries with real-time, 24-hour, 7-days-a-week personalized access to key licensing-system data in each of the 100 participating countries. The system provides a standardized and secured repository of iPIC data. Features of the online iPIC include the ability to search specific items of information; an interactive query and information sharing forum; the ability to easily and rapidly generate various reports and statistics; and the ability to update iPIC information with a simple click that will copy the information from a previous year. It is equipped with a FAQ section (which answers basic questions) and a Help section (which thoroughly explains how to use the online system); multi-lingual capability; and an interactive colour-coded map displaying country iPIC information sheet status. iPIC-online is accessible on an invitation-only basis (i.e. not open to the public). The platform is currently being upgraded and streamlined.

**Combating illegal trade in ODS: training video:** This 26-minutes training video provides customs and enforcement officers with an overview of illegal trade in ODS, and shows specific cases and examples from around the world. It provides practical guidance and tips on identifying suspicious shipments and smuggled ODS. The video is available on demand only (due to its enforcement-sensitive content) and has been distributed at relevant meetings (Published 2014).

### 4. Online Training Tools

**E-Learning Modules for Customs Officers:** OzonAction and the World Customs Organization (WCO) jointly developed an e-learning course in 2009 devoted to the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol. The course has been updated several times. The course is based on the UNEP Training Manual for Customs and Enforcement Officers (Third Edition) and reflects WCO's expertise in developing and delivering online training to customs officers worldwide. The E-learning modules are hosted and disseminated through the WCO *CLIKC* platform. The e-Learning is accessible on an invitation-only basis to all customs officers and NOUs on request (it is hosted on a closed enforcement platform). Updates and maintenance are ongoing.

**OzonAction Web pages:** OzonAction hosts a specific customs and enforcement page with a range of materials intended to support customs and enforcement officers in their work to implement national

licensing systems for ODS, to detect and prevent illegal trade in these chemicals, and to facilitate the legal trade.

## 5. Special services in cooperation with partners

### World Customs Organization

UNEP and the World Customs Organization have had long-standing cooperation on the issues related to trade (and prevention of illegal trade) in ozone-depleting substances (ODS) controlled under the Montreal Protocol and their alternatives. This cooperation was formalized with an MOU signed in 2003 as a cooperation framework between the two agencies, and has led to specific concrete initiatives such as:

- Developing E-learning modules on the Montreal Protocol and ODS trade with dissemination through WCO *CLIKC* platform (see above)
- Cooperation on specific WCO operations:
  - The Sky Hole Patching Initiative on ozone-depleting substances and hazardous waste 2006 to 2009;
  - Sky-hole Patching Project II, in 2010: Customs from over 80 countries conducted a six-month global Project to monitor trade and fight ODS smuggling, with support from the WCO, UNEP and National Ozone Units (NOUs).
  - Ongoing operation on waste and ODS
- OzonAction representation at relevant meetings and workshops, including:
  - WCO Enforcement Committee,
  - Customs Cooperation Council,
  - Working Group on Commercial Fraud,
  - WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO) meetings,
- Participation of WCO HQ and RILO representatives at OzonAction workshops and training sessions.
- Cooperation on ECA and global ozone protection awards
- Survey/evaluation: comprehensive global assessment of customs training methodologies and infrastructure (Montreal Protocol), carried out in cooperation with the WCO
- Communication on issues of HS codes for ODS and alternatives, and other issues for joint fact sheets, expert review of OzonAction fact sheets and Customs Training Manual, and guidance to countries
- OzonAction information materials and tools, uploaded on the secure *WCO Environet* platform

### Green Customs

OzonAction is a member of the Green Customs Initiative. This initiative, launched in 2004, is a partnership of international organizations cooperating to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant border-control officers to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities covered by relevant trade-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and international conventions. OzonAction (in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat) provided a chapter on the Montreal Protocol and illegal trade in ODS to the Green Customs Guide.