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**DESK STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CFC-PRODUCTION SECTOR AGREEMENTS**

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I. Introduction

1. As foreseen in the Work Programme 2003 for Monitoring and Evaluation, a Desk Study on the Implementation of the CFC-Production Sector Agreements was prepared by a consultant. The report describes the main features of the agreements, the modalities of their implementation, the results achieved so far and their verification. At the end, issues for further analysis during field evaluation missions are identified.

2. In 1994, at the 12th Executive Committee meeting, (Decision UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para 109), an Expert Group was created to assist in developing the production sector approach. The Secretariat met with a panel of experts in Montreal in October 1994, and TOR for the expert group were approved at the 15th meeting of the Executive Committee (see Final Report, document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para 157 and the text in Annex III). The 19th meeting of the Executive Committee appointed a sub-group of members for the production sector (Decision 19/36 para. 64). A chronology of these and subsequent decisions of the Executive Committee relevant to the production sector is provided in Annex I.

3. The sector approach was recommended by the Expert Group and accepted by the Executive Committee, because of concerns that a plant-by-plant approach could be ineffective in countries having multiple plants running at low capacity utilization. In such a situation, closure of one plant could be easily compensated by increasing the production in another plant. The Expert Group also discussed the parameters that underlie plant profitability. The calculation of the Net Present Value of future profits is very sensitive to a number of techno-economic parameters, especially remaining life time of the plant, future annual sales (limited by the maximum plant capacity), international and local market prices for CFC, CTC and other consumables, cost for maintenance, labour and discount rate. Draft guidelines for computation of lost profits were discussed repeatedly by the Subgroup on the Production Sector, lastly at the 22nd meeting of the Executive Committee but on a number of issues no agreement could be reached.

4. Agreements have been concluded to date with China, India, DPR Korea and Argentina (see phase-out and funding schedules for each country and chronology of events in Annex II). A total of 23,281 mt of CFC production has been phased out until the end of 2002 and a further 48,908 mt of future phase-out is covered by the four agreements referenced above. Table 1 below summarizes the funding and results, both to date (data for 2002 included) and as targeted.

Table 1

Sector	Date of Approval	Total Funding Committed (US \$ million)	Maximum Allowable Production as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Funding to date (US \$ million)	CFC Production phased out to date (MT) (including 2002)
India	November 1999	82.0	22,588	46.0	5,348
China	March 1999	150.0	44,931	72.0	17,533
DPR Korea	March 2002	2.56	1,650	1.34	400
Argentina	December 2002	8.3	3,020	0.5	0
Total		242.86	72,189	119.84	23,281

II. Implementation Modalities

(a) Operation of the System

5. The steps in preparing and implementing production sector agreements are as follows:

- (a) In order to improve the information base for funding decisions, techno-economic baseline audits are prepared by consultants on behalf of the Secretariat. These audits follow the outline approved by the 19th meeting of the Executive Committee (see Annex VIII of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64). A number of useful elements have become standard parts of the production sector baseline audits, although they are not specifically required by the TOR. Particularly important is a scoring system that has evolved for determining remaining lifetime of the plant(s) under consideration. The beneficiary country prepares a project proposal which is presented on its behalf by the implementing agency (IA). These documents are reviewed by the Secretariat and discussed in the Subgroup on the Production Sector which recommends a funding volume and schedule to the Executive Committee.
- (b) After approval, the beneficiary country prepares, in consultation with the implementing agency, annual work programmes and requests for the annual funding tranches. These programmes include the targeted production reduction and the main activities to be undertaken, including a list of companies to reduce or to close CFC production, and they describe also Technical Assistance (TA) activities.
- (c) The annual work programmes are accompanied by a verification report prepared by consultants engaged by the IA. The terms of reference for these verification audits follow guidelines prepared by the Fund Secretariat in close cooperation with the World Bank and approved by the 32nd meeting of the Executive Committee (according to Decision 32/70 para. 85; see Annex VIII of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44). Each annual submittal from the IA includes verification of the previous year's achievement and requests the next funding tranche.
- (d) Although it is not prescribed in the agreements, the Governments involved have created their own mechanisms for auditing production and the financial transactions under the sector plan. China has instituted a year round site level supervision of CFC producers under the regulation of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA). Staff from competing enterprises monitor each other's operations. Such a system could in fact provide tighter control of production than periodic audits and could meaningfully supplement the verification reports provided that the information collected is transmitted to SEPA, the IA and the Fund Secretariat.
- (e) China and India, the only countries with several CFC producers, have created a quota system to distribute the annual capacity reduction. In China, these quotas are allotted according to the results of bidding, in India through negotiations between the producers and with the government.

6. All the sectoral agreements negotiated so far have included a flexibility clause permitting the Government, in collaboration with the IA, to use the annual tranche in any manner conducive to achieving the smoothest possible CFC production phase-out.

7. The pre-conditions for disbursement and the schedules of funding are defined in the project document. 10 or 20% of the annual tranche is withheld from the producers until after the annual verification audit.

8. About 10% of the annual funding supports technical assistance (which includes maintaining the relevant in-country infrastructure). TA activities are designed to strengthen:

- (a) Overall institutional framework
- (b) Substitute chemical development
- (c) Management, monitoring and evaluation capabilities of participating institutions
- (d) Skills of enterprise managers
- (e) Information exchange

9. Examples of TA activities which are proposed by the beneficiary country concerned, include:

- (a) Training of CFC producers and traders in obligations under the Agreement.
- (b) Design of monitoring systems and training of staff to operate them.
- (c) Studies on supply and demand of CFC and alternatives; Recovery and Recycling of CFCs for example.
- (d) Training of enforcement officers
- (e) Workshops on CFC production practices
- (f) Assist national government in drafting CFC import/export policy

10. While many of these activities seem to be useful, others may be questioned. A survey at the enterprise level of the utility of these programmes would be enlightening. This could be included in a supplementary TOR for the annual verification audit. Additionally, reporting of the cost of individual TA activities is not consistent. While the Work Programmes and Annual Reports for China provide detailed figures, the India reports do not. In the PR China, savings from underutilized funding tranches have been used to support the creation of production capacities for HFC-134a.

(b) Content and Procedures of Annual Verification Reports

11. Conceptually, the verification audits, as carried out by the IAs and their consultants for the CFC sector, include verifying plant closure and dismantling, and production reductions of plants which continue to produce on a reduced scale.

12. In principle, the audit team attempts to reconcile production as determined from financial and sales records with actual plant operating log sheets. In practice, logs are often spot checked against plant level operating summaries and these compared to sales records. Both measures of production are checked against raw material purchases/transfers.

13. The verification process depends upon the co-operation of the producers and also upon the accuracy and transparency of the financial, sales and operating records of the enterprise. Thus far, co-operation has been excellent, but problems have been encountered with the quality of record keeping and these problems have sometimes led to less than perfectly reconciled audits. For example, in the China CFC Production Phaseout Program 2001 Verification Report dated February 13, 2002, the Field Team reported (page 5) that attempts to match production plant control log sheets with monthly production proved non-productive at several locations. Details have not yet been officially communicated back to the Fund Secretariat, but discussion with field team members has identified some of the sources of difficulty (recycled quantities, large in-plant inventories, and occurrence of extraordinary incidents such as spills and accidental releases). These issues can be more severe in the manufacturing of CFC 113 and 115, than in simple CFC 11 and 12 plants.

14. Verification audit guidelines do not prescribe how to account adequately for such extraordinary events. Audit experience so far has shown that such events are more frequent than one would expect. They do not alter the basic idea that sales/financial records be checked against operating data, but they can make reconciliation more time consuming or even impossible. In the latter case, the field team should attempt to estimate the worst case scenario insofar as production is concerned.

15. If sales/production records are not reconciled with hourly plant operation, documentary verification of compliance can not be obtained. Recognizing the difficulty of such reconciliation, the following measures may be considered:

- (a) The field team should use flexible methods in achieving a match between actual plant operation data and sales/financial figures, i.e. spot checks over any convenient time period, etc.
- (b) More field time per enterprise may need to be allotted for the audits. In China, now that the number of remaining producers has decreased to six, this becomes more feasible, especially if closed facilities are not revisited.
- (c) Enterprises should be encouraged to prepare and report data in a format convenient for the field audit teams.
- (d) Supplementary verification techniques may be worth exploring, for example:
 - (i) The method already in use in China of continuous observation of producers by in-plant monitors;
 - (ii) In countries with CFC and CTC phase-out agreements, practical means should be explored to establish complementarity of information in the annual work plans, and should be taken into consideration in the annual verification reports for CTC and CFC phase-out agreements.

16. The IAs engage the consultants for the verification audit. This audit must follow the approved Guidelines. In addition to a team member with accounting practice and financial auditing experience, an expert in chemical industry/process engineering, preferably in chlorofluor chemistry, should be part of the team.

17. For the reasons above, the Guidelines of the verification audits might need to be revisited.

(c) Quota Systems, Bidding and Production Capacity

18. As previously observed, both countries with multiple plants have instituted quota systems for their still operating facilities. These systems have differences, however. For example, the producer association in India plays a central role in their national quota system. In China, although the system includes an annual bidding among the producers, there is the capacity to enforce quotas administratively in the event the bidding method does not yield the desired result. In countries with a single producer, the government has instituted an annual production cap.

19. Thus far, the quota systems seem to be working, judged by the fact that neither China nor India failed to meet an annual production cap, and the producers seem to be still co-operative with the annual verification audits.

III. Results Achieved and Sustainability

20. So far, the phase-out planned under the agreements has been achieved. The funding has also been provided as scheduled, except once for China, when at the 33rd meeting of the Executive Committee no verification report was presented. It was assumed that the planned closure of 5 plants had indeed taken place, justifying approval of 50% of the requested annual tranche only. The other 50% of the funding tranche was approved once verification was provided intersessionally. At the 32nd and the 38th meeting, delays in presenting verification reports also induced delays of approving funding tranches by one meeting. Disbursement rates were consistently high (see Annex II).

21. Ultimately, all reductions achieved by the production sector phase-out must be sustainable. Plants which are designed for production of both CFCs and HCFC-22 are not dismantled, because they are converted to HCFC-22 production. However, it must be assured that they will not be re-converted to CFC manufacture. Plants dismantled must not be re-assembled either at their original location nor elsewhere. This latter consideration applies as well to key individual items from dismantled plants, such as reactors.

22. HCFC-22 production will continue to be monitored and production data reported to the Ozone Secretariat in September and to the Fund Secretariat in May of each year, because HCFC-22 is itself regulated by the Montreal Protocol. 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.

23. 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.

IV. Issues for Further Analysis

- (a) How is the flexibility clause handled in practice? Does it facilitate implementation of the agreements?
- (b) Compare annual reports and work programmes with information obtained from plants to be visited.

- (c) Review guidelines and mechanisms for Annual Verification Reports, with respect to the following:
 - (i) Analyze experiences gained with verification methods at plant level
 - (ii) Check destruction/disposal of equipment and compare with records.
 - (iii) Check HCFC-22 production in swing plants
 - (iv) Analyze data from in-plant monitoring, if applicable
 - (v) Inquire about usefulness and impact of TA activities at enterprise level
 - (vi) Information on CTC production from verification reports of CTC phase-out agreements and additional sources of information, if necessary.
- (d) Analyze the functioning of quota and bidding systems, and lessons learnt in their operations.
- (e) Analyze import/export and supply/demand balance, including impact on local CFC prices and availability.
- (f) Collect information on implementation and impact of TA activities.
- (g) Describe the impact of projects to increase supply of CFC-substitutes funded by the sector plan in PR China on the sustainability of the CFC phase-out.
- (h) Assess perspective for continued compliance with phase-out schedules as per agreements.

Annex I
Chronology of Events Concerning the Preparation of Production Sector Agreements*

EVENT	TIMING	DOCUMENT
Establishment of the Expert Group on the Production of Substitutes for ODS	December 1994: 15th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Terms of Reference of the Expert Group
First Meeting of the Expert Group	September 1995	Report of the 1st Meeting of the Expert Group
Action by the Executive Committee on the Report of the 1st Meeting of the Expert Group	November 1995: 18th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Decision 18/24 and Annex VI of the Report of the 18th Meeting
Second Meeting of the Expert Group	March 1996	Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Expert Group
Action by the Executive Committee on the Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Expert Group	May 1996: 19th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Decision 19/36 and Annexes VI-VIII
Establishment of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	May 1996: 19th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Decision 19/36(e)
First Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	August 1996	Report of the 1st Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector
Action by the Executive Committee on the Report of the 1st Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	October 1996	Decision 20/43
3rd and 4th Meetings of the Expert Group	November 1996 and January 1997	Report of the 3rd and 4th Meetings of the Expert Group
2nd Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	February 1997	Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector
Action by the Executive Committee on the Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	February 1997: 21st Meeting	Decision 21/34
Methodology study by a consultant	April 1997	Final report of the Consultant
3rd Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	May 1997	Report on the 3rd Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector

*Until approval of the agreement for China; later events are summarized by country in Annex II

Action by the ExCom on the Report of the 3rd Meeting of the Subgroup	May 1997: 22nd Meeting of the Executive Committee	Decision 22/65
4th Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	September 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated Report on the Production Sector • Draft Guide • Report of the 4th Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector
Action by the Executive Committee on the Report of the 4th Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector	November 1997: 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee	Decision 23/50
5 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector	Feb. 1998 in Washington	Report of the 5 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector
Action by the ExCom on the Report of the 5 th Meeting	March 1998 24 th Meeting of ExCom	Decision 24/61
6 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector	July 1998	Report of the 6 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector
Action by the ExCom on the Report of the 6 th Meeting	July 1998 25 th Meeting of ExCom	Decision 25/55
Submission by SRIC of mid-term progress report on technical audit in India and China	Nov. 1998 the 26 th meeting of ExCom	Mid-term progress report by SRIC
7 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector	November 1998	Report of the 7 th Meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector (26/66)
Action by the ExCom on the Report of the 7 th Meeting	November 1998 26 th Meeting of Excom	Decision 26/40, expand the TOR of Sub-group
Submission of final report by SRIC on technical audit in India and China	Dec. 21,1998	Final report by SRIC

Annex II**Chronology of Production Sector Agreements****Argentina****CFC Production Sector****Overview of Approval**

Annual Work Programme	Maximum Allowable Production as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Phase-Out as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Approved Phase-out (ODP Tonnes)	Actual Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Annual Funding Tranches as per Agreement (US\$)	Approved Funds (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
2002	3,020.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500,000	500,000	0
2003	3,020.0	0.0			3,500,000		
2004	3,020.0	0.0			0		
2005	1,647.0	1,373.0			300,000		
2006	1,647.0	0.0			2,000,000		
2007	686.0	961.0			0		
2008	686.0	0.0			1,000,000		
2009	686.0	0.0			1,000,000		
2010	0.0	686.0					
Total		3,020.0	0.0	0.0	8,300,000	500,000	0

Chronology

Event	Timing	Description
Approval of Agreement	38 th Meeting (Decision 38/73)	Approved in principle a total of \$8.3 million in funding for the phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production capacity in Argentina.

China**CFC Production Sector****Overview of Approval**

Annual Work Programme	Maximum Allowable Production as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Phase-Out as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Approved Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Actual Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Annual Funding Tranches as per Agreement (US\$)	Approved Funds (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
1999	44,931.0		5,497.6	5,497.6	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
2000	40,000.0	4,931.0	4,931.0	4,931.0	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
2001	36,200.0	3,800.0	3,800.0	3,804.0	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
2002	32,900.0	3,300.0	3,298.0	3,300.0	13,000,000	13,000,000	7,000,000
2003	30,000.0	2,900.0	2,900.0		13,000,000	13,000,000	
2004	25,300.0	4,700.0			13,000,000		
2005	18,750.0	6,550.0			13,000,000		
2006	13,500.0	5,250.0			13,000,000		
2007	9,600.0	3,900.0			13,000,000		
2008	7,400.0	2,200.0			13,000,000		
2009	3,200.0	4,200.0			13,000,000		
2010	0.0	3,200.0					
Total		44,931.0	20,426.6	17,532.6	150,000,000	72,000,000	53,000,000

Chronology

Event	Timing	Description
Proposal and Agreement	27 th Meeting (Decision 27/82)	Approved the proposed Agreement for the China Production Sector; Request the Sub-Committee on PR to monitor the implementation of the Agreement in accordance with its terms and report any discrepancies to the ExCom, on the basis of the annual work programmes and the requests for funding by the World Bank; approved for the 1999 annual work programme initial funding of US \$10 million plus US \$10 million as adjustment at the 28 th meeting of the Executive Committee.
1999 Verification Report	30 th Meeting	Approved the 2000 annual programme at the level of funding of \$13,000,000+\$1,170,000 (support costs).
2000 Annual Programme	30 th Meeting (Decision 30/50)	
2001 Annual Programme	32 nd Meeting (Decision 32/62) & 33 rd Meeting (Decision 33/44)	Approved the 2001 annual work programme for the CFC production sector phase-out in China with funding to be considered at the 33 rd Meeting of the ExCom, pending the submission of the verification report on the implementation of the 2000 AP for the CFC production phase-out in China.
2000 Verification Report	33 rd Meeting (Decision 33/44) The complete verification of the 2000 production was submitted intersessionally in June 2001 and the 50% funding for 2001 AP was released after the complete report in July 2001.	Approved the release of 50 per cent of the requested total of US \$13 million for 2001 (and approve the associated support costs for the World Bank) corresponding to the reduction from the five plant closures. Authorize the Secretariat to approve the transfer, intersessionally, of the balance of the funds requested, after receiving from the World Bank information which was fully responsive to the following: the verification report encompassing the implementation of the full 2000 work programme of the China CFC production sector in

Event	Timing	Description
		compliance with the guidelines, approved in decision 32/70; information on the operation and management of the quota system in China; to note that the World Bank would further streamline the implementation procedure to coordinate better the annual work programme and the timing of the verification exercise.
2002 Annual Programme	35 th Meeting (Decision 35/49) & 36 th Meeting (Decision 36/47)	Approved the 2002 annual work programme of China CFC production closure programme and to note that the funding request would be submitted by the WB, to the 36 th Meeting, together with a verification report on the implementation of the 2001 annual work programme.
2002 Annual Programme & 2001 Verification Report	36 th Meeting (Decision 36/47)	Approved support cost (7%) per year until the ExCom should decide otherwise. Request WB to report on how the support cost for this specific project were to be used and to prepare a paper showing, <i>inter alia</i> , how sectoral and national phase-out plans were implemented, indicating the support cost that had been incurred in the past and would be incurred in the future and how those related to support costs charged for other WB activities. Approve funding of US \$13 million plus US \$910,000 for agency support costs for implementation of the 2002 work programme of the China CFC production closure programme. Request the World Bank to provide information on the financial oversight exercised over the technical assistance programme, specifically the frequency of the financial reporting and the institution carrying out the audit.
2003 Annual Programme	38 th Meeting (Decision 38/44)	Approved the 2003 work programme of the China CFC production closure programme and withheld the requested funding until the World Bank submitted to the 39th Meeting a satisfactory verification report on the implementation of the 2002 annual programme. Applied 7.5 per cent as agency support cost for the funds to be approved from the 2003 work programme, consistent with Decision 38/68.
2003 Annual Programme & 2002 Verification Report	39 th Meeting (Decision 39/47)	Approved US \$13 million for the implementation of the 2003 annual programme of the China CFC production sector phase-out programme and US \$975,000 as support costs for the World Bank. To note the undertaking in the agreement that funding could be used in a flexible manner, and on that basis, acknowledge China's request, through the World Bank, to use a portion of the funding for the 2003 annual programme of the CFC production sector, to establish a national compliance centre to assist China to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations.

India**CFC Production Sector****Overview of Approval**

Annual Work Programme	Maximum Allowable Production as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Phase-Out as per Agreement (Metric Tonnes)	Approved Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Actual Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Annual Funding Tranches as per Agreement (US\$)	Approved Funds (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
1999	22,588.0		0.0	0.0	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
2000	20,706.0	1,882.0	1,882.0	1,882.0	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,819,398
2001	18,824.0	1,882.0	1,583.0	1,583.0	11,000,000	11,000,000	9,657,000
2002	16,941.0	1,883.0	1,883.0	1,883.0	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,850,000
2003	15,058.0	1,883.0	1,883.0		6,000,000	6,000,000	
2004	13,176.0	1,882.0			6,000,000		
2005	11,294.0	1,882.0			6,000,000		
2006	7,342.0	3,952.0			6,000,000		
2007	3,389.0	3,953.0			6,000,000		
2008	2,259.0	1,130.0			6,000,000		
2009	1,130.0	1,129.0			6,000,000		
2010	0.0	1,130.0					
Total		22,588.0	7,231.0	5,348.0	82,000,000	46,000,000	38,326,398

Chronology

Event	Timing	Description
Approval of Agreement	Nov 1999, 29 th Meeting	US \$12 million signing bonus.
2000 annual work programme	Submitted Mar 2000	Intersessional approval procedure requested by decision 30/51, but did not happen and postponed to 31 st meeting.
Approval 2000 annual work programme and 99 verification	31 st meeting July 2000, decision 31/41	Decision 31/41 to develop guidelines for ODS phaseout and to approve 2000 work programme.
Submission of 2001 annual work programme and 2000 verification report	33 rd meeting March 2001	Decision 33/47 to approve 2001 work programme.
Submission of 2002 annual work programme and 2001 verification report	36 th meeting March 2002	Decision 36/48 approved of 2002 work programme and requests standardized procedure for China and India.
Submission of 2003 annual work programme and 2002 verification report	39 th Meeting March 2003	Decision 39/50 approved US \$6 million plus US \$450,000 support costs for the 2003 annual work programme and requests to submit future verification reports in time and provide additional info on the financial oversight over the technical assistance programme in accordance with Decision 36/48.

Korea, DPR**ODS Production Sector****Overview of Approval**

Chemical	Annual Work Programme	Phase-Out as per Agreement (ODP Tonnes)	Approved Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Actual Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Annual Funding Tranches as per Agreement (US\$)	Approved Funds (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
CFC-113	2001	400.0	400.0	400.0	687,700	687,700	687,700
TCA	2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	656,650	656,650	656,650
CFC-11/12	2003	1,250.0			733,700		
CTC	2005	2,530.0			488,750		
Total		4,280.0	500.0	500.0	2,566,800	1,344,350	1,344,350

Chronology

Event	Timing	Description
Amended Agreement	36 th Meeting (Decision 36/55)	Approval of amendment and first tranche \$1,344,350 and support cost of 67,217 for 2001 work programme.
