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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-second Meeting
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**FINAL REPORT ON PRIORITIES FOR THE TRIENNIUM 2006-2008, BEYOND THE
NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY THE MODEL ROLLING THREE-YEAR PHASE-OUT PLAN,
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE REMAINING UNALLOCATED FUNDS FOR THE
TRIENNIUM (FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS 50/6)**

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1. This report, for consideration at the 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, is the final report from the Secretariat prepared further to decision 50/6. The report presents a summary of the priority areas discussed at the 50th and 51st Meetings and then addresses each priority area taking into account the Committee's consideration of the issues, the HCFC surveys, and relevant reports from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP).

2. With respect to the interim report, this document provides more information based on the conclusions of the TEAP reports that were presented to the 38th Open-ended Working Group Meeting and additional information on UNDP's HCFC surveys. This may be used as background information to the Committee's consideration on a case-by-case basis of the priority areas. It may also inform the Committee's consideration, at its 54th Meeting, of the HCFC and ODS disposal issues.

Background

3. At its 50th Meeting, the Executive Committee considered a report on priorities for the triennium 2006-2008, beyond the needs identified by the model rolling three-year phase-out plan, taking into account the remaining unallocated funds for the triennium (follow-up to decision 49/4, paragraphs (c) and (g) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/8). In decision 50/6 at its 50th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare an interim report followed by a final report addressing all the priorities listed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/8, as well as projects and activities for CTC phase-out, activities related to ODS legislation development and enforcement, activities that had been eliminated from business plans, and those proposed at the 50th Meeting (decision 50/6, (b) and (c)).

4. An interim report was presented at the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee in the context of the discussion on the 2007-2009 consolidated business plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/6). The report addressed all the priorities listed in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/8, namely:

- Combating illegal trade
- Disposal of ODS
- Halon
- HCFC
- Methyl bromide (MB)
- Metered-dose inhalers (MDIs)
- Miscellaneous costs including studies and funds for non-Parties, funding for former CEITS and accelerated production phase-out

5. It also addressed projects and activities for CTC phase-out, activities related to ODS legislation development and enforcement, activities that had been eliminated from the business plans, and those proposed at the 50th Meeting (decision 50/6).

6. The Secretariat indicated in the Consolidated Business Plan that based on the submissions in the 2007-2009 business plans, the value of activities not required by the three-year phase-out plan for compliance increased from US \$40 million to US \$61 million. After considering the interim report, UNDP's summary of the HCFC surveys, and Germany's study on HCFC consumption and production in China, the Executive Committee took several decisions with respect to priorities, which are noted in the sections that follow.

7. The TEAP Assessment Report generally showed that the technical developments that have occurred since the last Assessment Report, in 2002, have increased the technical and economic feasibility of the following activities, for both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries:

- (a) Accelerating the phase-out of consumption of most ODSs;
- (b) Limiting the use or reducing the emissions in many applications; and
- (c) Collecting and destroying unwanted ODS contained in foam and refrigeration and other equipment.

Summary of priority areas

8. The following is a summary of the priority areas identified by the Executive Committee for the triennium 2006-2008, taking note of the findings of the TEAP Report where relevant. It addresses decision 50/6 by presenting the table that was discussed by the Committee for this analysis together with an analysis of each category.

9. Table 1 presents each category in bold, funding for before and after 51st Executive Committee decisions the business plans, and the cost-effectiveness of each activity. There are no specific activities related to the development of ODS legislation in the business plans although this matter is addressed through some enforcement activities (classified under "combating illegal trade"), terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs), and special compliance assistance. All CTC activities included in the business plans were required by the model and therefore none are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

**TOTAL COSTS AND COST EFFECTIVENESS FOR ACTIVITIES IN THE 2007-2009
BUSINESS PLANS AND AFTER 2009 (US \$000s)**

	Submitted to 51st Meeting				Following Executive Committee Decisions at the 51st Meeting			
	Cost for 2007-2008 (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	ODP	Cost-Effectiveness (US\$/kg)	Cost for 2007-2008 (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	ODP	Cost-Effectiveness (US\$/kg)
Miscellaneous costs								
Studies	593	593	0	N/A				
CFC Solvents	373	373	17	22.20	373	373	17	22.20
Currently Not Eligible/Non-Party	3,318	4,393	241	18.24	3,318	4,393	241	18.24
Institutional Strengthening – Currently Not Eligible	450	1,050	0	N/A	450	1,050	0	N/A
GEF Activities	30	313	0	N/A	30	313	0	N/A
Methyl bromide – have not ratified Copenhagen	75	776	36	21.62	75	776	36	21.62
Production Acceleration	3,763	3,763	1,372	2.74	3,763	3,763	1,372	2.74
Combating Illegal Trade	2,490	2,490	0	N/A	2,240	2,240	0	N/A
Disposal of ODS	5,094	93,094	11,548	8.06	100	200	0	N/A
Halon Not Required by Model	109	109	7	15.56	109	109	7	15.56
Long Term Halon Management	629	844	0	N/A				
Halon Study					40	40	0	N/A
HCFC – Investment	9,783	65,145	0	N/A				
HCFC – Investment: Manufacturing/Serviceing	0	74,431	723	102.96				
HCFC – Investment Preparation	645	645	0	N/A				
HCFC – Strategies	1,065	1,065	0	N/A				
HCFC – Study	1,075	1,075	0	N/A				
HCFC – Surveys	2,900	2,900	0	N/A				
HCFC - Surveys/Strategies	1,412	1,412	0	N/A				
HCFC – Technical Assistance	0	322,916	2,751	117.39				
Methyl bromide - Accelerated Phase-Out	14,310	19,635	1,545	12.71	14,220	19,545	1,545	12.65
Methyl bromide - Non-Investment	3,032	3,152	0	N/A				
Metered dose inhalers (MDIs)	17,942	33,371	879	37.98	16,566	31,995	849	37.70
MDI – Strategies	2,757	2,757	0	N/A	1,342	1,342	0	N/A
MDI - Technical Assistance (Workshop)					200	200	0	N/A
TOTAL	71,843	636,300	19,118	33.28	42,826	66,338	4,067	16.31

Note: Priorities from decision 50/6 highlighted in bold.

Miscellaneous costs

10. This category of activities, not included in the compliance oriented model, covers:

- Studies and training projects that were not anticipated;
- A CFC-113 solvent project that is not required for compliance (DR Congo);
- Activities in countries that are currently not Parties (East Timor and Iraq);
- Activities that are not currently eligible for funding (bromochloromethane projects in Turkey and South Africa and institutional strengthening in Armenia, East Timor, Iraq and Saudi Arabia);
- Activities that are considered to be funded by the Global Environment Facility (Armenia);
- Activities for halon where there is no current consumption;
- Methyl bromide consumption in Parties that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment (Ethiopia and Zambia); and
- Accelerated production phase-out (Argentina).

11. At its 51st Meeting the Executive Committee decided to consider as a priority area for allocating the US \$61 million activities not required for compliance, as follows:

- CFC solvents for Congo DR;
- Activities in countries currently not Parties, on the understanding that funds would not be disbursed until the country had become a Party;
- TPMP preparation and a TPMP for Armenia;
- Institutional strengthening, on a case-by-case basis;
- MB consumption in Parties that had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, on the understanding that funds would not be disbursed until ratification had occurred, not even for project preparation; and
- Acceleration of CFC production phase-out (decision 51/5).

12. The total amount included in business plans for 2007 and 2008 for this category was US \$8.01 million. The total for 2009 and beyond was US \$2.66 million. These amounts included a reduction of US \$593,000 for removal of 3 activities in the “Additional activities outside of BP/Studies” category including Regional SEAP Network (US \$313,000), use of economic instruments to provide long-term financing for sustained phase-out (US \$80,000) and capacity building for teachers on ozone protection (US \$200,000). Many of these activities could become eligible for funding once the necessary ratifications have been made, or if Parties take additional decisions to make these activities eligible for assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

13. At its 51st Meeting, the Executive Committee, after maintaining CFC production acceleration in the business plan, also decided to request the World Bank to investigate the possibility of undertaking other projects for the accelerated phase-out of production of CFCs and CTC, and to report back to the Executive Committee (decision 51/10). An allocation as such was not made for the costs of the other accelerated phase-out projects.

Combating illegal trade

14. This category consists of customs enforcement networks that could be held in conjunction with regional network meetings. At its 48th Meeting, the Committee decided to maintain the network for combating illegal trade in Sweden's business plan for bilateral cooperation (decision 48/5(i)). At the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee there was agreement that combating illegal trade in ODS should be maintained in the business plans of Canada and UNEP because Article 5 countries needed help in strengthening control measures and implementation at the local level. Some Members suggested such activities should be considered, but on a case-by-case basis.

15. At its 51st Meeting, the Executive Committee also noted with appreciation the confirmation of funding by Sweden (outside the Multilateral Fund) of the South-East Asia and Pacific Network and the enforcement networks for South-East and South Asia, and removed them from UNEP's business plan (decision 51/8). The Committee maintained the allocation of US \$500,000 for the Green Customs Initiative and requested UNEP to submit to the 52nd Meeting a more comprehensive proposal with respect to that initiative, *inter alia* focusing on issues related to trade in ODS.

16. The total amount included in business plans for combating illegal trade was US \$2.24 million for the year 2007. No activities were included in the business plan for 2008 and beyond for this category.

Disposal of ODS

17. At its 48th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to move an ODS destruction activity in Japan's business plan from 2007 to 2008 (decision 48/5(h)), and to remove all other ODS destruction activities from the 2006-2008 business plans (decisions 48/5(g), 48/6(b)(iii), and 48/8(a)(iv)). At its 50th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to develop terms of reference for a study on the treatment of unwanted ODS to be completed by 1 February 2008 (decision 50/42).

18. At the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee, the ODS disposal issue was considered by some as crucial for Article 5 countries in dealing with unwanted ODS that might otherwise be released into the atmosphere. Other Members were against any activities beyond those already approved in Japan's 2008 business plan. The Executive Committee decided to remove ODS disposal activities from the 2007-2009 business plans for the time being on the understanding that those issues would be considered at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008 (decision 51/5).

19. The TEAP Report noted that a considerable portion of the 3.5 million ODP tonnes of ODS contained in banks is available for collection and destruction at costs that can be justified by benefits in reducing ODS and greenhouse gas emissions. It indicated that Parties

contemplating collection and destruction may wish to consider incentives for collection that avoid prolonged use of inefficient equipment, intentional venting or product dumping. It noted further that in this context, the classification of ODS recovery and destruction activities as carbon offset projects could warrant further investigation.

20. The total amount included in business plans for ODS disposal was US \$100,000 for 2008. The total cost of such activity for 2007 and beyond was US \$200,000. These figures represent the ODS disposal activities in Japan's business plan only.

Long-term halon management

21. At its 48th Meeting, the Executive Committee removed the long-term halon management plan from UNEP's business plan (decision 48/7(b)(v)). UNEP included US \$374,000 in 2007, US \$255,000 in 2008 and US \$215,000 in 2009 for this activity in its submission to the 51st Meeting.

22. Although the Committee decided to remove from UNEP's business plan the proposed activity for long-term management of halon banks, it decided instead to allocate US \$40,000 to fund a study on the current state of all halon banks supported by the Multilateral Fund, covering their management capacity, the quantities of halon reclaimed and reused, problems experienced, and strategies to ensure that the banks could operate without requesting further assistance from the Multilateral Fund. A proposal for the study is to be presented at the 52nd Meeting (decision 51/8).

23. With respect to halon, the TEAP noted that in the civil aircraft sector, there is an immediate need to produce technical designs to conform with the minimum performance specifications that will in turn enable regulatory authorities to certify the systems to be fitted to new aircraft designs. It noted that well planned and managed halon banking schemes can play a significant role in ensuring the quality and availability of recycled halon in Article 5 countries, in managing the consumption down to zero, and in assisting with emission data by providing regional estimates that should be more accurate than global estimates. The TEAP noted further that while it appears that adequate supplies of halon 1211 and halon 1301 are expected to be available on a global basis, the majority of halon 1301 is projected to be in Japan, and the majority of halon 1211 is projected to be in China. Such regional imbalances are a growing concern that may need to be addressed by the Parties.

HCFC activities

24. At its 48th Meeting, the Executive Committee considered HCFC activities that were included in the business plans for 2006-2008. With respect to possible future HCFC investment projects, it should be noted that there is currently no guidance from the Executive Committee for developing or assessing the incremental costs for such projects.

25. At its 48th Meeting, the Committee decided to remove HCFC investment activities (decision 48/6(b)(iv)). It also decided to remove other HCFC activities from the 2006-2008 business plans (decisions 48/7(c) and 48/8(a)(v)) with the understanding that those activities would be considered at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008 provided that:

- (a) Compliance priorities of Article 5 countries for the triennium had been addressed and there were enough funds remaining from the prioritized activities;
- (b) The proposed HCFC surveys were consistent with Executive Committee guidance based on lessons learned from the approved UNDP surveys and Germany's study in China; and
- (c) When considering the allocation of the funds remaining for HCFC activities, the Executive Committee would take into account the level of funding approved by decision XVII/40 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties.

26. At its 51st Meeting UNDP presented the results of the HCFC surveys it had conducted in selected Article 5 countries set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/Inf.2. Nine (of 12) surveys had been completed in time for the 51st Meeting. The representative of UNDP reported that current institutional frameworks employed for managing CFCs could be applied, with minor changes, to HCFCs and that data on HCFC consumption patterns generally matched previous reports to the Ozone Secretariat. The report indicated a breakdown per HCFC substance and the methods employed to undertake the surveys, identifying areas where further verification was necessary. In particular, UNDP indicated that the main challenge was associated with the current pattern of unconstrained growth, and that there was general agreement that action was needed to slow down the growth before the 2016 freeze target. UNDP is submitting the remaining surveys to the 52nd Meeting in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/Inf.2. The results of the draft surveys were consistent with the report presented by UNDP to the 51st Meeting.

27. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/Inf. 3 provided an executive summary of Germany's study in China. The HCFC consumption and production in China survey established that in 2005 China had become the world's largest HCFC producer and consumer with over 20 HCFC producers, a total capacity of over 460,000 metric tonnes per year, and an annual output of 369,697 tonnes of HCFCs. The report described alternatives and forecast scenarios, related policy measures and proposed activities, the action plan and cost implications, and explored three possible HCFC phase-out scenarios with a combination of production limits and measures to build capacity in public and private institutions.

28. At that meeting, several Members considered that there was a need for further surveys and inventories of HCFCs in Article 5 countries. Others felt that HCFCs had to be addressed by the Meeting of the Parties before the Executive Committee could take up the issue. It was also noted that there were six proposals relating to HCFCs for consideration at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and that, while HCFCs were an important emerging issue, CFC phase-out remained the Multilateral Fund's immediate priority.

29. Within a discussion of the consolidated business plan it was suggested that the discussions on HCFCs be postponed until after the next Meeting of the Parties or, early in 2008, as agreed at the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee. It was also proposed that effective synergies between the climate change activities of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and those of the Montreal Protocol regarding CFCs and HCFCs be a key priority and that maximum resources be allocated to that endeavor. The Executive Committee considered the need to develop further guidance on eligible incremental costs for HCFC activities but some members felt that this was premature.

30. At the 51st Meeting the Executive Committee decided to remove HCFC activities from the 2007-2009 business plans for the time being on the understanding that those issues would be considered at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008 (decision 51/5). The Committee also removed an analysis of HCFC technologies from UNEP's business plan (decision 51/8).

31. The TEAP Report noted that in developing countries, HCFCs continue to be the dominant blowing agents in all insulation applications except for appliance foams. It also noted the current rapid growth of HCFC142b consumption in China, driven by new extruded foam (XPS) capacity. There are a number of remaining challenges, in particular the need to further assess and, if necessary, seek strategies to arrest the rapid growth in HCFC consumption in China and elsewhere. This will again involve close cooperation with the XPS industry. Adequate actions in this area could also have significant benefits for mitigating climate change.

32. Moreover, the demand for service refrigerants in most Article 5 countries continue to consist of CFCs and HCFC-22, a tendency driven by long life of equipment and the costs of field conversion to alternative refrigerants. One of the main concerns will be maintaining adequate supplies of HCFCs. The primary causes of this accelerated growth in demand for HCFCs are rooted in the overall economic growth statistics of a number of significant developing countries such as China and India. Sectors experiencing particular growth in demand for HCFC-22 are commercial refrigeration, stationary air conditioning and insulation foams.

Methyl bromide activities (accelerated phase-out and non-investment project)

33. At its 48th Meeting, the Executive Committee maintained MB projects for countries that had received support for achieving the 2005 MB control measures during the 2006-2008 triennium, in the light of commitments to advance a country's MB phase-out significantly before the year 2015 (decision 48/8(a)(i)).

34. It should be recalled that the study on the 2006-2008 replenishment did not consider the phase-out of MB required in 2015 to be a compliance requirement during 2007-2009. Moreover, the three-year phase-out plan presented to the 50th Meeting did not include any phase-out activities for MB beyond the requirements of the 2005 control measure. The Executive Committee agreed to maintain activities for accelerated MB reductions in the 2006-2008 triennium in light of compliance needs and commitments to significantly advance a country's MB phase-out before 2015 (decisions 48/8 and 48/9).

35. The Committee also deferred consideration of non-investment MB activities at its 48th Meeting pending coordination between UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO. The agencies were asked to coordinate the activities included in the business plans. The Committee removed non-investment MB projects from UNEP's business plan (decision 51/8) as these had not been coordinated with the other agencies.

36. At its 51st Meeting the Executive Committee decided to consider as a priority, on a case-by-case basis:

- Accelerated MB phase-out; and
- MB non-investment projects (decision 51/5).

37. The TEAP Report made several observations that could lead to accelerated phase out of MB. It found that technical alternatives exist for almost all controlled uses of MB. Phase-out for the remaining MB uses will be greatly influenced by the registration and regulatory controls on several key chemical alternatives and by the incentives for non-chemical alternatives and Integrated Pest Management. The Panel also found that full implementation of barrier films in soil fumigation could significantly reduce MB dosage rates and emissions and that increased use of MB for Quarantine and Pre-shipment (QPS) is offsetting gains made by reductions in controlled uses for soils and other non-QPS uses.

38. The Report noted that the adoption of alternatives to MB is being affected by different regulatory constraints within countries. Increasing regulation of fumigants, including MB, is placing pressure on industries to either adopt new production systems which avoid the need for MB, or to seek new alternatives that are more environmentally sustainable and safer. Despite this, there are also some areas particularly post-harvest applications, where technical alternatives are proving more difficult to develop and have not yet been identified for high moisture fresh dates, fresh market chestnuts, cheeses in cheese storages, and hams in ham storages.

39. The total amount included in business plans for MB activities (excluding non-investment projects) was US \$14.22 million for 2007 and 2008, which was for accelerated phase-out. The total for 2009 and beyond was US \$5.33 million, also for accelerated phase-out.

MDI activities

40. At the 18th Meeting of the Parties, decision XVIII/16 addressed the issue of difficulties faced by some Article 5 countries manufacturing metered-dose inhalers (MDI) which use CFCs. The Parties requested that the Executive Committee consider funding CFC-MDI projects for countries that experience difficulties within the context of the existing guidelines of the Multilateral Fund, and to review its decision 17/7 with regard to the existing cut-off date for consideration of MDI conversion projects. At its 49th Meeting, the Committee considered a paper on MDIs prepared by the Fund Secretariat and requested update for the 51st Meeting (see UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/Inf.4). The Committee had also agreed at its 45th Meeting to approve, on a case-by-case basis, up to US \$30,000 for the preparation of a transitional strategy for CFC-MDIs in LVCs where the need for a strategy had been fully demonstrated and documented (decision 45/54).

41. At its 51st Meeting the Executive Committee decided to consider metered-dose inhaler activities, as a priority, on a case-by-case basis (decision 51/5). The Committee also removed regional MDI transition strategies for five regions from UNEP's business plan (decision 51/8).

42. Implementing agencies have included a total of US \$16.56 million for 2007 and 2008 in MDI projects for countries without remaining funding eligibility. Although the CFC or ODS phase-out plans already approved addressed all of the reported consumption (decision 35/57),

agencies indicated that MDI consumption was just recently discovered in some cases. They have also included US \$1.34 million for 2007 and 2008 for MDI strategies for countries where TPMPs did not fully demonstrate and document a need for these strategies. The Executive Committee also added a component, pursuant to decision XVII/14 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties, on the organization of regional workshops on MDIs and to allocate US \$200,000 for this activity in 2007 (decision 51/8).

43. The TEAP Report concluded that the global phase-out of CFCs in MDIs is achievable by 2010. However, it noted that challenges remain in achieving the transition to alternatives, particularly in Article 5 countries. These challenges include the fact that a relatively large number of companies manufacturing CFC-MDIs in Article 5 countries do not yet have the skills or knowledge to phase out CFC-MDIs. These challenges can be overcome through the transfer of technology, product launches of CFC-free alternatives and implementation of comprehensive transition strategies. The Panel noted that pharmaceutical-grade CFC production for MDIs may not be economically practical after 2009. If global transition in CFC-MDI manufacture is not achieved by 2010, Parties may need to consider the necessity of a final campaign production of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs and the acquisition of remaining stockpile from non-Article 5 countries. Therefore the TEAP noted that Article 5 countries that have not already done so should develop effective national transition strategies in accordance with decision XII/2. Moreover, for Article 5 countries it is crucial to ensure that appropriate technical expertise is identified, that funds for technology transfer and equipment acquisition are available, and that the management of the implementation is monitored.

44. The total amount included in business plans after eliminating the regional MDI transition strategies and adding MDI workshops was US \$18.11 million for 2007 and 2008. The total for 2009 and beyond was US \$15.43 million.

CTC activities

45. At its 51st Meeting, the Executive Committee considered the results of the final report on the evaluation of CTC phase-out projects and agreements in a discussion on CTC use for feedstock and process agents, and the co-production of CTC in Article 5 countries, as requested in Executive Committee decision 48/27. The evaluation found that all but eight Article 5 countries had met the 2005 target of an 85 per cent reduction in consumption. The main risk to sustaining phase-out lay in the fact that, unlike other controlled substances produced for specific uses, CTC was also generated as a by-product and therefore its availability could always be presumed despite the end of deliberate CTC production. Successful phase-out depended on controlling and eliminating the demand for controlled uses and further developing outlets for feedstock uses for non-ODS products. That and the fact that any opportunities to sell co-produced CTC for process agent or solvent uses might bring higher returns than CTC destruction, made ongoing monitoring systems vital. In response to a question on the amounts of CTC that might have been under-reported, as mentioned in the evaluation report, the representative of the Secretariat clarified that the business plans addressed all reported CTC except for CTC in those countries with no CTC to address.

46. As mentioned above, the World Bank was asked to investigate the possibility of undertaking projects for the accelerated phase-out of production of CTC. It was also requested to continue to provide a preliminary summary of China's CTC consumption data under the CTC

sector plan, Phase I and II, to the first Executive Committee meeting of the year, and a final one to the second meeting of the year (decision 51/11).

47. With respect to CTC, the TEAP Report identified three potentially significant areas that require further investigation to get better data for industrial emissions and enable discrepancies in atmospheric measurements to be resolved. The first area is to identify the production of CTC as a by-product and its subsequent use; the second area would cover any other requirements for CTC, and the third emission of CTC from sources such as landfills.

48. All of the countries that are at risk of not meeting CTC control measures have received support from the Executive Committee or have projects in the 2007-2009 business plans to address their compliance needs. Implementing agencies have been requested to include CTC, TCA, and methyl bromide activities in TPMPs for countries with low volumes of consumption. Moreover, the compliance assistance programme has also addressed CTC issues through its outreach programmes.

ODS legislation development and enforcement

49. As mentioned above, activities related to the development of ODS legislation were not included in the business plans are addressed either through some enforcement activities (classified under “combating illegal trade”), TPMPs, or special compliance assistance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

50. The Executive Committee may wish to:

- (a) Note the Final Report on priorities for the triennium 2006-2008, beyond the needs identified by the model rolling three-year phase-out plan, taking into account the remaining unallocated funds for the triennium as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/6; and
- (b) Consider if any other action is required at this time based on the information provided above.
